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An application was made on the 27th September, to the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Mr. Beard who, acting under a most extraordinary delusion, considers himself the sole proprietor of the photographic process, to restrain Mr. E. J. Fox, of 1, Temple-street, and Mr. Fox, of 1, Temple-street, from taking photographs, which is a charge that he does by a process entirely different from and very superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half the charge.

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THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE.

If any additional proof were wanting of the spirit, hostile to the public interests, in which the Parliamentary business of this country is conducted, that proof was amply afforded on Tuesday evening last, when the house negatived, by a majority of 58 to 38, Mr. Duncombe's motion for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Ratepayers' Clauses of the Reform Act.

The object of Mr. Duncombe's motion has been supported by petitions adopted at large and influential meetings in the metropolises and various parts of the country; the public mind was plainly manifested on the occasion, and we did at least expect sufficient courtesy towards its expressed opinion, to allow the bill to be introduced, and to proceed to a first and second reading; the more so, since the power of ultimately throwing it out remained unimpaired, and as, under any circumstance, experience has taught us, that the house could so cripple and mutilate its provisions in committee, that no vestige of its original form would have appeared. But, disdaining these advantages, the imperious and ill-advised Whig Premier at once rose, and put the damper of a ministerial negative upon it, dreading, no doubt, the very thought of an extension of the franchise, since its every extension must prove a contraction of his power. The Protectionist leader, Lord George Bentinck, too, rose to oppose the introduction of the bill—nor are we surprised at this, for the Landocracy, although it may strive for popularity by voting for a Ten Hours' Bill, which will apparently only interfere with its enemies, dreads, as much as the moneyocracy can, any step that shall infuse democratic blood into the constituencies of England. Thus are our predictions verified, that both Protectionist and Free-trader would coalesce when it came to a struggle between capital and labour; thus have our exhortations proved well-grounded, when we advised the people not to look to any parties for support, but to help themselves when they were in want of aid.

But one grand object has been gained by this measure. Baffled as it is at the outset, it has taught us to know some of our friends from our foes, and, like the demonstration of a clever general, it has forced the enemy to reveal the tactics of his secret combinations. We now know what we have to expect at the hands of others, beside the ministerial Janissaries. Whig place-holders, Irish landlords, and Young England feudalists, will form the "holy alliance" of privilege against justice, and they are the more to be at once dreaded and despised, since they are men deaf to argument, alive only to self-interest, or fearful of committing themselves in the face of conflicting principles. The conduct of the house on Tuesday evening last sufficiently indicated this. Few opponents stopped to hear the arguments advanced for or against Mr. Duncombe's motion; but on the call-bell ringing for a division, they came thronging back to render their votes against a Bill, whose merits they had long prejudged under the tutelage of political subservency. Surely their time could not have been so precious, nor its economy so imperative, if we are to judge by the hours that have been wasted in discussing the marriage of an Infant, or the removal of a brazen Wellington. We trust the constituencies will refer to and remember the division-list on this occasion, and that it will be made to tell at the next election, should those men, who have met the wishes of so large a portion of the community with the contemptuous insolence of not allowing this Bill to be introduced, present themselves again for the votes of the insulted. The division list contains the names of fifty-eight opponents to Mr. Duncombe's motion, of whom twenty-eight are Whigs (including twenty-two Whig officials), and thirty Tories. It further presents the now, unhappily, usual feature of men voting AGAINST, who previously voted FOR the measure, as in the instances of Admiral Dundas, C. R. Fox, Milner Gibson, B. Hawes, and the O'Connor Don. Surely these are not the men who should represent the constituencies on which they are forced by influence. These conflicting votes are an additional argument in favour of an extended suffrage, since neither political wheatearers can represent the steady progress of public opinion, nor subservient placemen the honest independence of that ideal being—"a free Briton." To dream of honest conversion would indeed be absurd, since scarcely any arguments were urged against the motion, except by Lord John Russell, who declared, that the paying of rates was a qualification for the franchise founded on the ancient principles of the British constitution. The Premier forgot that tax-paying formed no portion of such old qualification, and he has yet to learn, it appears, that the English people do not consider old constitutions the polar star of their political horizon. They believe, on the contrary, that new times demand NEW MEASURES, and he shows that they finally are again revealing itself through the recently assumed drapery of "liberty," which induced Lord John to bid for the Free Traders in the coin of competition, and for the Protectionists in grants to extravagant and half-begged landlords. He has not bid for THE PEOPLE, and therefore he must fail. He clings like a withered weed to an old wreck, shivering and struggling to and fro as the waves of popular opinion come dashing over him, and with the rotten planks he must sink; neither a Bentinck nor a Peel will lend a hand to their drowning comrade; and that man will vanish as a blank from society, who has his narrow mind been

