













be in the full enjoyment of his intellects. The nurse,

**MURDER AT THATCHAM.**—On Friday the coroner's inquest on the body of Ellen Jennings, an infant, was concluded, and a verdict was returned.—That the deceased died of poison, wilfully administered by her father, for the purpose of destroying life. The coroner immediately issued his warrant for the committal of the father, who is in custody.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SECRETARY  
FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

ON Tuesday night Mr. DUNCOMBE, ever ready to

post-date his pledges to the country, re-opened the *pro-tem* delinquency practised by Sir JAMES GRAHAM—a delinquency attempted to be smothered by the “secret committee” appointed by the Right Honourable Baronet himself. Much as Mr. DUNCOMB’s perseverance and resolution were admired, still some of his friends somewhat doubted the prudence of his course in introducing the subject a second time. Further inquiry, they admitted, was due to justice; but a knowledge of the disinclination of the “honourable House” to hear a repetition of its own delinquency, impressed them with a notion that the energy and eloquence of the Honourable Member for Finsbury would fall to supply material for fresh excitement, even on so vitally important a subject. In this respect, however, they were most agreeably disappointed: for never was a more statesmanlike, searching, eloquent, able, convincing, and even telling speech, than that with which the Honourable Gentleman introduced his appeal for further inquiry. Politicians may value the *secrecy* of correspondence for liberty’s sake, or even for the success of intrigue; the merchant may attach commercial importance to that *secrecy* necessary for the protection of speculation; the lover may desire *protection* for his love-sick strains; and all unitedly may seek for *confidence* in the wafer or the seal: but few were prepared to see in the violation of such confidence the awful and astounding consequences ascribed to it by the Honourable Member for Finsbury.

In these days of commercial speculation, with a Prime Minister whose governing rule and sustaining power appears to consist in the old adage

"Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur"—

"The man is wise who speaks little!"—it is no small triumph to have compelled the Prime Minister himself to fly to the aid of the "black sheep" subordinate of his Cabinet! It is true that the prisoner at the bar received little benefit, or even consolation from the testimony of his master. The pitiful subterfuge of Sir ROBERT and his "cad," respecting the report of the secret committee absolving them from blame, is below contempt. Sir JAMES GRAHAM cannot fairly plead "*autre fois acquit*," i. e., "before acquitted," to the charge preferred against him by Mr. DUNCOMBE; though this was the wholesale plea set up by his leading counsel, Sir ROBERT. "O," says he, "we have been tried and acquitted; will you now try us again?" The answer is, "You have not been tried! and therefore you cannot have been acquitted." If the "secret committee" are at all to be considered as having aided in, or contributed to a trial, it can only be as a Grand Jury sitting on, and returning, a bill of indictment; and every man in England who reads Mr. DUNCOMBE's analysis of their "finding" will see in the *suppresso* vice,—the suppression of truth—manifest in that document—the absolute necessity of further inquiry. Mr. DUNCOMBE has also preferred fresh and astounding charges against the Government, to which Sir JAMES GRAHAM can no more plead "previous acquittal" than a reputed pig-stealer, when arraigned on a charge of murder, could plead "previous acquittal" of pig-stealing as an answer to the more serious charge.

family; two of them, of the name of Handarers, were the sons of an Austrian noble of that name. They were of the same comparative age, and were happily bearing both good witness to their faith, and happy like martyrs, having slept peacefully on the night of their execution. "If we fall," they said to a friend, "tell our countrymen to imitate our example, for life has been given to us to enjoy nobly and usefully; and because we die in it the purest, the holiest, and the best of causes, we have no regret, and we leave no fear of the independence of our country." Such are the men whom you were thus leagued with Austria to crush. These men were executed, and this is the way you adopted and the end for which you gained information. With a view of (as you call it) "frustrating that attempt," why did you not send nobly and generously to assist them? Why did you not send them to the gallows, or to the guillotine, or to the scaffold, or to the firing on the high ground; you are running into danger; this must inevitably be your ruin; let us persuade you to desist from such a course? They would have listened to you, and you need not have supplied another Government with the means of entrapping men and putting them to death. Why that they are the victims of your own policy, and that blood upon their hands is their present misfortune; as much, ay, much more, than it is upon those Ministers, whose duty it was to pull the trigger that launched them into eternity; and if a monument be erected to their memory at Cosenza, where they fell, as I hope it will, it will be inscribed upon their tombstone, that they were the victims of their own policy, and of liberty, through the treachery of a British Ministry. (Cheers.)

