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THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN POLITICS, HISTORY, AND LITERATURE. Edited by G. JULIAN HARNEY.

At present the Monthly Advocate of Democratic Progress exists in this country. It is therefore proposed to establish an organ, at a price which will place it within the reach of all sections of the people.

The Democratic Review will represent, contend for, and chronicle the progress of Democratic Principles at Home and Abroad.

Believing that Men of all Nations are Brethren, the Editor will advocate Justice for the Oppressed, without distinction of Country or Creed.

Talented writers in France and Germany have promised to contribute articles; and arrangements are being made for securing the assistance of correspondents in Italy, Switzerland, America, &c., &c.

On the 1st of JUNE, thirty-two pages post octavo, in a Coloured Wrapper. Price THREEPENCE.

Orders, Communications, Advertisements, and Books for Review, to be addressed to the Editor, or Publisher, No. 5, Wise Old Court, Fleet-street, London.

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To Correspondents.

J. SWIRE acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the Northern Star, sent herewithly: Mr. W. H. 2s.; Mr. K. 3s.; Mr. S. 3s.; Mr. F. 3s.; Mr. A. 3s.; Mr. R. 3s.; Mr. G. 3s.; Mr. M. 3s.; Mr. D. 3s.; Mr. N. 3s.; Mr. E. 3s.; Mr. O. 3s.; Mr. P. 3s.; Mr. Q. 3s.; Mr. R. 3s.; Mr. S. 3s.; Mr. T. 3s.; Mr. U. 3s.; Mr. V. 3s.; Mr. W. 3s.; Mr. X. 3s.; Mr. Y. 3s.; Mr. Z. 3s.

I received a letter from Nelson, Scotland, also a Post Office order for the sum of £2 10s. Our friends will see the amount acknowledged in the proper place.

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Suppose a farmer to cultivate a thousand acres of land, whereof four hundred are in cultivation and six hundred in grass.

Mr. MONSELL divides the thirty six hands thus employed over the whole thousand acres; thus establishing the fact, but not admitting it, that no more than three and a half hands were employed to each hundred acres, while the six hundred acres in grass would give employment to no more than two or three herdsmen or shepherds.

Let us draw a fair illustration of the fact from one of our own much-reviled colonies. Upon Snig's End, where there are over eighty men located, and all sure to do well and thrive, formerly no more than four or five hands were employed, while the surplus produce, after feeding the increased number of cultivators, will create a greater abundance in the consuming market.

We write for sensible and thoughtful men, whose interests are not only extensively but wholly dependent upon the legitimate and profitable cultivation of the soil, while the "Times" is compelled to cater to the prejudices, the folly, and insanity of factions, and knows no more of the land and its capabilities than the crow that flies over it.

It is not long since we quoted a most cheering passage from the lesson of our daily pupil, in which he spoke most enthusiastically and hopefully of subdividing the Royal domains into peasant holdings, and bestowing them with humble peasant homesteads.

Mr. O'CONNOR will attend the public meeting to be held at Newton's, Phoenix Tavern, Radcliffe-cross, on Wednesday evening next, the 23rd inst.

IRISH DESTITUTION.

We beg to call our readers' attention to the speech of Mr. O'CONNOR, on the question of Irish destitution, which appears in our present number, a speech to which the impartial "Times" has devoted fifty-one lines.

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THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1849.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE IRISH.

The great Irish difficulty is at length solved. All laws of Registration, Landlord and Tenant Bills, Poor Laws, Sale of Encumbered Estates, Rates in Aid, Assimilation of Criminal Laws, Tithe Composition Acts, Treason and Felony Bills, Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, Free Trade, packing of juries, enlistment of spies, subornation of witnesses, trickery of officials, and bias of judges, have all—o and all—fallen to solve the great Irish difficulty; but the inventive mind of man, which we imagined had exhausted its nostrums for the tranquillisation of Ireland and the development of her national resources, has, at length, hit upon the expedient of depopulating the country; and what is most miraculous, this newly invented system comes from the saints, whose spiritual pride resists the indignity of meeting in committee before two o'clock upon Ascension day, while they shed not a tear and heave not a sigh at the announcement that between 900 and 1,000 persons perished in one workhouse within one week.

It is not many weeks since we published the lamentations of our pupil over the loss of the hardy and industrious Irish. "If we lose them," said the "Thunderer," "who will supply their place—who will pave our streets—who will reap our harvest—and where shall we secure substitutes as consumers of our manufactures?"

This hullulogic of the departing Irish was KEENED when, no doubt, the mouth-piece of Whiggery rested confidently upon the capability of Ministers to solve the great Irish difficulty; but all attempts having hitherto failed, mark the altered tone of our pupil. "He now says—

In the poorest and most exhausted lands the thickest multitude of people is to be found. Before might be done for land or people the surplus of inhabitants must be removed. If they stay, they cumber the land, they do not till it; they thrust and jostle against each other, they do not help one another. They are at the same moment drains upon the national resources and impediments to national energy.

True, they do congregate upon the barren soil. They are like the timid hare started in the corn field, and hunted into the jungle in the hope of puzzling her pursuers—they are like the rabbit, poached by the ferret into the furthest recess of his burrow, in the hope of evading his tormentor—they are poached into the wild wilderness, where they hope to escape the grasping hand of tyrant man, or to die unobserved. They are driven from the more fertile soil, upon which their labour might be profitably expended, to hide their poverty, their nakedness and destitution; while, as the "Times" admits, their thews, their sinews, their muscles, and their strength might be profitably applied to the cultivation of the land of their birth.

Does this representative of sanctity, or do the saints themselves, read the word of their God? And if they do, have they discovered that GOD made man, not pampered aristocracy, who are pallid, crippled, emaciated, and pale, but the industrious employed working man—"after his own image," commanded him to live in the "sweat of his brow, on the fruits of the earth," which he is kindly to preserve to his own use. And are the Irish to be transported from the land of their birth, for follies and crimes committed by those who have violated every law of GOD and man, in order that they may evade—for a season—that vengeance which is sure to overtake them?

