

"HIS HIM WITH EXPENSES—Lord Melbourne!"

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, THE
BLISTERED HANDS, AND UN-
SHORN CHINS.
DAMN THE FACTORY BELL.

MY DEAR CHILDREN,
I have now to address you upon a subject
of not less importance to you than to me. It
is of importance to me with respect to character,
and it is of importance to you with
respect to your principles. If the character of
one, taking a prominent part in the advocacy
of popular rights, is to be maintained, it must
be maintained by the character of the advocate.

And from its origin down to the present
moment, it has been the reviled of all revilers,
and has been the juggler, the wheedler,
and the impostor. And mark the result.
A Committee of the House of Commons was
appointed to inquire into the practicability of
the scheme. That Committee sat for several
weeks. GOODENOUGH HATTEY, that Com-
mittee, acting as chairman. That Com-
mittee, or rather that chairman, would not
allow a single witness to be examined upon the
question of practicability, but it was actually
a financial committee, whose duty appeared
to be, to make a most strict and searching
inquiry into the application of the funds. Two
government auditors were appointed, and
after several weeks of the closest investigation
of the accounts, they reported that the Com-
pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Com-
mittee, that investigated the accounts for the
following year, reported that the Company
owed me an additional £1,200; not a fraction
charged for my travelling, and other heavy ex-
penses; not a bill ever given by me on behalf
of the Company; not a present ever accepted
by me, though I have been offered valuable
ones by tradesmen, to whom I have paid thou-
sands; and then on last Saturday, after a
strict legal inquiry, upon evidence extracted
from the most hostile witnesses—a verdict
delivered by a special jury—of course all
hostile to me—"THAT MY HONESTY IS
UNIMPEACHED."

"RUIN HIM WITH EXPENSES."
This case was tried before the Lord Chief
Baron, and occupied three whole days; the
principal points urged by defendant's counsel
being, that I had addressed you as "THE
FUSTIAN JACKETS, THE BLISTERED
HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS"—as "MY
CHILDREN"—and that "I DAMNED THE
FACTORY BELL." Well, in defiance of the law, I
again address you in the same terms, and I
again say, "D—N THE FACTORY BELL."

The defendant had five counsel, the Lord
Chief Baron—Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK—
acting as his leader. Of course, I shall not
endeavour to make any comment upon his
summing up to the jury. It was taken in
short-hand by an experienced reporter, and
shall be published at full length in next week's
Star, and then you will be able to judge of
the impartiality of so high a functionary.
His Lordship would not allow the two Go-
vernment auditors, Mr. GREY and Mr. FIS-
LASH—who examined the accounts for the
Parliamentary Committee—to be examined
upon any point that could damage his client.
He frequently interrupted my counsel, when
putting fair and pertinent questions to the
witnesses, and endeavoured, as far as in him
lay, to establish the charge of dishonesty
against me.

My children, I have often told you that
those whom I had most served have been my
bitterest enemies, and therefore you will not
be surprised at the hostility of his Lordship,
when I tell you that I paid him FIVE HUN-
DRED GUINEAS out of my own pocket,
before a farthing was subscribed to defend
FROST.

LITTLE ROEBUCK—the Sheffield blade—was
employed, not as legal counsel, but as the bi-
ttest political antagonist; and this little crea-
ture wholly and entirely lost sight of the legal
question, in the hope of damaging my char-
acter; but in this, thank God, he failed.
The celebrated CURRIE once said of a sour,
vituperative, malicious, crooked-minded fellow,
who was out of sorts with everything human,
that "he was so crooked in mind, that if he
swallowed a twelvepenny nail, he would turn it
into a corkscrew." And I think it equally
applies to your converted friend, who
signed the original document entitled the
"PEOPLE'S CHARTER," and who re-
ceived a handsome salary for advocating re-
bellion in Canada; and I ask you whether
the iron manufacturers of Sheffield could have
hit upon a more expert mechanic?