We trust that every man in England will read and preserve the above extract from the speech of Mr. DUNCOMBE; and we feel assured that the "scene" following and preceding the Speaker's call to "order," will not be forgotten:—

What a rebuke ! CURRAN, once cross-examining a young dragoon major in his teens, said, " Come now, soldier, answer my question " to which the major

Sir, I rise under great disadvantage to follow the Honourable Gentleman who has just sat down, and to address the House. For although in my own judgment and conscience I feel a strong conviction that I have done nothing in the execution of my public duty of which any public servant or gentleman can be ashamed, yet the topic under discussion is one on which I feel that in the opinion of the British public there must naturally exist a strong prejudice against a public servant who has exercised this particular function; and I am therefore addressing myself to the House of the United Kingdom in whose bosoms there must be a feeling which, in their generous nature, makes the execution of this duty in a public servant repulsive to them. I feel, therefore, all the disadvantage of my present position.

of this hateful spying Ministerial duty REPULSIVE to them! No wonder that Sir JAMES felt the "disadvantage" of his position! He would shelter himself

Two hundred and four years ago a private letter was looked upon as something *sacred*, even by barbarians; while our expediency-policy has found nine gentlemen "*barbarous*" enough to sacrifice this inalienability to Ministerial necessity!

THE TRADES' CONFERENCE: LORD ASHLEY: AND THE QUESTION OF LABOUR PROTECTION.

It had come to the conclusion that in Trades' positions themselves, delegates of their own order could find ample cause for deliberation; but we confess that we were not prepared to view the whole of the labouring classes in so comprehensive a manner as we now are,—thanks to the mastery exercised by Lord Ashurst on Tuesday night. Those who have attended to our teaching on Labour questions, will remember that we have ever contended for a consolidation of the interests of all as the only means of security for all. It will be impossible for the Mechanic, the Corkcutter, the Goldsmith, or the Jeweller, to do justice to their own case, or to speak at wise conclusions with reference to their own case, or, without, at the same time, taking into consideration the condition of every class of labourers. The present policy of Lord Ashurst appears to us to be not only justifiable, but politic. He has taken a comprehensive view of the whole question of working-class grievances: and, with commendable nation-

Armed with such *irrefutable testimony*, Lord ASHLEY proposes to go through the whole catalogue of grievances *seriatim*, allowing each to stand on its own me-

We have merely taken this cursory view of the philanthropic intentions of Lord ASHLEY for the purpose of presenting it as a feature that ought not, and cannot,

Sir ROBERT PEEL would rather be the Minister of substance, than the puppet of a shadow : and if the shades present such a front as will convince him of Sir union, and evince resolution to persevere for the accomplishment of their whole rights, Sir ROBERT PEEL is just the man to review the forces, reconnoitre the positions of the respective parties, and PLACE HIMSELF AT THE HEAD OF THE MOST POWERFUL !

THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED  
HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

time, would be met by a return to the former duties, auction duties, stove duties, or the income of any of those duties which Sir Robert Peel—recently abolished; but what I do say is this—the application of the “surplus” in his hands—these impolitic, unjust, unstatesmanlike, and unwise. I will take the six great articles of reduction comprising within themselves nearly the whole of the “surplus,” the reduction of the duty on sugar, the repeal of the duty on cotton wool, on the cooper’s staves, the auction duty, and the duty on coal. The reduction on these six articles amounts to more than three millions and a half thousand pounds per annum; while the raising 425 currency more than about £320,000, perhaps leaving a loss on the collection.