"God gave us meat, but the DEVIL gave us cooks" is an old saying, and it is equally true that GOD gave us land, but the DEVIL gave us landlords. We wonder what the Lincolnshire farmer and the Manchester manufacturer would say, the one if he missed the harvest hands that reaped his corn, and the other the hands that plied his shuttle or worked his loom; while we would ask the English consumer, whether the mind of man could suggest a greater anomaly, or paradox, than that which recommends him to rely upon the produce of other countries, while the land of his birth is uncultivated and unprofitable?

This question of population, and the application of labour to reproductive employment, is one becoming interesting, not only to the poor but to the rich; not alone to the landlord, to the tenant, or to the labourer, but to the monarch, to the official, to the merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, the trader, the shopkeeper, the artificer, the mechanic, and the artisan; and it is one which the industry of this country will, ere long, compel its rulers to solve.

If we require proof of the capability of the soil of the country to support the population of the country, it is sufficiently made manifest in the fact, that whilst agricultural Lincolnshire employs no more than nine labourers to every hundred acres, those hundred acres, if properly cultivated, would not only, at three acres to a family, support thirty-three families in comfort and comparative affluence, but would make those thirty-three families, living upon the profits of free labour, better customers for all articles of produce than the nine serfs existing upon slave labour, measured by the caprice of the employer.

Let it not be understood, however, that any farmer cultivating a hundred acres of land employs nine agricultural labourers, inasmuch as Mr. MONSELL's average is based, not upon the amount of hands actually employed in agriculture, but is arrived at thus—

Perhaps no speech of greater importance, or more ably delivered, or powerfully sustained in all its points, was ever addressed to Parliament than that of Mr. PEARSON.

As was evident from its consecutive bearing, he had made himself through master of the subject, and so powerful were the facts he adduced, that it rendered it impossible for the HOME SECRETARY, or any other Member, to refute one of them. Let us now analyse some of those startling facts. Mr. PEARSON says—

It appeared that the prisons of this country cost, on the average, £200,000 a year, irrespective of the cost of the government had to defray for the punishment of crime by means of the hulks and transportation.

Now, as is our custom, and however unpalatable to our readers reiteration and repetition may be, we are determined that, as the people are a money-governing class, to keep their minds unremittingly and systematically directed to the proper and beneficial, as compared with the improper and injurious, application of that money. In the above speech, Mr. PEARSON shows that the annual expenditure upon prisons is £400,000, and this irrespective of the salaries of Governors, Turnkeys, Officials, and the one thousand and one incidentals; and the rule-of-three-kind of this money-mongering nation will have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion, that at four per cent, £400,000 would pay the interest of ten millions nearly eighty-four thousand persons upon four acres of land, costing £30 an acre, or would put to profitable employment, at five to a family, four hundred and twenty thousand, and that number would give profitable employment to as many more; or, in other words, the amount expended upon this rogne-creating system, would at once provide for nearly one-third of the whole of the population of this kingdom, by locating them, not upon two acres of rock, bog, or moor, but upon four acres of the best land to be purchased. This is a startling fact, and one which neither the ruled nor the ruler, the landlord, the tenant, or the labourer, the capitalist or the slave, can much longer shut their eyes or close their ears.

Let us now call the attention of the reader to the present state of crime in this reformed age. Mr. PEARSON says—

The number of commitments and recommissions in England and Wales for the trial of criminal charges had increased within the last forty years upwards of four hundred per cent, whilst the increase of population was only sixty-five per cent.

We now beg to call attention to the following startling announcement, made by the hon. gentleman, and which comment of ours would but tempt to weaken. He says—

It should show that this increase was also partly owing to the great increase of comfort in goods, and to the fact that the prisoners were better fed, better clothed, better lodged, and better taught than the class to which they belonged. The prisoners were treated as tastes for industrious diligence, which it was impossible for them to gratify when they were turned out of prison, and they left with less capability of earning their living by honest industry than when they entered it. Thus, while they inflicted an enormous injury upon the taxpayer, they also committed an injustice upon the honest poor, by teaching them that crime was the only means of success such as they could not themselves procure.

Again, he states as follows:— In Millbank, Pentonville, and some few other prisons, we made the industry of the prisoners produce something, but then it was by educating them to flood the labour market with the most inferior of goods, and to furnish the drive other shoemakers to be thieves. More than half the prisoners sent to Millbank were more labourers—unskilled in their trade, and less intelligent in their conduct, than the emigrants of the poor. The emigration of the poor fosters the emigration of other poor.

Now what does the reader think of that? Our friend wants to

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—It is satisfactory to observe that the last return indicates a continued tendency in the public health to improve. The deaths registered in the week were 88...

Worcester-street to the corner of Phillip-street, where he cried out "stop thief," and as Mr. Thorne...

On Saturday last a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Holloway at Bosham, about three miles from Chichester. The whole of the farm buildings, excepting the house, were soon one mass of ruins.

On Saturday last a serious accident took place on the line between North Kent Railway, whereby several men received very extensive injuries...

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informed her husband was dead, that he died about two hours before I called. I expressed my grief and some conversation took place...

Mr. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, pawnbroker, of Hastings, was next called. He spoke of the woman Geering having pawned some clothes of her husband and some before their death...

JOHN SIMONS, labourer, of Gillingham, called: I knew the deceased. I was working with him during the week on the Monday and Tuesday before his death...

Mr. FREDERICK TICEBURST, surgeon, of Hastings, was next examined: On the 28th of April I assisted in making a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased Richard Geering...

On Saturday, the 21st of April, I was again taken sick, and I continued to feel sick. I have now a burning heat. I took this statement on the 24th of April, and on reading it over the widow said it was all right...

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JANE EARON, the wife of a labourer living opposite the deceased Geering's house, deposed that she had frequently heard disputes on money matters between the deceased and his wife...

JOSEPH HONEYSETT, a labourer living at Gillingham, called: I acted as steward at the time of the death of Richard Geering. I was a member of the society...

ALBAN GEERING, another son of the deceased, said: I saw my father the day before his death. He then complained that he was very sick. He then told me that he had been dead two hours...

GEORGE JEFFREYS, officer, attached to the East Sussex constabulary, said: Before I removed the prisoner to prison I searched the house. In a box in her bedroom I found upwards of forty duplicates...

Mr. THOMSON, the superintendent of police, handed to the coroner a deposit book of the Hastings Savings Bank, from which it appeared that £20 had been deposited in the bank in the name of the deceased on the 31st of January, 1846...