capable of entertaining a great political conception, might have been the first Minister, of his age, and have transmitted a worthy reputation to future times. As it is, he has clearly lost his opportunity; but the errors of finally are the strength of progression. We would wish none other than to be heard our opponents, for we now have learned that no man is less capable of making head against us. To turn from an expiring Parliament and a perplexed Cabinet to the great elements of political and social reform embodied in the rising power of the people, we feel confident that the position of open hostility assumed by the former will but strengthen the energies of the latter, since a recognition of their influence has been given in the altered tone of government towards them. Active enmity is, indeed, a recognition of the strength of the opponent to whom that enmity is evinced. Yes! they can no longer afford to treat us with contempt, and they are unable to crush us by silence. We have tongues that speak when their pens are inactive, and multitudes that combine while their factions conspire. We have the growing wealth of co-operative industry contrasting with their empty exchequer; and while the Minister's foot slips on a rotten potato, we are planting our stand firmly on that soil which the hand of God gave to all men in the title-deed of Creation. We hid the country member, that the time for an election is approaching—we exhort them to prepare. The power we are raising against the citadel of corruption must be carried into its heart. A siege is not sufficient, an assault must be given. It is too well-provisioned with the plunder of centuries and the spoil of millions to yield to the first summons; it is only when we have gained admission for men of our own party within the walls of St. Stephen's that our power will tell with effect. We shall not lack supporters there—the recent debate on the ratepayers' clauses proves this. Parliament waits but to see an evidence of our strength in the fact of a few Chartist Members being returned to the house, and our friends will avow themselves, the inactive will become partisans, and the wavering will be fixed on our side. Everything favours us; the fallacies of the political economists have exploded one after another, their followers are disheartened, and we are full of hope. Then, let us take time by the forelock—let us rally our phalanx throughout the country to the watchword of the LAND AND THE LABOURER, and we shall be able to strengthen the hands of DUNCOMBE, by the addition of some honest CHARTIST MEMBERS.

POLAND AND THE PEACEMONGERS.

There was "speaking out," and no mistake, at the meeting on Monday evening last, in celebration of the anniversary of the Cracow Insurrection. Nicholas, Metternich, Mr. Downing, Palmerston, and the "Peace"-preachers supplied ample material for such plain speaking as we have not been in the habit of hearing for some time past. The "plain English" of Monday evening's meeting was really refreshing after the weak, washy flood of "moral" givallude with which the land has been deluged by "learned blacksmiths," crazy writers, "political pedlars," and Brummagem dodgers calling themselves "Christian!"

We need not now say one word about Nicholas and Metternich. Mr. Downing has been for some months past threatening to make a motion in "the House" in behalf of Poland; as yet, we have not heard of the motion, but the Democratic Committee willing to believe the Doctor in earnest, desired, for the sake of Poland, to obtain for his "motion" the support of the public; but, behold! the learned and patriotic gentleman was afraid to admit the Democratic Committee "between the wind and his nobility." No matter, the working men got on very well without him. Re-echoing the wish of one of the speakers at the meeting, we trust that Mr. Duncombe will take up the Polish question. We know that the claims of the poor and the oppressed classes of his own countrymen keep the honourable member for Finsbury constantly employed; still, as has been happily said, "although charity begins at home, it should not stay there;" and we hope Mr. Duncombe will find time to speak the honest sentiments of the English people, regarding the unparalleled wrongs of the people of Poland.