My children, I do not know that you ever
saw this little fellow, but the best description
that I can give you of him is, that he very
much resembles a shaved monkey cracking a
nut. Like RICHARD, he is out of sorts with
everything human. However, all his political
vituperation failed to influence the Jury, for
mark their verdict; here it is:—
"FOR THE DEFENDANT; WHILE
"THE JURY WISH TO EXPRESS THEIR
"UNANIMOUS OPINION THAT THE PER-
"SONAL HONESTY OF MR. O'CONNOR
"IS UNIMPEACHED."

Now, my children, which do you think—
that verdict, making me liable for all the costs,
or a verdict for a hundred thousand pounds
damages—would be most acceptable to me
and to you? I assure you that the verdict
gave me greater pleasure than I could derive
from any amount of money. And now let
me call your attention to the truth of the
maxim, that "There is one law for the rich and
another for the poor." The pious Ecclesiastical
Commissioners, the Commissioners of Woods
and Forests, the Managers of Railways, and
the Managers of Savings Banks, have cheated
you out of millions of money; they have been
real jugglers, wheedlers, and impostors; but
the robe of Justice shelters them, and they are
rather pitied than reviled; while one who has
spent thousands in your cause, with the view
of bettering your condition, gets no justice,
and is the reviled of all revilers.

The CHIEF BARON made a great point of
the Bank being in connexion with the Land
Company; while you are aware that the part-
nership was formed, not upon my recommenda-
tion, but against my wish. It was done
upon the recommendation of JAMES LEACH
and the Manchester men, and after mature
deliberation it met with my hearty assent, be-
cause I was well aware that had it not been
for the opposition of the Government, the
horror of the capitalists, and the technicalities
of the law, that the Bank would have been a
powerful auxiliary to the Land Company.
But even in that department, or in any other
department connected with the Land Com-
pany, I defy the world to urge one particle
of evidence charging me with any other crime
than that of folly, for having expended my
time and money in the promotion of the wel-
fare of my enemies.

My children, read the following report of
the proceedings in the Queen's Bench, on the
very day upon which my trial concluded in the
Exchequer; and, from it you will learn whether
or not I have used every exertion in my power,
to constitute you a legal company, and whether
the law has thrown every obstacle in my way.

KEENE v. WATKINS.—In this case a mandamus
issued to the registrar of joint stock companies, com-
manding him to renew his certificate of the registration
of the "National Land Company," and to grant his certificate
of complete registration. When the case was called on,
Mr. M. D. HILL, Q.C., said the Attorney-General would
attend to argue this case, which was of great importance,
of the sitting, probably the Court would not take it today,
as it could not be concluded.

Mr. FEAUGUS said he appeared in support of the manda-
mus, and he said he must endeavour to have the case de-
termined today, if it were possible; but he certainly could
not say that it would come within the day. It would be
necessary for the Court to examine the deed of settlement,
in order to see whether the Company was entitled to be
registered.

The Court decided that the case should stand over till
the next term.

"Oh, but" says the LORD CHIEF BARON,
"the property is all Mr. O'CONNOR'S; no
shareholder can sue him for a farthing he has
paid; and it is in his power to leave the prop-
erty to whom he pleases." But let me in-
form you who are interested in this property,
that I handed my will, made on the 9th of
April, 1848,—the night before the Kennington
Common Meeting—to my solicitor; and in
that will I leave the whole property to two
upright honourable trustees for the benefit
of the members, and did not charge the Company
with a fraction of what I had expended out of
my own purse in its behalf.

My children, in a very short time this Com-
pany will have been in existence for five years;

The Northern Star, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII. NO. 644. LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

TO THE LAND MEMBERS, THE
CHARTISTS, AND ALL WHO HATE
INJUSTICE.

FRIENDS,—We have to call your attention
to the decision in the case of our respected col-
league, Mr. O'CONNOR, against JESSE BRADSHAW,
of Nottingham, for libel, as an instance of
inequality and injustice, such as has seldom
been equalled in any court of law, in this coun-
try. The malignity of the counsel, the par-
tisanism of the Judge, and the partial feeling
of the entire court were so apparent to all, that
they were remarked upon and condemned;
even by the most fierce of Mr. O'CONNOR'S po-
litical opponents. Certainly, in a moral sense,
the verdict is such an one as Mr. O'CONNOR
has reason to be proud of, and one which must
cover all his accusers with shame and dis-
honour; but yet in a pecuniary point of view,
it will be to him a heavy loss, if we do not
to a MAN, stand forth and take upon ourselves
the discharge of obligations which he has in-
curred on account of his character, and which
ought to be dear to all those for whom he has
sacrificed his time, his means, and all those
social comforts which his position in society,
and his splendid talents would have insured him.