Mr. HISSON, actuary of the Hastings Savings Bank, said: I saw the exception of £5, the whole of the money had been drawn by Mrs. Geering. It was against the rules of the bank for her to draw the money...

Mr. DEAR CHILDREN, I never had any poison for to use after I had the last, which you know was before your father died some time. I could not recollect yesterday, when it was in court...

THE ATTEMPT TO TEACH THE HIGHLANDERS TO FISH.—The boats which were sent from Callalyde by the Highlands Destitution Board, to fish at the West Highlands, have not been as yet very successful...

DUBLIN, FRIDAY.—STATE OF THE SOUTH AND WEST. The accounts from the South and West repeat the same gloomy picture as we have seen in the Ballinacree Herald says: "We have travelled over a large portion of the county of Sligo, and we regret to say that never within our memory did it present so wretched an appearance...

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of the community in the south and west are nearly paralysed by the weight and pressure of difficulties arising from the want of money...

I have seen a great number of accounts of the state of the crops this morning. With scarcely an exception, they are highly favourable. New potatoes, perfectly sound, are beginning to appear two months earlier than in the ordinary season...

THE POOR LAW COMMISSION.—The Mercantile Advertiser says: "The vacancy at the Irish Poor Law Board, caused by the resignation of Mr. Twisleton, has been, we learn, filled by the appointment of Mr. Power, who has been, since the passing of the amended Poor Law, in 1847, the assistant-commissioner for Ireland."

THE IRISH PRISONERS.—There is much speculation in the effect of the affirmation of the judgment against Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other State prisoners by the House of Lords. The sentence of death, of course, will be commuted, but it is considered probable that the prisoners will be transported to a penal colony...

WORKHOUSE MORTALITY.—The Cork Constitution has the following statistics of mortality in the workhouse of that city:—"There were 1,033 deaths in the Cork Union Workhouse, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1845. The total number of inmates was 5,143 papers in the house, and during the month there were 123 deaths. On 1st February, 6,200 in the house, and during that month, 180. On 1st March, 6,311 in the house, and during that month 245 deaths. On 1st April there were 6,398 papers in the house, and during that month 308 deaths. On the 1st May there were 6,538 papers in the house, and during the eight days to last Tuesday there were 184 deaths."

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ment, and held a consultation on the state of the late gentleman's health, reported that he was in a fit condition to undergo a surgical operation. He has not, however, had the exact word of the report were, of how and in what form the operation were to be performed. It is no one thing for a gentleman to undergo transportation and its concomitant privations. Doubtless, the government so desired queries to the board as to get the answers in detail—answers that might, in form, though not in fact, justify any treatment it might be pleased hereafter to adopt towards John Martin.

DANIEL O'CONNELL'S LIBRARY.—The Library of Daniel O'Connell is to be sold by auction on Wednesday next, at the residence of Mr. G. B. Matthews, in Chenies-mews, Tottenham-court-road. The library consists of upwards of 1,000 volumes, including two fine Bibles, and a large number of books, many of which are of great value. The sale will be held at 11 o'clock, and will continue until the books are all sold.

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The Provinces.

RUSH'S PISTOL.—A man who gives a name and address, writes to us as follows:—"On Sunday May 6, passing through a field near Pottery Farm, I found a large dog, which I had been told was a pointer, and a bunch of skeleton keys. You can mention this circumstance in your paper if you think proper."

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

MARCH OF THE ROMANS AGAINST THE NEAPOLITANS.—ROME, May 4.—Today sets out on the expedition against King Bomba: it is 15,000 strong, and commanded by Garibaldi. Nothing can check the encouraging shouts bestowed by the ladies on the troops as they pass through the streets to the gate of St. John Lateran. The king is said to be at Valmontone, under Zucchi. Princes Doria and Borghese are in the ranks, or else with the baggage-trains, and yet their splendid palaces in Rome are held inviolate by the people.

From Terni arrived to-day 1,500 men, 1st and 2nd battalions of the line. The Ponte Molle was blown up yesterday: so this letter goes round by the Sabine territory. From Viterbo came the whole National Guard, with a complete battery of field guns. Men are coming in more than can be wanted; and not a single town or village in the whole Roman territory has declared against the present government.

The barricades are augmenting in number and in formidable strength. Immense use is made of the church confessional boxes, which, being ponderous articles of furniture, are found quite suitable for blocking up the progress of a retrograde enemy. The mint is coining silver and gold plate night and day.

DEFEAT OF THE NEAPOLITANS BY THE ROMANS. ROME, May 5.—The following official intelligence of the first affair between the Roman and Neapolitan troops was published at Rome this day, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—"The following are the particulars of the first rencontre, on the road between Torre di Mezza and Albano, between our troops and a corps of Neapolitans, which first were 2,000 men, but were afterwards increased to 3,000. The Roman army, which consisted of three or four companies of militia, and a few pieces of artillery in our possession, which are now three or four pieces,—entered Rome. (Signed) The Minister, CARLO RUSCONI."

(From the "Daily News.") The French prisoners, of whom we still hold 300 or 400, out of 600 who were captured under the walls, do not wish to be exchanged (as Oudinot has asked), but call for arms and permission to be led against the Neapolitans.

Not a single village has yet declared for the Pope throughout the length and breadth of the Roman territory.

The National States that at a Council of War held at General Oudinot's headquarters, at which the Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Prussia attended, a resolution was adopted at the Council to unite the French and Neapolitan troops, and to march against Rome. The "National" states that notwithstanding this strange alliance the Romans are determined to resist.

SARDINIA.—On the morning of the 7th, the sentence pronounced upon General Ramorino was posted in the streets of Turin. The Council of War had condemned him to degradation and death, on the following count:—"On the 20th of March last he had knowingly omitted to take with his fifth division of Lombards, then under his command, a strong position at La Cava, and thereabouts, on the left bank of the Po, as he had been directed by a written order, dated Alessandria, the 16th of that month, from the Commander-in-Chief and that he had remained, contrary to that order, on the right bank of the Po with the greater part of his division, thus permitting the entrance of the enemy by Pavia, and thereby endangering the safety of the Piedmontese army." The King mitigated the sentence to that of death without degradation. But Ramorino having appealed to the Court of Cassation, the execution has been suspended till the decision of that court be known.