The protest against Palmerston's mock-protest, at the meeting on Monday, was unanimous. It is well for Nicholas the Charter is not yet law, otherwise his Bearship would be treated to a "protest" widely different to the recent missive from Downing-street. Of course the professors of "permanence" and universal peace" will be terribly shocked to find so much common sense left in the country, in spite of all their efforts to the contrary. We have been long disgusted with these canters, who have the ignorant impudence to make no distinction between the tyrant who, in brutal wantonness, desolates nations, and commits wholesale murder, and the men who, in self-defence in defence of life and freedom—wield the sword against earth's destroyers. What think our readers of a man who can rank Washington with Napoleon and Wellington? Yet this is done by Elihu Burritt, himself an American. By-the-by, why is the "Learned Blacksmith" here at this time? The English people are not engaged in any war of aggression and robbery, as our American friends unhappily are in Mexico. Mr. Burritt, who is fond of stuffing his dull speeches with scriptural quotations, should remember that, "they that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." But enough for the present; when the peace-fanatics have answered the arguments of the speakers at the meeting for Poland, it will be time enough for us to take them in hand.

We are happy to find in a Polish journal, whose extensive circulation is a proof of the fidelity with which it represents public opinion among the emigrants, the following observations on a document we have not hitherto commented on, anticipating as we did some such explanation as the following:—"The Times, of February 1st, (says the above-mentioned journal) contains an anonymous article of the inhabitants of Cracow." From the ignorance it shows of local events, from its tone and expressions so foreign to the habits of those to whom it is attributed, from the calumnious accusations it lavishes against E. Dembowsky, of being a Russian agent, and from the eagerness with which our aristocratic journal, The Third of May, has inserted this pretended protest in its columns, it is evident that this document has been concocted among the emigrants, and by the way, we would throw upon Dembowsky that same calumny of being a spy, which formerly they directed against Komarski and Siecienski."

This opinion is in complete accordance with the information we have received from the best informed quarters. The generality of the Poles, those few excepted who have sold themselves to the aristocratic party, consider the document published by The Times as spurious, and ascribe its origin to the Czartoryski faction, of which the literary societies of friends of Poland in Paris and London have rendered themselves the organs.

We see that a public meeting is advertised to take place in the Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday next. At last, then, the "influentials" are moving; better late than never—that is, provided their sympathy does not do more harm than good.

At that meeting the Marquis of Northampton is to take the chair—a nobleman who during a period of general excitement against the (then present amongst us) tyrant Nicholas, distinguished himself by the

base and cowardly batteries he heaped upon the despot, in a letter published in The Times.

By proclaiming democratic principles, the late national movement at Cracow has gained for the cause of Poland the universal sympathy of the people of Europe. The meeting on Tuesday next is, we fear, intended to extinguish that sympathy.

By violating a vital condition of the treaty of Vienna, so justly called by Prince Metternich himself the fourth partition of Poland, and, in fact, the only one which Western Europe had sanctioned, the despotic courts have torn to pieces this liberalistic treaty, liberated Poland from its fetters, and thereby implicitly authorised the powers who were parties to the treaty, to claim for Poland the restoration of her ancient inalienable rights to independence. The meeting of Tuesday next is, we have reason to apprehend, intended to re-establish the violated treaties, and thereby to rivet the old chains of Poland.

Again we witness aristocracy and diplomacy hand-in-hand, and an old courtier a ringleader of the inseparable couple.

Well, then, so must be united the people of England with its ally the people of democratic Poland; and if the brotherhood of nations is the foundation stone of their alliance, hell may combine, its efforts will not prevail against it.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The "Budgets" of the late Ministry are a series of masterly developments of certain great principles of monetary and social economies. They showed an intimate acquaintance with the intricate and vast machinery of English society, and steadily worked out a great problem, namely, how to unite a flourishing revenue with the most ample supply of all articles of consumption to the community, at the lowest amount of taxation. The tariffs of 1812 and 1815 were, each of them, most effective applications of this principle to our financial system, and their success would, it might have been imagined, have been sufficient to have induced the Whigs to follow the same track.