It cannot fail to be a source of unmingled
pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'CONNOR
with their funds, that after two most unparal-
lled investigations—and both intended to con-
vict him of peculation—that prejudiced tri-
bunals have been compelled to proclaim his
honour and his honesty, and that from both
tribes he has come forth doubly honoured and
honourable.

Never was there witnessed in a Court of
Law such an inclination to crush a man, as
that evinced by the allottees from Snig's End,
who gave evidence against their benefactor;
and the joy evinced by them at the verdict,
since their return to those homes which Mr.
O'CONNOR has provided for them, has been
absolutely fendish. The Anti-renters upon
that estate have made the supposed triumph
of Bradshaw the occasion of a kind of jubilee;
and in the delirium of their enthusiasm they
have forgotten, that they were existing against
themselves a feeling which, to their latest
hours, will reproach them with their black and
damning ingratitude. But even they, bad and
wicked as they are, shall be defeated, as all
good and honest-minded patriots will fly to
the defence of their foremost protector.

We give at foot the resolution of a party of
good men at Brighton, and take this public
opportunity of thanking them most sincerely
for their well-timed and patriotic conduct.
They will find their remittance of £148. 6d.
acknowledged in its proper place, along with
our own small tributes. Let the example of
Brighton meet with an instant response from
all parts of the country, and let the Govern-
ment and their agents be taught, that the
working classes will not calmly witness an
attempt to crush one who has dared and risked
all for them.

Without either the knowledge or consent of
Mr. O'CONNOR, we have formed ourselves into
a committee for the management of the
"O'CONNOR Indemnity Fund," and have to
request that all parties will do their best to aid
it. Collecting books, properly signed and duly
stamped, will be sent to all parts of the country,
to persons known to the Committee either as
responsible Land Members or Chartists.—Col-
lecting books may be employed in workshops
or factories, and the proceeds remitted to this
office in postage stamps, or in Post-office
orders, made payable to the Secretary,
THOMAS CLARK, at the Post-office, Bloomsbury.

PHILIP M'GRATH, WILLIAM DIXON,
SAMUEL BOONHAM, T. CLARK, Sec.
Land Office, 144, High Holborn, Feb. 21.

BRIGHTON.—At a weekly meeting of the members
of the National Land Company, on Tuesday,
the 19th of February, (Mr. Fies in the chair), the
result of the action of O'CONNOR v. BRADSHAW was read,
and the following resolution adopted unanimously:—
"That this meeting is of opinion that the honesty
and integrity of Mr. O'CONNOR is unimpeachable;
this meeting have full confidence in that gentleman,
and his glorious Land Plan, do hereby agree to pay
one shilling each member, to meet the legal ex-
penses of the said action; and also recommend every
member belonging to the Company to subscribe the
same amount." After which a subscription of
£148. 6d. was collected, and instructions given to
the treasurer to transmit the same to Mr. O'CONNOR,
as the first instalment. The meeting was
adjourned till Thursday next, Feb. 23th.

O'CONNOR INDEMNITY FUND.

Brighton, 1st instalment	£ 148 6
C. Boyle	10 0
P. Dixon	10 0
P. M'Grath	10 0
T. Clark	10 0
S. Boonham	2 6
G. J.	1 0
W. S.	1 0
G. W.	1 0
Total	£310 0

THOMAS CLARK, Secretary.

O'CONNOR v. BRADSHAW.
7, Wellington-street North, Strand,
February 19, 1850.

MY DEAR MR. O'CONNOR,
The time has now really and truly come
when the Working Classes of these islands
should testify their sense of the great obligation
which they owe to yourself, and of the
abhorrence which they entertain for the per-
secution to which you have been subjected. An
attempt has been made to ruin your character,
not only as a public man but also as a private
gentleman; and the result has been to bring
from even a reluctant jury, influenced by a
partial judge, the declaration that your integ-
rity is beyond all possibility of doubt. Thus
far the endeavours of your rancorous enemies
have redounded most signally to your own
advantage, and to the elucidation of the truth.