SICILY. PALERMO NOT YET SUBDED.—The peace government had been overturned by the band of mountaineers who had seized the city, and the principal inhabitants were absent on a mission to Palermo; it appears that a celebrated partisan, called Sordani, at the head of an immense number of mountaineers, rushed into the town, dispersed the Provisional Government, and dismissed all the National Guards who refused to join them. Defiance to the Neapolitans was once more proclaimed, barricades were thrown up, and every possible preparation made for a resolute defence.

INSURRECTION IN CANADA. LIVERPOOL, May 14.—By the arrival of the British and North American royal mail steamship Europa, Captain Lott, in our river this evening, we are put in possession of advices one fortnight later than any heretofore to hand.

The political news from the United States is not more than ordinarily interesting, but the apprehension which were felt as to the breaking out of rebellion in Canada have been fully and fearfully realised.

On the 23rd ult., that long discussed and obnoxious measure, the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill, received the sanction of the Governor-General, and the news being circulated, all the pent-up wrath of the "loyalists" of the province began forthwith to expend itself. Rifeing immediately became the order of the day, and some striking scenes ensued, proceeded to the Parliament House, directed out all the members present by force, and set fire to the building. In a short time the House, library, archives—in fact the entire premises, were one heap of ashes. The firemen and police were called on to interfere, but absolutely refused. Emboldened by the success of their attempts, they assailed Lord Elgin, pelting him publicly with missiles, and severely abusing several of the representatives who had become famous for their support of the bill.

MONTEALX, April 26.—Yesterday afternoon it was publicly announced that His Excellency would go down to Parliament and sanction numerous bills, particularly the one relating to the customs. It was never presumed for one moment, however, that the notorious and detested "rebel bill" was to be one of them. At four p.m. the hour appointed for the ceremony, a fair assemblage of people were collected in front of the building. The "rebels" were not till five p.m., that the governor entered the council chamber, and took his seat on the throne. In the meantime, a rumour had got abroad that the "rebel bill" was, indeed, to be assented to. The report quickly spread, and before the conclusion of the ceremony a crowd, numbering about 1,500 persons, were collected together to receive the representative of His Majesty, with the given announced. In the midst of the crowd, the governor was informed by those who had been in the interior of the building, was the obnoxious bill. About six o'clock His Excellency entered his carriage, and was driven off at a rapid rate, amidst cries, yells, howlings, and a shower of rotten eggs, dirt and stones. Lord Elgin had to run the gauntlet of the various missiles, for the distance of 100 yards. The carriage windows were down, and Colonel Bruce was inside with him. Three or four shots were fired, and some struck his bridle, but the governor escaped unhurt. The crowd, &c., were all completely covered with the unsavoury missiles. The staff fired very little better. The fact of the royal sanction having been given to the "rebellion losses" bill, now spread like wildfire. By seven o'clock alarm bells were ringing all over the town, and cries went through the streets calling a mass meeting to be held on the Champ de Mars, at eight o'clock. By the time the Champ de Mars was reached, the number of the assembly was upwards of three thousand people had assembled, and by nine o'clock had swelled to 5,000.

One of the leaders of the mob got upon a chair, and addressed them in a violent and inflammatory manner, amidst repeated deafening cheers. He said:—"The time for action has arrived. We must work. We have passed resolutions enough—they have been disregarded. To the Parliament House! A torch in the hands of every man, and some struck his bridle, but the governor escaped unhurt. The crowd, &c., were all completely covered with the unsavoury missiles. The staff fired very little better. The fact of the royal sanction having been given to the "rebellion losses" bill, now spread like wildfire. By seven o'clock alarm bells were ringing all over the town, and cries went through the streets calling a mass meeting to be held on the Champ de Mars, at eight o'clock. By the time the Champ de Mars was reached, the number of the assembly was upwards of three thousand people had assembled, and by nine o'clock had swelled to 5,000.

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numbers, and remained stolid spectators of the scene. The troops arrived shortly afterwards, and were received with loud cheers, which several companies of the 23rd regiment returned. One soldier, a private, fired his musket in the air; he was immediately arrested, and sent to the guard-house. By eleven o'clock, nothing but the smouldering ruins of the House—in which a measure fraught with injustice and immorality was introduced, passed, and received the royal assent; a fitting tribute to the rage of an insulted people.

None regret the loss of the buildings; everyone the splendid libraries, in which were the archives and records of Canada for hundreds of years; valuable works from every quarter of the globe were heaped in profusion within those walls; eleven hundred volumes of records of the British House of Commons, worth not only a dollar copy was extant, were destroyed. Not only other works were saved. The loss is irreparable, and is regretted by all. The Queen's picture was saved from the burning buildings, but destroyed in the streets. The party in charge of the move carried it to Donegan's Hotel, and there placed it in the hands of Sir Allan McNab. No lives were lost. T. B. Turner, Esq. of the Montreal Courier, Sir Allan McNab, and the Hon. W. Badgley, in attempting to save some books from the library, were nearly lost. They were obliged to drop their books, and rush for the Legislative Council chamber, and, to their horror, they found the door locked. Their cries, and their appeals to the library of the council, who had axes, and the panel was smashed in; they then escaped by a ladder from the balcony. It was rumoured amongst the mob, that the French members were hid in the cellars, and would be destroyed by the fire. The announcement was received with the most brutal cheers. At twelve o'clock, satisfied with the work of the evening, the Government dispersed. His Excellency, the Governor-General, and his family, were already gone, and remained all night under the protection of a large guard at Government House. Early this morning, Messrs. Mack, Howard, Montgomery, and Ferrier, proprietor of the Montreal Gazette, were arrested on a charge of arson. They were taken before the police magistrates, and after an examination of a few hours, remanded to jail till to-morrow. The excitement during the day was intense. A mob of about 500 persons, armed with stones, and with the influence of their leaders, were prevented from any outbreak. Had they chosen to do so, the 100 soldiers who guarded the city would have soon been settled. But it was represented that more good would arise from their incarceration for a few hours.

In the evening it was announced that a meeting would be held on the Champ de Mars to-morrow at two o'clock, the Hon. George Moffat to be in the chair, and the safety of the country will be discussed. It has already been decided, that safety and peace can only be insured by the English going home. Notice will be given him to quit the confines of Canada before the expiration of the week. Sir Benjamin D'Urban is to be called upon to administer the affairs of the country till he receives tidings from home. A French magistrate, named Arlo, went to the goal with the prisoners, and went to the goal with the prisoners. An assembly of persons was collected outside the Government House during the whole day, for the purpose of laying hold of the ministry, and were only prevented from entering the house by the presence of the military, with whom it is the determination of the British party not to quarrel, and it was also the military's desire.