But these wretched tricksters are alike past redemption, and past teaching. Experience is thrown away upon them. They drag down everything to their own level, and ere long will again bring the nation to the verge of bankruptcy. The "Budget" of Sir Charles Wood, on Monday night, is one of the simplest, and at the same time of the most free-and-easy character, which was perhaps ever promulgated. He finds that the good management of his predecessors has put him in possession of an income sufficient to meet all current demands in the way of interest, including an increased outlay in various departments of the public service, and therefore he resolves right royally to go on spending whilst "there's a shot in the locker."

Ireland, which was Sir Robert Peel's "difficulty," is a positive godsend to Russell. On the ground of its distress any measure whatever may be proposed; no matter how monstrous, it is sure to be swallowed by the eager listeners on both sides of the House. Hence Sir Charles finding that, after providing for all the ordinary and extraordinary demands of the year, he has still about half a million left, at once proposes to borrow EIGHT MILLIONS for Ireland, and to pay the interest out of this half million. Having plenty of money at present, he can reckon on procuring the loan on easy terms, say 3½ per cent. That swallows up £284,000. The rate of interest must be raised on Exchequer Bills; that absorbs some £150,000 more, and thus the surplus is disposed of, leaving a few tens of thousands for contingencies.

This eight millions is to be expended in Ireland by next August, in addition to upwards of £2,000,000 already given out of the English Exchequer to the Irish landlords. That is, in plain words, we are this year to give the Irish landlords TEN MILLIONS sterling, which ten millions are in a time of peace to be added to the permanent National Debt of this country. Taking the population of England, Scotland and Wales, at twenty millions in round numbers, this will saddle every man, woman and child, in Great Britain with a permanent debt of ten shillings a head, the interest of which must be paid to the lenders by the sweat and toil of the labouring masses, before they can eat, drink, or call their houses their own!

It was thus the Whigs acted when last in office. They came into power with a surplus in the Treasury; they left, having added millions to the national burdens.

But, it may be said, look to the extraordinary demands upon them! Would you have them let Ireland perish in its terrible calamity? No! we would assist Ireland to the utmost, not it should be on terms of justice to Ireland as well as to this country. We do not see any guarantee after this ten millions is spent, and the month of August has passed, that the people of Ireland will be permanently improved by it. If the harvest fails again, there will be a repetition of the same evils, and of course a claim for similar assistance. Not one step that a wise or prudent government would have taken to secure the application of this enormous sum of money, either to the alleviation of misery, or its reproductive return to a real period, has been taken. We are told, to be sure, that the landlords will at some future time pay back one-half of it! "Very like a whale!" We think we see them with their dexter thumbs at their noses, exclaiming—"Don't you wish you may eat it!"

And he it remembered that this course has been adopted with the certainly staring us in the face, that next year cannot be so prosperous, financially, as the present. On all hands it is admitted that a commercial and manufacturing crisis is impending. But the Whigs could leave consequences for tomorrow. So that they get over the difficulty of the hour, it is enough for them. To next session and a new Parliament they leave all vexed questions of additional taxation, or other modes of meeting increased demands in the diminished means, submitted for them that, in the mean time, they sit on the Treasury benches and draw their quarterly salaries!

For what peculiar sin is it that Providence has doomed this great nation to be governed by such a set of incapable, miserable, mountebanks as these?

Mr. Duncombe tested the "finality" Premier on Tuesday, by his bill for the repeal of the Ratepayers' Clauses of the Reform Bill, and found him true to his ancient creed. It was in vain that evidence was laid before him to show that the virtual effect of these clauses, and the cumbrous machinery of the Registration Courts, is to deprive hundreds of thousands of the franchise, who are otherwise clearly entitled to vote under the Reform Act. Anything which limits the political power of the masses seems to be therefore dear to Lord John Russell. He met the specific allegations of Mr. Duncombe and other members with some fine pompous constitutional generalities, and the consolation of being patted on the back by Lord George Bentinck, and heat the bill by a majority of 20!