But the expense entailed upon you by that
bitter and uncompromising persecution, must
necessarily be immense; and it would be
monstrous in the extreme to allow the burthen
to fall upon your shoulders. The matter not
only regards you personally, but the honour
and interests of the working classes generally;
for the effect of a blow struck at a popular
leader, could not fail to be felt by the cause
which he advocates. Moreover, it was in pur-
suance of your conscientious and philanthropic
views, and in carrying out your philanthropic
aim, that you incurred the outrageous anno-
yances to which you have been subjected, and
the pecuniary liabilities which the law-suit has
entailed upon you. I hope, therefore, that
immediate and effectual measures will be
adopted to ensure, on your behalf, the liqui-
dation of those liabilities—a proceeding which
can alone convince you that your long and un-
wearied toils in the cause of freedom are duly
appreciated by those whose welfare has ever
been nearest and dearest to your soul.

I should most respectfully suggest to the
Chartists throughout the kingdom, that the
 requisite steps be immediately adopted to raise
 a fund for the payment of the expenses above
 referred to. I know not to what sum those

expenses may amount, but I should think
that the very lowest must be £1,000. Now
are there not twenty thousand Chartists who
will each contribute one shilling? I think so.
I hope so. At all events, where an individual
cannot afford a shilling, he may himself put
down three-pence, and get three of his neigh-
bours each to contribute a similar rate. If the
matter be taken up as warmly as it ought to be,
the whole amount needed may be raised in a
month;—and let me remind the Chartists,
and the working classes generally who sym-
pathise with you, that the accomplishment of this
plan would be the bitterest pill your merciless
enemies could possibly be made to swallow.

I implore you to leave your ease to be
judged, and your cause to be taken up, by
that class for whom you have so long, so
arduously, and so nobly toiled.

Sincerely hoping that the Chartists will now
do their duty towards you, and suggesting
that the financial measure which I have
recommended should be called "The Honesty
Fund," as a proof of the confidence enter-
tained by the millions in your integrity.

Yours very faithful Friend,
GEORGE W. M. REYNOLDS.
Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Most Honoured Sir,—We, the members of the
Land Company of Bradford, think that we are in-
debted to you for the noble and philanthropic spirit
you have displayed towards us in striving to get us
the land, which is our birthright. We are sorry,
that when you proved yourself an honest man be-
fore the Committee of the House of Commons, that
the members of the Company did not rally
round you, and show to the government their de-
termination to support your endeavours, in despite
of the obstacles which might be thrown in your way;
we consider that was the time when we ought to
have sent up our thousands weekly. Sir, we, the
members of Bradford, think we owe you a debt
of gratitude, and therefore, we send you a present,
hoping that you will not take it as an offence.

Sir, I remain your humble servant,
JAMES CONNELL, Secretary.
Bradford, Yorkshire.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—Having seen in the daily papers the
glaringly unjust, and contradictory verdict given
in favour of your libeller—viz., the proprietor of the
Nottingham Journal—a few hands of Leicester,
the land, which is our birthright. We are sorry,
that when you proved yourself an honest man be-
fore the Committee of the House of Commons, that
the members of the Company did not rally
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Sir, I remain your humble servant,
JAMES CONNELL, Secretary.
Bradford, Yorkshire.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—We have seen the decision of the jury in
your case, and also the disgusting conduct of
Roebuck. We have agreed to contribute 1s.
per shareholder as many as we can get it from,
to repay you the cost out of pocket. There are
members of the National Land Company, and
if there are not 10,000 willing to sub-
scribe 1s. a-piece it is a great shame to them, and
a disgrace to Englishmen. Enclosed is a post-order,
made payable to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.,
for 7s. 6d., obtained by Wm. Gregory, tailor,
Market-place, Eales.