I have taken the most advantageous view of the things in which your order can regard them. I allowed a poor man's family to use two pounds per week, and two shillings' worth of fabric of cotton wool, on which the duty was 12½ per cent; and upon which, for calculation's sake, I have added you five per cent, leaving 7½ per cent. for the retailer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the shopkeeper from whom you purchased; and I find that your share of the "saving," even if my data be correct, will amount to fourpence per week, or eighteen shillings and fivepence per year! This is allowing you great regularity in bookkeeping; and if I take the wages of a man, as you express it above, at 18s. 5d. per week it

w no man can say that this view is strained,  
we recollect that parties very generally urged  
rowth of temperance as a justifiable reason for

w, I am perfectly aware that to any other  
of working men in the world, except those of  
and, it would be very foolish to write so plainly  
write : but I sincerely rejoice that you have now  
ed at a state that enables me to speak plain  
n sense to you without being liable to have  
ords, my motives, or my conclusions measured

n ready to admit that the "man of substance" be able to use more sugar, more cotton wool, more glass, and to sell his "traps" for more than he can now, but that he is not

we met the Minister's views, and the Home Secretary's frightful admission?" Well, if we leave them out of the question; and if we bar the possibility of balancing adverse and contending interests

w, you mechanics, and you insolent "foppish" cracy of Trades, don't laugh at me; but first-stand that every single item that Sir Robert

1840-41 and '42, I made several prophecies with  
ence to the policy of Sir Robert Peel; and day  
day I find events and circumstances strengthen-

work to convince the slothful clodpoles of this but nevertheless it is progressing. The "whippersnappers that whistle at the plough" are beginning to acquire some knowledge: and knowledge is all they do require to save themselves and the country.

in manufacturing and trading, classes have got active, stirring, bustling knowledge than the cultural classes; and for this reason—wherever is a demand there is a supply. The landed interest, being protected by old feudal laws made by themselves, and by pulpit-hobgoblinism preached by the clergy, have relied upon those things, backed by a standing army, for the security and protection of their property. There was no demand, as far as we were concerned, for any other description of knowledge\* than that furnished by legislators, soldiers, and sailors; and that knowledge having been obsolete and useless, there they are, round their backs, assailed, and not able to defend themselves. Thus it always is: where there's no demand there exists a sense of dangerous security, and little knowledge; while, on the other hand, where *grievances exist, INTELLIGENCE IS SHARPENED TO NEED.* Hence we find the foolish old "defenders of Protestant faith, and so forth," mere children in hands of Catholic disputants, who have had grievances to contend with. And precisely so with the labouring classes. *Their grievances and sufferings break through that proclaimed "prosperity" of which the Minister ostentatiously boasts; and the consequence is, that the "one in every ten" becomes enlivened by a new supply which promises to shake unjust security to its very centre. It is for them that I have spent so many years of my life in comparative seclusion. It is abandonment of their cause that I have quarrelled with friends most dear, and with associates most valued. Where is the heart that must not feel shaken—where is the man that can refrain from looking, on looking on such a picture as the House of Commons has been obliged to present as a foil to the representation of "prosperity" drawn by that manufacturing financier, the bookkeeper of the rich classes—Sir Robert Peel.*

friends, my only friends—you who have confided  
in me; you who have defended me when assailed; who  
never deserted me in adversity—to you I say  
do not panic, trifling though it may be, will  
be to you the ascendant—(after some suffering, I  
say)—when all the trickery of Ministerial policy  
fail. Be united; be wise; be firm: for after  
all our measure—and to that alone—all persons  
desiring real property, and wishing to preserve it  
from the lewd grasp of speculating traffickers, must  
be to THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.  
Ever your faithful friend and servant,  
  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

.....

JAMES ASHWOOD, *Herwood*.—"There must surely be some mistake. We are not aware that anybody has assigned either of us the slightest blame for the quarrel. Mr. Bell and I are sure that we have not done so. If the "designs" we believe to be perfectly honorable, and for anything we know to the contrary, his "character" is unimpeachable; but it does not follow that believing this, we are not to tell Mr. Bell that he does wrong, when we think so. This is all that we have done, and this is what we shall do again when occasion calls for it, spite of the sensitiveness of remark that some persons exhibit. There is far too much of a disposition to construe fair and legitimate comment into "attacks" on "character," and "designs," and make of the matter a personal quarrel. We beg to tell Mr. Bell and his

friends that they will not succeed in doing so at this occasion. There shall be no discussion with us either as to his "designs" or his "character," for we have at present to do with none of them. All we have to do with is his publication of a structure of facts, the Executive Committee, before he had corresponded with them, and learned their reasons for the course they had deemed it needful to take. This was all we originally complained of; this we complain of again.