This will, no doubt, tend to open the eyes of the country as to the real character of this political pedlar and pretender to liberty. We see that even the Chronicle, that staunch organ of Whiggery, is sick of this last escapade, and thinks that for so flagrant and practical an evil, even Whiggery might have promised consideration and redress. The old-

NEWCASTLE-CON-TYNE.

Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, Feb. 23.)

George Thomas Bay, Commercial-road, Pimlico, civil engineer—William Farnell, Backstairs-road, clothing dealer—Robert Wright, Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, timber merchant—Jonathan Rogers, Norwich, boot maker—Jos Fitzgough, Nottingham, tailor—Edward Smith, Brevinwood, chessmenager—John William Howard, Ottery St Mary, book-inspirator, grocer—John Naismith, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironmonger—James Gifford, builder—J. J. Bunley, Stalybridge, glazier, bailor—L. C. Pinnet, Manchester, leather dealer—James Peck, Manchester, co-uncionger.

to tyrannv, rather than resist by forcible means, will not follow them, for we will not violate the laws of nature by repudiating that high and noble principle which bids us defend ourselves from wrong, protect the helpless, and aid the weak against wrong-doer. (Applause.) To preach the con-

ry doctrine is to preach base submission to tyrants, and add strength to their thrones. (Great

(Laure.) If the Autocrat of Russia will become a president or patron of the Peace Society, and employ that Society's lecturers to teach the people the wisdom and the wickedness of attempting to gain their freedom by force, he will do the best thing he could to conserve his power. (Cheers.) I may be told that the Peace Society preach not only peace to the people, but also to the people's rulers, and that the reputation of their principles by governments would lead to the disbandment of armies and the extinction

those means of force at present employed against the people. Granted: but the peace men well know

ter governments, as at present constituted, will
 der administration. It is by force-aided by fraud
 der tyrants and despots; therefore, the conversions,
 der effected by the priests, are not the conversions
 der effected by the people. The priests are the
 der who make driving slaves of the despairing
 der, but they will never humanise the powerful
 der: who rule and flourish by the sword. (Loud
 der cheers.) Our aim is to prepare the people for that
 der, when, having obtained their own rights, they
 der will have the power to move nationally in behalf of
 der the oppressed and foes, Englishmen and Poles,
 der our government, our nation, our homes, un-
 der der. The Democratic Committee
 der der. Regeneration is not a band of conspirators.
 der der. We do not pretend to offer physical aid to the people
 der Poland. We do not pretend to offer what we have
 der to give, nor to threaten that which we cannot
 der. Our mission is to enlighten the public mind
 der prepare the *English people* for the time when
 der they will be able to take part in the
 der of these great nations. (Cheers.) Certain
 der der may affect to despise us because in their eyes
 der are not influential; Dr. Bowring may refuse to
 der with us, because we are not important
 der for him; no matter, we will work by our-
 der. (Cheers.) We will at least do our duty,
 der in the faith that our humble labours will not
 der in vain, but that the hour will come when the
 der of the world will be the hour of the
 der to justice on their oppressors; when king, kaiser
 der and autocrat will be for ever driven from the soil of
 der, regenerated Poland, and Poland's flag will
 der glorious over every other banner in Eastern
 der. (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.)