The swearing-in of the 5th mob set fire to Mr. Lafontaine's house. The mob-building were set on fire, and the house completely gutted. Furniture smashed, magnificent pier glasses broken to pieces, feather beds ripped up, and every sort of destruction possible.

On the 1st of May Mr. Boulton was to move in the House of Assembly for a dissolution of the two provinces.

The swearing-in of a number of Frenchmen as constables, caused a great increase in the excitement. One report states that the constables fired upon a large body of the rioters.

So intense became the excitement in consequence of the arrival of the French, that the Governor-General had to give orders for their arms to be taken away. Strong apprehensions were entertained of still greater violence.

The accounts from the country were very alarming, and the measures the authorities were compelled to assist in burning the effigy of the Governor-General.

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Imperial Parliament.

[A pressure on our columns at the late period when Mr. Drummond made his speech in the House of Commons last week prevented us from giving it in full, which we now do.]

NATIONAL TAXATION.—MR. DRUMMOND rose to bring forward the motion,—"That the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the public expenditure and the existing system of taxation, and how far both may be revised, with a view to relieve the pressure upon the industry of the country." It might be said that he exaggerated the importance of this motion in declining to give any question which was to follow, but what he meant to say might be thought to be, he believed that throughout the country there was a far greater majority of persons anxious to be relieved from the burden of taxation, than to be permitted to marry their wives' sisters. (Laughter.) He might have an exaggerated idea of the importance of his motion, but he considered it to involve the very question which had overthrown every throne in Europe, and would shake the stability of every subject of taxation, and especially of the House of Commons. His surprise was founded partly on the peculiar circumstances under which they had been appointed, partly on account of the great agitation there was then in the country on the subject of taxation, and partly on the expectation derived from the recollection of their speeches when out of office, which expectation those speeches were intended to excite. (Hear, hear.) At the close of the session he had regretted that the government gave no indication of such intention, and had said that it would be necessary for some independent member to take the matter up—not for the sake of making an ephemeral speech, but for the sake of showing the country that it had not been forgotten—that the country might know what it had to expect at their hands, and also to lay down broad and intelligible principles for the guidance not only of the present ministers, but of any who might succeed them. (Hear, hear.) He believed there never was an instance of successful rebellion against the ruling class in any nation, except from the sword of the people. He was not higher, because it mattered nothing whether the government took the form of absolute or limited monarchy, or republic; for, so feudal violence went out fiscal exaction came in. In either case the people had been taken from them that which ought not to have been taken. The extravagant warts of Louis XIV., and his waste of his people's money in puerilities, caused the distress and misery that shook the throne, and he thought that the people should know the wretchedness of the House of Hanover, had since gone on increasing, and had reached a point which would have appeared fabulous to the original contractors of the debt. (Hear, hear.) The time was now come when, if the legislature would not have the manliness to look their position in the face, and dare to grapple with it in quiet times, it would be a disgrace to the nation, and a blot on the name of the British people. He believed there never was an instance of successful rebellion against the ruling class in any nation, except from the sword of the people. He was not higher, because it mattered nothing whether the government took the form of absolute or limited monarchy, or republic; for, so feudal violence went out fiscal exaction came in. In either case the people had been taken from them that which ought not to have been taken. 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dangerous a character as many Irish members support him to be. He had spoken against the bill, but made no motion in conformity with the views which he had expressed. The Sheffield blade was not, after all, so dangerous a weapon. He might speak warmly in reply to the hon. member for the county of Cork, but he would not speak in a patriotic and patriotic manner, and the "bilibious acerbity of a spiteful self-tormentor." (Laughter.)

After some observations from Colonel DEWEE, who would not be tempted by Mr. ROEBUCK into unseemly personalities.

Mr. MOORE characterized the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman as a distillation of the worst passions of the lowest order of the people of both countries.

The episode then terminated, and the House went into committee on the bill.

In committee, Mr. ROEBUCK renewed his attack upon the government, and he being responsible for the deaths which had taken place in Ireland.

Sir GEORGE GREY again repelled the attack, and accused Mr. ROEBUCK of having himself impeded the efforts of the government for the relief of Ireland, by obstructing the Rate in Aid Bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK replied to the attacks upon his "small height and bilious temper," and then proceeded to re-arrange the policy of the government, and to denounce the policy of the House of Commons, in which they had squandered the grants given by Parliament.

Government had ten millions of money at their disposal almost in one day—they laid it out in one year. He asserted that by the employment of that sum properly they could have set the people to work on their own fertile soil, and have replaced the lost potato by the produce of their labour.

What had they done with the ten millions? They had flung them away in every possible manner. It was that which pressed on the right hon. baronet—not the amount of the sum, but that, large as it was, it had been expended so injudiciously that it had left the people worse off than they were before.

Now was there anything improper in his asking that statement? Then he went further, and asked why the educated body of Irish gentlemen had not stood forward and set the example of virtue in the appropriation of that sacred fund of charity? Why (said the hon. member turning to the benches behind him) had not the hon. member who had the charge of the fund, and who had the hands of it? I only asked your forbearance, and that you should have kept your fingers from that sacred fund. (Laughter.)

This renewed attack brought out Lord JOHN RUSSELL in an elaborate defence of his policy, which, when disconnected from mere verbiage, amounted to this, that the government did not know what was likely to be the extent of the evil, and acted on the "rule of thumb."

Shortly afterwards, Mr. BANKES took occasion to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what the budget of the year would be submitted to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed a hope that he would be permitted to delay a little longer his financial statement for the year. Had it been submitted at an earlier period, it would have been of a more favourable character than the one which would now be owing to the blockade of the northern ports, and other circumstances tending to check that commercial enterprise which had appeared to be reviving at the commencement of the year.

The bill went through committee, and the House resumed.

Lord J. RUSSELL then moved that the House go into committee on the Parliamentary Oaths (Jewish Disabilities) Bill.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.—On going into committee on this bill, Sir R. PEEL drew attention to Lord J. Russell to the effect which the bill, as it now stood, would have upon the position of that portion of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion, who ought to be placed in the same position as all other classes.