L. FITZKELEY, HUDDERSFIELD.—The great length at which we have given the Parliamentary debates on the Tariff, Lord Ashley's "new move" for obtaining for another and extensive class of infant workers a *modus* of protection, and Mr. Duncombe's gallant exposure of Post-office villany, has left us no room this week for

**Commitment.**—He has borrowed money on the faith of the rules. Those rules set forth that payments shall be so much per week, or such-and-such a fine for neglect. To that condition A. Y. L. agreed, when he availed himself of the aid of the society; of course he is bound to abide by it. It would be dishonest in him now to seek to break through his engagement. If he objected to the fines for non-payment, he should not have entered the society, nor availed himself of the help.

**BAILEY.**—Richard Lalor Shiel is Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. The appointment was conferred on him by the Whigs, when in office.

**S. C. GLOSSOP**—Yes. Leaving without notice will not entitle the employer to retain the wages earned by the workman. He may have him committed to goal for breach of contract; but he is bound to pay him for what has been worked for. Stopping the wages by the employer, under the pretence of "fines" and "abate-ments," will not exonerate a workman from his contract to give "notice" when he wishes to leave that employer. A workman who is foolish enough to absent himself from employment under such circumstances, gives the thieving employer the advantage. What the workman should do in such case is to give the required notice, and summon the employer for the wages he is entitled to. He should be paid for the work he has done, and for the wages he is entitled to. It is the time for the abolition of the workman's "fines" and "abate-ments" that has caused it to become regularly *systematized*.

**CAPTAIN MARGARIT.**—We are informed that a ball and other entertainments, for the benefit of the Spanish Republican and refugee, Capt. Margarit, will take place on Monday evening next, at the Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenor-row, Chelsea. We trust that the attendance of the friends of liberty on this occasion will be numerous. We believe Capt. Margarit to be a true patriot, and well deserving the assistance of all good

democrats,  
Wm. Lewis, BEACON.—His queries could only be answered by a lawyer who had all the documents, evidence, and facts before him. It is no unusual thing for magistrates to give more credence to the unsupported statement of one man than to the corroborative testimony of twenty indifferent persons point-blank contradicting the statements of the police-prosecutor. In this case the policeman made oath that the party he complained of had struck him; i. e., assaulted him. Four others, indifferent parties, who saw the whole transaction, swore that he did no such thing; that he neither molested the policeman nor any one else; But what of that? The magistrates believed the one oath of the interested policeman, who had apprehended the man, and who had to make out a justification for such apprehension; and they disregarded the evidence of the other four disinterested parties. On the next day the court committed the party, against whom the policeman swore, to prison; and the oath of the complainant is their justification. W. L. has no remedy, unless he chooses to prosecute the said policeman for perjury, if it thinks he has evidence.

sufficient to sustain such a charge.

WM. PELOUP, STAFFORD.—We apprehend by this letter Mr. Peloup will have seen the *Star* of last week, and learned all the particulars of the case respecting which he writes. He will also have learned the reasons why we were written under a misapprehension of the real facts, and that they had been published under no warranty. A contradiction and explanation of a far different kind is needed to successfully meet the alleged facts narrated in the *Star*. Will Mr. Peloup be kind enough to convey our intimation to his friend that we cannot interfere in the matter between him and the party to whom your letter is addressed? He will oblige us if he does so. We are, dear sir, yours truly,  
Wm. Pelop.

P.S.—Will, we are sure, our advertisement show the propriety of the course we have adopted. The correspondence that has taken place is one in which we were at all concerned. It has not been provoked by anything that we have either done or said. Indeed, if it

existence, we were totally ignorant, until the review in the papers sent through Mr. Peplow. The only reason which we judge of the propriety of the request, was that, to interfere in the matter by publication, is to risk our standing as students of the *public interest* by acquiescing in such request: and the answer that reflection and judgment give is, that it would not serve any public interest, but would involve us in a discussion between individuals on individual matters; a discussion, whilst while it might be lengthy enough and angry enough, and exhibit more than enough of ignorance and prejudice, would not interest or instruct the readers of the *Star*, nor conduce to public good. Though we deplored the condition of the party applying to us, as revealed in the papers in question; and though we should have been happy to publish the facts, to rouse public sympathy and aid (as we have ever before done on any point) yet as we are interlocked from having any official or permanent status, *et cetera*, we have no alternative but to decline publication for the reasons above set forth.