resolution, was loudly cheered. He said that upon

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her feet — (laughter and cheers) — calling
mind the suffering and the stripes inflicted

upon the women of Poland, she was mute to express
 the mild sympathies of her sex, that she had "pre-
 sented to the world a race which are too infamous to
 think of." (loud cheers) He was not friend to war,
 shuddered at the bare contemplation of it, but
 he recollected what use the government had made
 of the physical force of the country at Canada
 (sensation)—China and Afghanistan—(immense
 sensation) he thought that more penetrating and
 striking arguments than a protest might have been
 made, and that more pleasure in sending the ad-
 dressed petition, and sat down warmly applauded.
 The petition was unanimously adopted.
 The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. William
 Creech, of Acreington, North Leicestershire, who was
 warmly cheered on coming forward to move the fol-
 lowing resolution :—
 That this meeting recommends the country to support
 the Democratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration
 and to exert a national agitation in favour of British in-
 terference in behalf of Poland.
 Mr. BRESLER said he heartily concurred with
 what had been said in connection of the arch-
 enemy of the rights of Austria, and he warmly
 and he considered the cowardly and treacherous
 conduct of the English government to be as worthy
 of the severest censure. (Cheers.) Above all, he de-
 nounced the patriots, who had remained silent while
 his whole nation was given over to execution. (Cheers.)
 He said we every Sunday expressed themselves
 as miserable sinners, "but every body knew—that
 the nation to save, not, you'd do, thus, this,

they ought not to have done—(laughter)—but the
never told how the poor Poles had been butchered, i

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the better. (Great applause.) He loved the people of Poland, because they not only talked of freedom

...served that happiness in freedom would come.
cheering, he hoped this movement would be carried out. A national agitation should be got up which would compel the government to this country interfere in behalf of Poland. (Cheer.) He suggested that the committee should send two local agents to the provinces—each to speak at a meeting in Lancashire and one in Yorkshire, and to encourage the English and the Scotch. The role should tell the wrongs of the Poles and the sufferings of her children, and the English nation should endorse the necessity of British intervention to crush the despots who trampled upon Poland. (Great cheering.) It might be objected that money was wanting, but let the committee only tell their lecturers into Lancashire, and they would do the once make the agitation self-supporting. The mayor of Manchester, who had a splendid hall of his own, would receive them with open arms, and he pledged himself that he would accompany the lecturers to all the towns in North Lancashire within twenty miles of Manchester. (Great applause.) Such an agitation would make a powerful government do something more than "protest." What the devil did the tyrants care about a "protest," when there was nothing behind it but a "protest"? (Clear, hear.) When the Emperor of

the English government did not "protest," steel and

The motion having been seconded, the Address was unanimously adopted. MR. JONES and MR. WHEELER having moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation, Mr. Jones acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting, which had been most enthusiastic throughout, dissolved.

of an Englishman was the cheerful payment of his poor-rates. If you had not a rate-paying clause, you would

collecting rates and taxes, independent of the franchise. If the noble lord refused to agree to the removal of this impediment to the free exercise of the franchise, he ought to be redeemed that he would not far distance from when the people would not be satisfied with the present state of things, and he recommended that some means of conciliation should be resorted to, which this bill would go far to effect.

SIR P. HALL called attention to the favouritism displayed by the bill, in favour of the franchise without

Marylebone, 1,083 voters were disqualified on account of the non-payment of assessed taxes, and only 384 by the non-payment of parish rates, and this not by the unwillingness or incapacity of the parties themselves but the wilful neglectlessness of the collectors of the rates. If this was rejected, he hoped the government would take the matter into consideration, so that ample time might be given in which persons might pay their rates, and that they should not be placed so much in the power of the

The Law and Mr. GUTHRIE opposed the bill, The Earl of ANNESBOROUGH supported it. He Laid and Mr.	For the second reading 102 Against it 99
Majority in favour of the Bill 3 The Bill was read a second time The Lords' amendments to the Destitute Persons Bill were agreed to.	

Mr. T. D'ERCONOM said that the collectors ought to make demands for the payment of rates at every house, and if they did not do so the vote should not be lost. There were 200,000 voters less than were intended by the Reform Bill; and while the population had increased the electoral body had fallen short of it. He trusted this bill would be amended so that the collector or some other means would be the constituent body of this country from the voting day which exist.