He explained the existing law as applied to the Jews, and said that the present bill would have upon it. The bill would relieve the Jews from the practical obstacle to their sitting in Parliament; but there would remain a disqualification for civil and military offices under the Crown in the oath against transubstantiation, which was abolished by the annual Indemnity Act, but he thought the measure would be incomplete if the Jews were not placed in respect to qualification for office, as well as for sitting in Parliament, on the same footing as other classes of her Majesty's subjects.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the main object of this bill was to regulate the oaths to be taken by members of Parliament, and he did not think he could be expected to provide in this bill for the admission of Jews to civil offices, though, if the bill passed, there could be no difficulty in carrying through a measure for placing Jews, who are now admissible to municipal offices, on the same footing as other classes with respect to civil offices.

A brief conversation followed, in which Mr. BANKES, Mr. LAW, and Mr. P. HOWARD took part. The House went into committee on the bill.

A desultory discussion ensued in committee, upon an amendment submitted by Mr. V. SMITH, for the omission of the words "and Protestant oath, the result of which was that Lord John Russell expressed his readiness to omit the words which referred to the "Pope of Rome," and to the settlement of property as by law established, but he declined to omit the words, "on the true faith of a Christian."

After some discussion, Mr. V. SMITH, satisfied with the concessions made by Lord John Russell, observed that he would not press that portion of his amendment which proposed to omit the words "on the true faith of a Christian." He would be contented to confine his amendment to the omission of the words referring to the Pope of Rome and the settlement of property.

The galleries were about being cleared for a division, when a desultory and animated discussion arose as to the precise purport of the amendment, and the form in which it was to be put, during the progress of which—

Mr. SPOONER moved that the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

This was made a fresh starting point, and a new discussion ensued; when it appeared that the longer it was continued the less were honourable members agreed as to what the amendment was, or how it was to be carried out. This led many to support Mr. Spooner's motion for reporting progress, on which the committee at length divided, and the numbers were—

For reporting progress ... 122
Against ... 241

Majority against ... 119

It was then moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

The committee divided, and the numbers were—
For the motion ... 111
Against it ... 224

Majority against ... 114

It was finally arranged that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again, whereupon the House resumed.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland), and the Estates Leasehold (Ireland) Bills, passed through committee, and the House adjourned.

The Earl of WINCHESTER could not remain silent on the present occasion, for he thought that a consideration of the existing state and tranquility of the country, for years that had passed, and the progress of the colonies and colonial industry had been properly encouraged, the colonial and home markets would have been able to consume all the manufactures of the country, and that the manufacturing interests of the country could beneficially have produced. They had still a large population in the country, and discontent was beginning to be felt, arising out of the distress occasioned by free-trade measures; and on the government would rest the awful responsibility of involving this country in consequences which it was awful to contemplate.

Earl Grey did not think the present a fitting occasion to re-open the question of free trade. With regard to the question put by the Duke of Richmond, he was quite aware of the existence of great distress in the agricultural districts, and he could assure the noble duke that he sincerely deplored it; but looking at what had occurred in former years, when similar distress had been brought under their attention, his firm conviction was, that any measures that might be adopted in the vain hope of relieving distress which arose from circumstances beyond their control, would do but more harm than good.

After some explanatory observations from the Duke of Richmond, the matter dropped.

Their lordships then adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE IRISH CHURCH.—Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that on Tuesday, the 5th of June, he should move for a committee of the whole House to inquire into the temporalities of the Church of Ireland.

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PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Sir J. WALMSLEY, on behalf of Mr. HUME, absent through indisposition, postponed that hon. member's motion, on the subject of parliamentary reform, until the day above named, when it will take precedence of other motions.

CANADA.—The subject of the outbreak in Canada, at the instance of Mr. HERRIES, involved a discussion, in which Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. DISRELL, Mr. HAVES, Sir J. PAKINGTON, Mr. BRIGHT, and Lord J. RUSSELL took part.

Mr. MESSALL, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to the question of emigration with reference to the necessities of Ireland. He adverted to the too well established fact of the abject social state of that unhappy country, and contended that, unless the remedy of emigration were applied, in conjunction with other measures, districts not yet in the prostrate condition of the western unions would be soon drawn into the vortex of misery. Wherever the remedy had been tried it had succeeded; and from the comparative numbers of the population in proportion to the number of emigrants, he inferred that the number of emigrants might be profitably applied to public works, as well as to the improvement of the land. He then suggested the modes by which emigration from Ireland might be encouraged, namely, giving greater facilities to Poor Law boards to borrow money for the purpose of lending out to proprietors of small farms on the security of their estates for a limited time, the fund for making the advances to be created entirely from Irish resources. He concluded by moving an address to the Crown for papers.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved, as an amendment, a resolution to the effect that emigration was a remedy and extensive remedy at best, and that the emigration of the labour of emigrants should be checked by securing to them the fruits of their industry; that the most pressing object was the frightful progress of distress in Ireland, which called for further assistance from the State. He moved this amendment in no spirit of hostility to Mr. Messall, but he opposed it on the ground that it would involve an enormous expense, and Mr. Messall, who had offered no specific plan, had not indicated the sources whence he proposed to get the money, which would be better spent at home, in promoting industry and relieving the terrible distress which was now depopulating the country.

Mr. MOORE concurred in the first proposition involved in the amendment, as most ill-timed and ill-judged, and the arguments used in support of it most inconsistent and out of place. It was no longer a question of emigration, because the people had already decided that they would do so, and if something were not done beyond out-door relief, they would be only helping thousands on their journey to the grave.

Sir G. GREY thought the question brought forward by the honourable member for the county of Limerick, deserved the consideration of the House, and undoubtedly one of the speediest remedies for removing what the honourable gentleman termed congestion of the population, would be partial emigration. With regard to the precise proposition of the honourable gentleman, that increased power should be given to the boards of guardians to borrow on the security of the rates, or out of money borrowed on the security of the rates, for the purpose of emigration, he could only say, on the part of the government, that there existed every disposition to consider such a proposition, particularly as he understood that the honourable gentleman sketched out a plan, that he would be ready to advance money on the security of the rates for carrying out that object.