J. MASON, BIRMINGHAM.—His letter is received, and shall be published. We keep it open for the present, because we expect a communication from another party in relation to the same subject, and think the two will be better to go together. The case of the party referred to will be stronger when seen at once, than when given in piecemeal.

C. ASKELL, TORNAGAIN-LANE.—Received too late for publication.











“Representations had been made to the British Government from high sources that plots, of which Mr. Mazzini was the centre, were carrying on, upon British territory, to excite an insurrection in Italy; or, nothing can be more likely than such a charge against Mr. Mazzini (Hear.) Had the committee given him an opportunity of being examined,—as he had a right to expect, and as he petitioned to have,—before that committee, he would have shown his ability to disprove that charge, and have produced a very different impression on the minds of the committee, (Hear, hear.) But the report of the committee, on this insurrection, should it assume a formidable aspect, would, from peculiar political circumstances, disturb the peace of Europe. The British Government, considering the extent to which British interests were involved in the maintenance of that peace, would on their own judgment, but not on the suggestion of any foreign power, a warrant to open an investigation into the matter. (Hear, hear.) Now, the suggestion any foreign power? Well then, what will become of the high sources? (Hear, hear.) I suppose there will be some quibble about the word “suggestion,” and it will be urged, perhaps, that it was not positively said “Open his letters, and perhaps you will find something of interest.” (Hear, hear.) Yes, Mr. Bart, has sent out a great number of things. (Hear, hear.) Such information deduced from those letters as appeared to the British Government calculated to frustrate

is attempt was communicated to a foreign power ; at the information so communicated was not of a nature to compromise, and did not compromise, the safety of the Government. It was not a defect in the foreign power, nor was it made known that power by what means, or from what source, at information had been obtained." The report says that the information given was only such as was calculated to frustrate the attempted interception. What was it to frustrate any interception? What was the word, England? (hear, hear.) Was this the country that a great nation like you ought to have adopted to frustrate is attempt? (hear, hear.) Are you proud of making this course, which has caused the lives of men not only to be endangered but to be forfeited? You have asserted that Mr. Mazzini was the centre of this conspiracy, and that the Government of England and the committee would have found by his correspondence, as I can prove, that there were certain statements made in letters to him proceeding from those misguided and unhappy men in Italy, then residing at Corfu, to the effect that they wished to

the Austrian Government sent their spies among these unfortunate people; they resided at Corfu, and the Austrian Government had informed them of the intelligence of the purport of the late letters, and it was too late to recall it. The Austrian Government sent their spies among these unfortunate people; they resided at Corfu, and the Austrian Government had informed them of the intelligence of the purport of the late letters, and it was too late to recall it. The Austrian Government sent their spies among these unfortunate people; they resided at Corfu, and the Austrian Government had informed them of the intelligence of the purport of the late letters, and it was too late to recall it.

used, notwithstanding their assurances to r. Mazzini, to leave Corfu. They went into Calabria, where, instead of finding the peasantry ready to follow them, they found the peasants more than ready to become easily mastered by organised troops which had been sent there by the Neapolitan government. Seventeen of those persons were tried by a military commission, and condemned to death, and nine of them were executed the following day. They were persons of noble family; two of them, the Duke of Calabria and the Duke of Aosta, were executed in the name of the King of Naples. The Baudieres and their seven companions with a calm and happy bearing bore good witness to their faith, and died like martyrs, having said peacefully on the night before their execution: "If we fall," they said to a friend, "tell our countrymen to imitate our example, and to know that when men obey God, they are useful, and the cause we die in is the purest, the holiest, and the best that ever warmed the breast of man. It is the cause of the independence of our country." Such were the men whom you were thus leagued with Austria to crush. Those men were executed, and