In the cause of the Land and the Charter,
Market Place, Eales. WILLIAM GREGORY.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Respected Sir,—I take the liberty of forwarding
my opinion respecting the action of libel, in which
you are engaged, to the public. I beg to state what I
think we all ought to agree with respect to the cost of
that action. I would, in the first instance, call
together delegates from their respective places,
and appoint a resolution, "To put up one, or two
shillings, if required, of the estates, and sell them, to
pay every fraction of the expense of the action, so
that we may show Bradshaw and his breed that we
begin with confidence in you, and in confidence we
will continue while we have such an honest example
before us. Sir, I consider the action of libel, in this
action, not only as a means of putting up one, or two
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of the justice due to them. He supported the

details of Mr. Disraeli's plan, especially urging the injustice of casting the relief of the casual poor—by which he meant vagrants who were chiefly from large towns—upon the poor rates. He concluded by hoping that the resolutions would be passed in committee, and that this and the sister kingdom would unite in gratitude for a disinterested justice.

Mr. Bence congratulated Mr. Disraeli on the manner in which he had shown that the absence of any practicality in his propositions. Yet his positions were untenable. Distress was alleged; nevertheless many farms were producing a profit, and the value of the fee of the land in no instance, became depreciated. Other property fluctuated, mines, houses, and railway shares had suffered under inaneous legislation. Under pretext of saving trouble, the member for Buckinghamshire positively declined to ask for the poor law returns,

Crime, during years of high prices, lamentably increased, involving a terrible responsibility.

attempts to raise the cost of foodstuffs upon any other persons. The proposals were not expedient in themselves, the necessities of the corn duties formed no justification for them. They would occasion a transference of two millions a year from real property to those industrial employments which were already heavily taxed. How could these proposals so satisfy the clamour which the Protectionists and so busily excited during the recent corn law reformers' agitation, when they were to be met by the attempt to remove the heavy taxes by taking off the duties on tea, tobacco, and malt. Nor did they appear one word about reforming the game laws, or speak willing to support the tenant compensation lately introduced into the house. The true prosperity of the cultivator and the landlord would spring from the expansion of the industry, the increase of population, the improvement in wages, and the reduction of crime and pauperism—results that were rapidly following legitimate commerce and the free trade system. The legitimate conclusion, thus addressed to the Protectionist landlords:—"You have ruled in past times in the house with an undisputed sway, (Hear, hear.) You have been in the habit on the hustings of teaching the people that you came here to promote agricultural prosperity and to maintain a high price for corn." ("Hear," and "oh.") "As sensible men, I would say to you, get rid of this habit as soon as possible. (Cheers and laughter.) Let the people know that you are to be their friend, and not their enemy, and that the land which you hold for the last ten years could be burnt. (Urania

children from the Protectionists.) For then you would have children and grandchildren could never have the opportunity of reading the speeches you have made in this house (Cheers.) I am convinced that the proposition of the hon. gentleman contains within it no element of benefit, improvement, or restitution, to the tenant farmer of this country and that being my opinion, I will be no party to its proposition, the object of which is to transfer taxes from real property and lay them on the industry of the country. (Hear, hear.) To do so would be to reverse the policy of the last seven years—a policy which has been pursued with advantage to the population, and which is tending to make the country a more valuable institution than it is at the present time. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DEANER thought it would require powers of mystification equal to those of the hon. member who last spoke and the hon. gentleman who made

the motion put together to persuade the farmers that they were not suffering deep distress. ("Hear,"

and a laugh.) He for one could not be fairly charged with having raised a cry in the country for the purpose of obtaining a reversal of the policy of