Mr. E. ROZEE supported the amendment.

Mr. O'CONNOR said that he had studiously avoided taking any part in the recent Irish debates, and for two very cogent reasons; firstly—least he may for a single hour be the means of withholding timely relief from his starving countrymen; and, secondly—least by putting the saddle upon the right horse, namely, the Irish Landlords—he might have led to an angry and protracted debate. (Hear, hear.) Now, however, as there was a very large question before the House, namely—the expatriation, nay—the transportation of the Irish people, he could not allow that opportunity to slip of placing Irish grievances upon the proper shoulders. He had listened with some pleasure, and with no little pain, to the speech of the hon. member for the county of Cork, relative to the present state of Ireland, and to the effects likely to be produced by the proposed system of emigration. (Here a messenger from the Lords was announced, and the hon. member for Nottingham was called upon to sit down.) He continued to say that the hon. member for the county of Cork had truly described the objects of the advocates of emigration. It was not to secure comfort for the emigrant in a foreign land; but it was to transport him like a criminal from the land of his birth, where he was rendered surplus and useless by the tyranny of his landlord. These humane gentlemen reminded him of the manner in which the kind-hearted owner of a faithful old dog disposed of him when he ceased to be useful. Unwilling to destroy him himself, he got a servant to lose him, that he might be destroyed by a stranger. And what the landlords now seek is, to lose their slaves, that they may perish in other lands. He had taken no notes of the statistical details relied upon by the hon. member for the county of Limerick, but he ventured to say that he would quote them accurately from memory. The hon. gentleman, in order to prove the excess of population in Ireland, as compared with that of England, has told the House that the population of Lincolnshire—an agricultural county—amounts to only nine to one hundred acres, while the population of Connaught amounts to seventy-eight to the hundred acres. But the hon. gentleman had not the candour to inform those who are wholly ignorant of Irish affairs; that, whereas Lincolnshire is an agricultural county, Connaught is a grazing and a feeding province, with but little agriculture; consequently increasing the population applicable to agriculture in that province, because he applies the division of the whole population to a very limited area of agriculture. (Hear, hear.) The next argument relied upon was, that whereas over six hundred thousand persons were employed in manufactures in Belgium, in answer to Lord BROUGHAM, stated that, though considerable benefit had been derived from the Austrian frontier, the request of the Austrian government, he did not think, under the circumstances, that England was bound to interfere in the matter.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—The Duke of Richmond brought forward the question of agricultural distress, and in the course of his speech drew a lamentable picture of the ruin which had been brought on the agricultural part of the population by free-trade measures. The government now said that they could not retract their steps, and for that reason the farmers would to see another administration in power. For his own part, though the resignation of the ministry was sometimes held up in terror over the country, he wished they would resign, for he was convinced there would be no difficulty in finding better men to fill their places. His reason for bringing forward the question, was to ascertain whether the government considered the existence of agricultural distress, and if so, whether they were prepared with any measures to alleviate it.

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thousand, but he would take his addition, and say, let them deduct that larger amount from the gross population of Belgium, and still it would leave in that country a larger population, according to their respective sizes, than there is now in Ireland; and how, he would ask, in the face of such facts, could the hon. member propose the expatriation of the Irish people, rendered surplus by landlords' neglect of duty, while the land of their own country was loudly calling for their labour? (Hear, hear.) But the hon. gentleman agreed with the hon. member for Manchester, for he admitted that Ireland was not over-populated, and in the face of such an admission, who, but the landlords, were responsible for those dire calamities and shocking deaths—nay, murders—which were daily taking place in Ireland. (At this point of the hon. member's speech Lord MARCUS HILL was engaged in a laughing conversation with Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, which arrested the attention of the House, when Mr. O'CONNOR said, "Sir, if I cannot command the attention, I request the silence of the noble lord.") He would now call the attention of the House to the real grievance under which Ireland laboured, and he had as good a right to take part in that debate as any member in the House, because his family were amongst the largest free-hold landed proprietors in the kingdom—not middlemen, but proprietors; and let the House now mark what was the real cause of Irish distress, dissatisfaction, and death. The Irish landed proprietors, as Sheridan truly described them, were "meny, poor devils." (Hear, and laughter.) According to custom, they managed their estates according to the science of patronage, and not according to the science of agriculture. If a man had a thousand a-year, or ten thousand a-year, he with the ten thousand a-year became the servile slave of the Minister in this House, bartering his agricultural interest for political patronage. He was an absentee, spending his money here, while the domestic soil, with his thousand a-year, dispensed all local patronage. He became the representative of the Lord in fact—he was a Justice of the Peace, distributing his own patronage in the shape of road-jobbing, gaol jobbing, and workhouse jobbing—and still further, he was the charmed oracle from which the House and the country received their Irish information. The hon. member for the county of Cork has told the House, that in the midst of the present distress, there are £400,000 locked up in the Cork Savings Bank, while the land is waste for want of cultivation, and the people are dying of starvation for want of employment. (Hear, hear.) He remembered, when discussing the Repeal of the Union in 1834, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer—now Lord Montagu—attempted to base the prosperity of Ireland upon the increasing deposits in the Savings Banks—and he (Mr. O'CONNOR) answered his argument then, as he would the same argument now—that the fact is but proof of want of confidence in the Irish landlords. In the good old days of corruption and patronage, the Irish proprietor with a thousand a year received £1,500 or £2,000 from jobbing; he mortgaged his £1,000 a year, which was then of comparative insignificance, according to its value established by protection. The mortgages, thanks to free trade, had now swallowed up the whole rents of the property, and, hence, he was apathetic as to its management, and neither would or could give any encouragement to tenants with capital. And although the hon. member for the county of Limerick had but lamented the expatriation of men with money, he had wholly lost sight of the fact, that it was the men with arms, whom he wanted to transport, that had made that money for them. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Roscommon had told the House in a previous debate, that the farmers who had emigrated, had taken ten millions of capital with them. And why? Merely because they could not expend it with profit or security upon Irish property. But let him remind the House, that in 1834 he made a much more extensive and workable proposition than that now submitted by the hon. member for Limerick (Mr. J. O'CONNELL); his proposition was to compel the Irish landlords to give leases for ever at a corn-rent, and then every available farthing, and the skill and industry of the country, would be applied to the cultivation of the soil. English manufacturers would then find the Irish people better customers for their produce, and the English workmen would find them better producers of their food. In 1834 he had predicted what the consequences of free trade would be to Ireland and to England; the Irish landlords as yet had not a taste of it, but the English landlords had not even tasted it yet. If the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) had not galled them in his Edinburgh missive with his promised timely and prudent concessions, but had let those measures go on contemporaneously with free trade, then this dire calamity might have been averted; but he had not the courage. And now the country is reaping the consequence. That House appeared to have a dread of dealing with landed property, while it had no objection to deal with Church property, which was considered the highest description of property, as all land was subject to tithes; and yet, as a sop to the Irish landlords, that House felt no hesitation in relieving Irish land of twenty-five per cent. of its burden. Now, what could be more ridiculous than to compel a man to pay the same amount of rent for fourteen, twenty-one, thirty-one, or even ninety-nine years, when it was in the power of that House to alter the price of the produce, and in the power of Providence to destroy it? The produce was, of the year; and the landlords' necessities, if not incumbered by gambling debts, and speculation, should be of the year; and what so fair a standard of rent as the value of produce for the year? What manufacturer that would not laugh to scorn the proposition that he should pay a certain stipulated price for raw cotton for thirty-one years? Well, it would not be a bit more ridiculous than that the farmer should pay the same amount of rent each year during that period. Let him now test the value of the principle of leases for ever, at a corn rent, while at the same time he would satisfy the emigration gentlemen as to the cause of capital leaving the country. Suppose a farmer to hold a hundred acres, or a thousand acres, upon a capricious lease, and suppose him to have capital to the amount of ten pounds an acre, and suppose the land to want draining and to require the expenditure of capital for other improvements—who, he would ask, upon such a frail tenure, would be foolish enough to expend his capital? Upon the other hand, suppose the man to get a lease for ever, even at a high rent; instantly the whole of the capital is applied to reproductive labour in the cultivation of the soil. (Hear, hear.) Well, but then not an able-bodied labourer, much less farmers with capital, need emigrate. Who can hear or read the daily accounts of Irish misery without feeling his heart sick and his blood curdling? Was there ever such an anomaly as a country with a fertile soil, a genial climate, and a hardy and industrious people becoming a perfect charnel house? The hon. member for the University of Oxford reminded the House, rather tauntingly, that the Irish made the best hodmen. True, they did so; but if they carried the hod to the coping-stone of the gorgeous mansion—if Ireland had given them scavengers, wharfingers, and hodmen, she had also given them their best soldiers (which he regretted); their best sailors and generals—their ablest statesmen; if they had adorned their streets; they had also adorned their senate, their bar, their pulpits, and their stage. They had given them all these as well—