"frustrating that attempt." Why did you not do nobly and generously to these individuals and take them—? "You are plotting on British ground; we are running into danger; this must inevitably be our ruin; let us persuade you to desist from such a course." I assure you that I have been doing so, and have supplied another Government with means of entrapping men and putting them to death. I say that they are the victims of this attempt, and their blood is upon the heads of her Majesty's present Ministers, as much—aye, much more, than it is upon those whose duty it was to pull down the monument erected to their memory at Cosenza, were they fell, as I hope it will, ought to be inscribed upon their tombstone, that they fell in the cause of their country, and of liberty, through the treachery of a Ben Stated. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell has been stated, that though Captain Solomon had never seen the man who had been appointed Secretary of State, and had demanded redress and inquiry, he had never been called before nor examined

the committee. If the House would grant him other inquiry, he would undertake to prove that at the period of the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in this city, a set of spies fabricated, at the instigation of the Russian Government, a plot for the assassination of honorable Mr. Foster, and that the first step in the course of ingratiating themselves with the Russian Embassy. He said,—Sir, if this matter goes before another committee, I know that what I now state would be proved—that there were spies here at the time the Emperor of Russia was paying that visit, and that they were paid for by the Russian Government (hear, hear)—spies who, being exiles themselves, and wishing to ingratiate themselves with the Russian Embassy, at the cost of honorable men, and to return to their native country, told of the assassination, about a projected assassination to the Emperor of Russia, and that the Emperor of Russia, Secretary of State for the Home or the Foreign Department, and that suspicion is what the committee would justify the imputation of the crime of murder. (Hear, hear.) The Emperor Nicholas came here—our Government partly believed the information and opened the letters; but the committee have

These gentlemen.—The spies have returned to their native land, having got an annuity immediately after the visit of the Emperor; and these gentlemen are to remain here, I suppose, with this foul stain attempted to be thrown upon them by a committee of the British House of Commons. (Cheers.) I say that this is the worst insult that has been offered to me, and that what the committee was not justified in reporting. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe that the British Government are aware of what they are doing sometimes, when they are impairing the correspondence that passes between individuals in Poland and the Government of Russia. I have received no information respecting one of these Poles who is here; yet open his letters; they state to the Government whose investigation they have done it that there is nothing improper whatever in those letters, or in the correspondence of Mr. So-and-so; that the communications relate entirely to family matters, and have no reference at all to that Government. I saw, yesterday, the Minister of the Emperor, and he said, giving even that information to Russia? (Hear, hear.) Why, there are in Poland these decrees,—

clauses have been issued prohibiting any person in England from corresponding with an exile; and if he does so, it matters not upon what subject, he is visited with the same punishment as if he were guilty of any of those offences it is high treason to correspond with those heretics it is high treason to correspond with certain exiles named in it who are resident in England. (Hear, hear.) Now listen: under this decree the wife of General Siołkowski has been imprisoned on suspicion—only on suspicion—of corresponding with other exiles living in exile. Another Polish lady has also been imprisoned for writing to a Polish lady in exile. Another has been imprisoned, and received fifty severe lashes for corresponding with an exile. And this has all been done under the orders of that sovereign upon whose visit here, at such personal inconvenience, “at a great sacrifice of private convenience,” the British House of Commons is recently congratulated her Majesty! (Cheers.) But, I repeat, if the Government are not to be despised—no man, no Government, will suffer it that they are doing these individuals in England so serious an injury, when they are even told that a foreign power that there is nothing criminal in

correspondence; for the very fact of the wife corresponding with her husband, if he is an exile, subjects her to a stigma and an unfavourable woman to punish her by imprisonment, and also to deprive her of corporal punishment also by the knot. (Hear, hear.) Besides which, their children, if they have any, are taken from them; and these do not have themselves on some occasions been sentenced to the lash. (Hear, hear.) If I say that the householders of the Government to be very cautious (Hear, hear,) how they communicate with their ambassadors to the foreign power which may be receiving what is called our hospitality. (Renewed cheers.) Another charge which I made is, that the correspondence of foreign ambassadors was subjected to inspection on here. I know perfectly well, when I stated that the bags of the foreign ambassadors were opened and searched, and that their being read was not only out of the country, people doubted it; or they thought it must be perfectly imaginary on my part, and totally impossible to be a practice existing here. (Hear, hear.) But what do we find in this report? On the subject of the foreign department at the

certain warrants bearing respectively the signatures of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in 1782, and of his successor, the Marquis of Carmarthen, were laid before your committee, which being of a very com-  
(Continued in our eighth page.)



and will require with magnificent usury, every effort you may make for her improvement.