Some unopposed bills on the table were forwarded, and, as some returns were ordered, the house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM. Mr. THOMAS DEVOZOS presented a petition from the National Association for the protection of native industry, signed 175 thousand, complaining of the truck system, as saying that imprisonment might be substituted as

Captain Pechell observed that he gathered from the close of the speech of the noble lord the member for the City of London, that "finality" was to be the order of the day, and that in order to obtain a redress of grievances, they must as heretofore take up the matter into their own hands. With the speech of the noble lord, he (Capt. Pechell) confessed he was gravely disappointed,

He was sure that large classes of the community were not only discontented with the state of the representation, but also were disappointed with the fruits the Reform Act had produced, and yet now, when an opportunity was afforded for effecting a sort of compromise with the large bodies who have sent petitions from all parts of the kingdom, praying for a far more extended species of suffrage than the Union ever created, and on the eve of the election of a new Parliament, the Government should thereby to promote the improvement of the soil, and the employment of the labouring classes (nothing could be more unsatisfactory or injurious than the mode of letting land in the greater part of Ireland. It had been said that the small holdings had been the ruin of Ireland, but the insecurity on which the small holdings in Ireland were based, had been the ruin of that country. He had made

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reputable or no arguments. Indeed, without law, it should be rejected. The noble lord at the head of the government had shown great talent but not much discretion in his opposition to this bill. He had wholly failed to show that the measure was either an unjust or unconstitutional character. The case in favour of the measure was, that under the Reform Act no such qualification was imposed upon the county voter as was affixed

to the electors in cities and boroughs, and it was for the opponents of the proposition of his hon. colleague to show why one principle should prevail in a county and another principle in a borough or city. The only reason for the difference was, that the county voter was of the richer class, while the borough electors were for the most part poor men; but the fact that they had been rendered *spoliarii* under course of bad legislation, afforded

no reason for refusing them a voice in the election of their representatives. He was surprised at the silence which, on the present occasion, prevailed on the Treasury bench, many of the present occupants of which had, on a former occasion, supported the proposition now repeated by his hon. colleague. It appeared to him, that having pretended to give the people a £10 franchise by the

the Reform Act, it was a mean, paltry trick, and most dishonest on the part of the concoctors of that; scheme, to rob them by the operation of the rate-paying clauses of the right which it was pretended to bestow upon them. (Hear, hear.) Under these clauses, not merely the poor, but the higher classes were not unfrequently disfranchised, and he might instance the cases of the governor of *Assaye*, and of the right honorable baronet *St. John*.

Sir G. GREY observed that the silence of the Treasury bench was by no means extraordinary, after the clear and full speech of Lord John Russell in vindication of the present state of the law. He enforced the reasoning

of his lordship, and contended that the arguments of Mr. Duocumbo, if they did not go the full length of universal suffrage, would at least establish a most arbitrary extension of the suffrage.

Sir C. NAZAR was delighted that Mr. Wakley had unveiled the lips of Sir G. Grey. He wished he could unveil the lips of Admiral Dundas, of Mr. Hawes, and of Colonel Foy. It was a most wonderful opportunity, and Sir C. NAZAR was sure that the Government would not be able to resist it.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.—Mr. WARD announced that the gross amount required for the navy would exceed that proposed last year by £62,000, and the actual money rate by £77,000, the whole sum necessary for the service of England being £5,966,000. He then explained that the Ministry intended to support the Admiralty in carrying out naval schools for the education of the sons of the nobility and gentry.

all three representatives of the metropolitan boroughs. He reminded them that another election was fast approaching, and called upon them to support in office the objections which they had urged against this rate-paying class in Opposition.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said that he could not understand the anomaly of requiring a money qualification for a £10

cation of apprentices, shipwrights, and inspectors, and that every exertion should be made for the naval defence of the country.

A desultory discussion followed on various points connected with the estimates.

Various estimates were agreed to, and the house resumed. To sit again on Monday.

householder and none from a freeman or burgess. In the borough in which he resided, 2,814 voters had been disfranchised, from the fact of having forgotten or overlooked the payment of rates. Much discontent prevailed on the subject throughout the country, and the time was not far distant when the noble lord at the head of the government would be compelled to abandon his adoption of "family" principles.