Mr. O'CONNOR.—The hon. gentleman reminded him of another class; but it would have been far better for Ireland if she had never furnished such a tribe—(hear, hear)—never furnished such a tribe—(hear, hear)—there sat a party against the income tax—there sat a party against any tax—there sat a party for transportation—and opposite sat a party confident and firm in their seats from their conflicting and varying elements. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Now, then, that was the construction of the English House of Commons while the Irish people were hourly dying of starvation, wholly arising from landlords' neglect of duty. He told them again, and again, that government's only resource was to coerce them—to lash them into the performance of their duty; but so long as the government could ensure the slavish support of Irish members they dare not legislate honestly for that country. (Hear, hear.) Let not the landlords suppose that they can now return to protection, but let them measure their future conduct by altered circumstances; let them cultivate their land by the science of agriculture and not by the science of patronage, as it was a scheme and a scandal that any class in Ireland should be living luxuriously or even comfortably while the mass of the people were dying of starvation. In conclusion, he would give his continuous opposition to any measure which had for its object the transportation of his countrymen from the land of their birth, while the poverty of all was consequent upon their non-employment.

Sir J. YOUNG denied that Ireland had sustained any injury from free trade, attributing the distress of that country to the vast disproportion which the numbers of agricultural labourers bore to the quantity of arable land, causing a congestion that could only be relieved by the outlet which a system of emigration would provide.

Mr. O'CONNOR supported the amendment, and Mr. BURKE the original motion.

The House divided, when the original motion was carried by 45 against 10.

PARSON DISCIPLINE.—Mr. C. PEARSON then rose to introduce this subject, which, he said, was one of the most important that he could bring forward in this country, on an average, £400,000 a year, irrespective of the cost to the government for the punishment of crime by means of the hulks and transportation. He would undertake to prove that the criminal class of this country might be made to maintain itself without a single shilling expense either to the nation or to the country; and he had heard that enormous charge. He undertook also to prove that this should be done by means of a reformatory character, without slave-labour—the means of dieting and clothing the prisoners, and paying the expense of their prisons, could be obtained by the sale of their labour, without interfering with the just rights of free labour.

It was now twenty-five years since his attention was first directed to this subject as a member of the Prison Discipline Society, and since that time he had held various public employments, which had placed him in constant communication with well-informed persons, and he therefore stood there with some reputation on his head on this question; and he affirmed, if the House would grant him a committee, that he undertook to prove the propositions he was then stating. His first proposition was, "he sought a uniform system. Might he state to that House that he had seen a report of the Prison Discipline Society, which in itself alone demanded correction? He saw by the inspector's report of the northern district that we had recently had a prison erected and enlarged in this country at an expense of £1,200 per prisoner. He would state that the Millbank prison cost £200 per prisoner; that the new prison model prison of England cost £100 per prisoner; that we had recently had a prison erected and enlarged in this country at an expense of £1,200 per prisoner. He would ask whether, in enacting that Act alone, he had not done sufficient to induce the House to grant a committee of inquiry, to ascertain what were the circumstances that had led to such a result. It would further appear that, if that system of separate imprisonment were to be extended throughout the country, it would require six millions of money to adapt our present prisons, or erect new prisons to receive the amount of prison population that would be required for the purpose. Painful as was the necessity of bringing forward this subject, he would not shrink from the painful and painful especially as it must be to him to make these statements unaccompanied by the proofs, if a committee were not granted to him—still it was absolutely necessary for him to lay them before the House, as the statements on which his proposition was based, and which he would ask the House to government told him they were willing to give him the committee, that moment he would desist from proceeding any further. The enormous increase of crime of recent years was enough to startle any reflecting mind. 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