Sir JOHN LYRELL made a short speech in favour of the amendment, which created much amusement in the committee. He repeated his complaint that the agricultural interest had not received any relief from the Government's proposed measure of reduction of taxes; and remarked that it was a sad fact that Right Hon. Bart. upon the voluntary, whilst gentlemen on the Opposition benches supported him on the compulsory principle. He hoped that when he read the division list to-morrow, he should find that his agricultural friends would complain so much of the treatment which they receive from Government, that had not gone "about ship," but given their votes in favour of Mr. Roebuck's amendment.

Mr. V. W. WILLIAMS declared his intention of supporting the amendment in a speech in which he pointed out that since the union the relative taxation of India and Ireland by Great Britain had continually diminished, and that at the financial year, the tax that on Great Britain amounted to £4,070,000, he then entered into a review of Sir R. Peel's financial speech, and concluded by declaring that when Mr. Roebuck's amendment was disposed of, he would propose another, to the effect that all persons receiving agricultural rents should pay thereon the same income tax as was levied on land. He said no reason why the Lord Lieutenant, or the Lord Chancellor, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, should be exempt from a tax on their large salaries, because they were paid in Ireland, which every clerk in the public offices was held obliged to pay, merely because he received his small portion of the public money in England.

Mr. ROSS, Lord DENHAM, and Mr. BELLEV defended the Irish landlords against the attack which had been made upon them by the hon. Member for Bath. A smart and somewhat angry discussion ensued, in the course of which the words "the alumnies" were used by Mr. Newdegate, who was being called to order, apologised to the House. At length Sir R. PEEL rose, and admitted that, although strict justice might require the extension of the rate tax to Ireland, yet, as no machinery for its collection in that country, where the creation of the machinery would be so expensive, that the Government would not be justified, in an economical point of view, in proposing its creation; therefore, he considered that it would be better to accept from Ireland an equivalent sum, which would be employed towards the benefit which would accrue to England from the removal of the import duties with which the trade accrued to Ireland; the latter country would be justly dealt with if the property tax were imposed on her.

The discussion was continued for some time after the Right Hon. Gentleman had sat down, Mr. Serjeant Palmerston, Mr. Wallace, Colonel Silghur, Lord Lyndoch, and several other Members taking part in it; after which the Committee adjourned, when there appeared for the amendment 33, against 115. The Committee then divided on the original resolution, affirming the income-tax, when there appeared for it 228, against it 30.

The other orders of the day were then proposed, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

**Police Intelligence.**

BOW-STREET.

TUESDAY.—INFAMOUS CONDUCT OF PARENTS.—Matthew Parry, a trunk-maker, and Ann, his wife, were placed at Bow-street Magistrate's office, charged under the Vagrant Act (6th Geo. IV., chap. 38), for neglecting to provide guardians of the Strand Union, with wilfully refusing and neglecting to maintain their three children, being able-bodied males, who were employed in the streets, which they became chargeable to the parish.—Mr. Corke, the guardian, said the male defendant had worked for years in the service of Mr. Hinkins, trunk-maker in the Strand, and usually earned about six shillings per week in jobbing families in the neighbourhood, while the eldest son handed over to them eight shillings per week, which he received in the summer months when he was employed in the street; the eldest girl the sum of four shillings, which she made solely shoe-binding. The shocking conduct in which they kept their children, and the manner in which they treated them, court, Strand, would be explained by reading the evidence which discovered them in going their rounds to visit poor and dispense charity, and also by the children who could give no account of themselves, except to say that they had during the last three years.—Mr. John Lumbard, publisher, 143, Strand, and a guardian, said that on Wednesday last he went with others to New Church-court, for the purpose of obtaining charge of the children, who were brought before the court, where he found the father and mother proceeded to the cellar, where he found the furniture, &c., and, after a short delay, he heard a rustling noise in a little straw collected in a corner of the apartment, and discovered three children huddled together, clothed very without any other covering upon them. The day was very inclement; and, on looking closer, he saw that the little boys were suffering from cold, and that the youngest child to the hips. On questioning them, he learned that they were her children, adding that no person had been in the cellar except witness and the gentleman who accompanied him, and that they had been there ever since the first of month of August last. She also said that she had always fastened when the lodgers went down for war, and her husband, who was far gone in a consumption, and had gone to the workhouse, and was now confined to an out-patient, for the purpose of procuring medicine and advice. As to the state in which he found the cellar, it was filthy beyond all expression, and the children were in a worse condition than any stable he had ever put his foot in.—The male defendant said that when inquiries were made of him he told the truth to the guardians, and that he fully appeared in a state of confusion, and was brought up by the intemperate habits of his wife, but never allowed his children to want food, although he was unable to do more than be obliged to attend to his work.—The defendants were remanded.