Lord G. BENTINCK should support Lord John Russell on this occasion, because he found him standing on the firm ground of that great measure of which he was the father. As the country was appealed to in 1838 on the ground of "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," and as the rate-paying clause was then inserted in it, he conceived that all the members of the Parliament

then elected were bound in consistency to support it now; and he should therefore vote against the proposition of Mr. Duncombe.

After a few remarks from Mr. B. Escott and Colonel Wood, the house divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion	38
Against it	58

— 20 —
Leare was therefore refused to introduce the bill.
JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—Sir JOHN FAKINOTON then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more speedy trial and punishment to juvenile offenders. The object of the bill was to substitute in certain cases a summary jurisdiction, in lieu of the right of trial by jury, which

about half-past three on Thursday afternoon, a fire broke out at No. 10, Haldiday-yard, Creed-lane, Ludgate-hill, in the tenure of Mr. Robson, which was attended with loss of life. The discovery was made by one of the neighbours perceiving an unusual glare of light in the third floor front. An immediate alarm was raised, and upon opening the door of the

After some remarks from Mr. Hume, Mr. Shaw, and Colonel Wood, leave was given to bring in the bill.

LAW OF MORTUARY.—Lord JOHN MANNERS then moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the disposition of property for pious and charitable purposes. The principal features of the bill were, that it proposes that all wills containing bequests

for pious or charitable purposes should be assigned for three months before the death of the testator; and also that, when such bequests were made, the property should not go as the land to the choristes, but should be sold, and the proceeds handed over to them.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—MR. DUNCOMB then moved for a copy of the evidence taken before the court of inquiry.

quity, instituted in the month of April, 1818, by the Board of Ordnance, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to investigate charges preferred by Daniel Tonen against William Jones, deputy storekeeper, together with a copy of the charges and the report thereon. Also, a copy of the charges preferred, and the evidence given against Daniel Tonen, late a labourer in the Royal Arsenal, Wandsworth, Mr. Brad, a clerk in the Storekeeper's

This motion gave rise to a brief conversation, in which Colonel Anson, Mr. Hume, and Captain Bolero took part, the first-named refusing the retrench asked for.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, when, as its being found that forty members were not present, the house was adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, — FEBRUARY 21.

Mr. T. DUNMORE presented two petitions, agreed to at a public meeting in Leeds—one for the repeal of the rate-paying clauses, and the other for the alteration or amendment in the Reform Bill itself. The hon. gentleman

Mr. H. B. Wood, Miss Martin.
The Solicitor-General, Saturday, by "The Female Midsomer, or, my Grandfather's Will."
On Thursday, by the hall of "The Sailor's Return."
On Friday, by "The Pranks of a Pretty Page."
To conclude each evening with "The Murder on the Cliff; or, Love me, Love me Dog;" in which Messrs. Cane and Blanchard will appear, with the dogs. Lecturer Mr. Bruin, supported by the entire Company.

On Wednesday, the petition of the file-cutters and tradesmen of Warrington (presented Feb. 22) is printed with the votes.—Agreed to. The hon. gentleman also moved for copies of the correspondence between the Government and the officers in charge of the convicts at Woolwich, respecting the charges he had made against the officers of that establishment. He wished also to know why the annual report of the establishment at Woolwich was not

laid upon the table of the house prior to this time ?

Sir G. GORT had not yet received the annual report from Woolwich.

The Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report of the money resolution of the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill was received.

CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL. — Mr. Watson moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and enumerated the various Acts which were designed to be repealed by it. The first of these was the Act of Elizabeth, which imposed the several penalties of imprisonment, *penurie*, and death, on the offence for disputing the supremacy of the King. Also the acts which prohibited the giving of money or of Polls, which, enforced by

Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Finch, Mr. Spooner, considered the bill which was supported by Mr. Escott, Mr.