SOUTHWARK.

MONDAY.—DREADFUL EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Elizabeth Blake, the wife of a hatter in the Spa-road, Hermonsey, was brought up before Mr. Trull, charged with attempting to destroy life by cutting herself, and with inflicting grievous injury of late had been subject to very violent fits of insanity, which were increased by hours of inactivity. On the evening of the 29th inst. she was taken ill, and died on and on her return became excited, and, feeling angry, fell on her knees and drew it across her throat, inflicting a wound. Her landlady, on observing the act, rushed forward, and endeavoured to prevent her from proceeding towards the prisoner, and seized her arm, which she endeavoured to disengage, and she was about to repeat the attempt upon her life, when her husband, alarmed by the noise, rushed forward, and tried to restrain her. The prisoner, however, made every resistance that was in her power, and repeatedly attempted to draw the knife again across her throat, and in doing so she succeeded in obtaining possession of the weapon his hands were very much cut. He, however, at length succeeded in wresting the knife from her grasp, and, as she appeared to have determined on self-destruction, he immediately carried her into custody. The injury she inflicted on herself was found on investigation not to be of such a dangerous nature as was at first supposed, and she was removed to the prisoner had attempted to commit suicide twice before in her house, and that witness had no doubt it was produced from her habits of intoxication, for her husband was a confirmed drunkard, and she was ignorant of the common necessities of life. The prisoner's husband, although aware of the situation in which his wife was placed, did nothing, and she was accordingly committed in default of finding.

LAMBETH.

MONDAY.—ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—John Kemble, James Wright, and Joseph Purdy, were charged, the former two with assaulting a police-constable, and the latter with assisting the same to resist arrest, and with obstructing the police. From the evidence it appeared that at a late hour on Saturday night the prisoner Kemble, who about three weeks since was charged at this court with murdering a constable, was seen in company with the above-named persons in Lambeth-walk, whom he severely punished. On the parties being separated, Kemble was given into custody by the police, and on the constable taking offence if the prisoner relinquished his hold. The officer did so, thinking that he would do as he promised, but instead of this he attempted to make his escape, and upon this the constable observed that one would have thought that the fact of his having been in custody and remained on suspicion of having caused the death of his own nation would have deterred him from committing such a gross and reckless crime, which would have worked some favourable change in his conduct, and taught him to know and set bounds to his evil propensities. But he was quite the reverse towards him, yet his conduct was both brutal and violent, and that of his companion was very little better. He threatened, therefore, commit them both for one month to the House of Correction.

CLERKENWELL.

MONDAY.—INFAMOUS CONDUCT. David Duny was charged with the following heartless conduct.—About three weeks ago a poor girl, about 18 years of age, named Mary Lewis, who had been a servant at the house of the gentleman who charged her, was sent to the master's house after spending the day with some friends, when she was met by the prisoner, who induced her to drink with him, and suggested that she should go with him to a lodging-house, where he undertook of marriage, he seduced her. Next morning he endeavoured to quiet her mind by promising marriage, but at the same time saying that he was a soldier, and wanted 25s. to buy himself out of the army. When she refused to marry him, he threatened to kill her, and when she absconded, taking with him boxes containing every article of clothing the poor girl possessed, he followed her to the door, and threatened to shoot her if she dared to say anything against him.—He was remanded.

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