some years past, for he had always led the farmers to believe that we could not alter after the peace hope permanently to maintain prices higher than those of the continent. But the farmers had felt deep of the injustice of having been made instrumental in lifting a faction into power on their shoulders, and then being kicked down as useless. They called for their right names, they asked for all the things which they might want, and they called such conduct treachery, and they said if there were any state necessity for reversing the policy which both sides of the house had declared over and over again to be essential to the welfare of the country, that some provisions ought to have been made for the farmers, so that they would not feel alone or renewed and other arrangements which had been made or were the faith of those declarations (Hear, hear). "I can't help," said the hon. member, contrasting the ways in which the manufacturing and trading interests have been treated when they have come before you as suppliants, with the treatment meted out to the agriculturists who are now receiving aid from the Government. Were the manufacturers sneered at? (Cheers.) Were they laughed at and ridiculed as the agriculturists were for not understanding agricultural chemistry? (Hear, hear.) Did not the honourable member for the West Riding tell us the other night that great credit was due to the agriculturists for what they did towards another generation arose who profited thereby? So that his argument was this, that the present race of farmers should try experiments, fall pass into the workhouse, and let better lot succeed them. (Great cheering.) Were the manufacturers ever taunted in this house with not giving credit to the agriculturists? (Hear, hear.) English manufacturers ever yet made one single useful discovery in arts or science? (Cheers from the Protectionist benches. We have heard a good deal of the School of Manchester. (Laughter.) What has it ever produced that was scientific or useful? Has it any name in chemistry to boast of? (Hear, hear.) Has it any name in agriculture? Can it quote any Manchester manufacturer who has written upon any scientific subject connected with his trade? Why, sir, it is well known that they know no more of the chemical agents required

for their own print works than the blocks the
use. (Great laughter and cheers.) Nay, sir, de-
we not take pity upon their intense vulgarity—
laugh—when they confessed that nothing but
the most common and coarsest of the European
market, and that there was not a person in Europe
who would not prefer the more artistic taste and
the more beautiful fabrics of the French, or indeed
even of the Chinese manufacturer (loud laughter)
drowning the remainder of the sentence.) Yet
indeed it was so, and in mercy we gave you a school
of design; but so little have you profited by it, that
in the last report of that school it is stated that you
draw just as badly as ever. (Laughter.) Free
trade had promoted some manufactures but de-
stroyed others. It had increased the value of the
trade, cut down half the value of timber, and har-
vested and reduced the produce of all the land in England
from eighty shillings to forty shillings an acre.
The destruction of property on one side had sur-
passed its increase on another, and the whole
system was one of class legislation. The propo-
sals of the Free Traders to remedy this
were ridiculous. "When we ask you," said Mr.
Drummond, "what is to be done for the rural
population?" you reply, "Oh, take the tax off
advertisements." "Why? Because you want
to be bed in the newspapers?" "No, because
great laughter.) Do you ask that the tax should be
taken off beer? No. When a poor wet labourer—
(a laugh)—yes, out of the 310 working days, about
250 are wet through—(shouts of laughter)—when
poor wet labourer comes cold and tired to his
home, instead of a glass of ale, you give him a news-
paper. (Laughter.) Oh, yes, this is your love for
the poor. When the hon. member for the West
Riding was recounting all that had been gained by
free trade, he exclaimed—(A) See how cheap
serviced fruit is. (A laugh.) I preserved fruit
for the last 30 years, and I have never seen a

In other words the manufacturers have got their sugar plums cheap. (Laughter.) I hold that every foreign trade employs foreign labourers and not British. I say that you ought to have a duty on every thing which comes from a foreign country. (Hear, hear, and "Oh, oh.") Not only that, but we in Lancashire ought to have a duty on every thing that comes in our own barley as we please—that the labourer shall have a right to pluck his hops from the hedge, and use them as he likes—and that the people of Ireland, Lincolnshire, and the east of Yorkshire shall have a right to grow tobacco if they please. Until this be carried out, not a moment's peace will you have. (Great laughter.) You think that you have a right to the land, and the labourer has no right to it. This is the first skirmish of the battle. The struggle is to be between capital and labour—it is to be between wealth and life. (Hear, hear.) You are the advocates for money and capital, *conte qui conte*; but I say, and we say, that the labourer shall be allowed to exist. (Great cheering from the Protectionists.) You are the advocates for money and capital, and the Manchester school has made a great discovery. As honourable gentlemen are possibly not well read in its publications, they may be surprised to hear this passage from one of them—"We are now an agricultural country." Are we not, indeed? Here is a poster at the outset.

Of England, the seat of its agriculture the nation could be a more nothing. It is our manufactures which gives us our wealth—our power—and our population." Observe, wealth put first—"Si possis recto—si non, quoque modo rem."

Anything for money. Did the manufacturers recommend us to submit to the sale of our manufactures rather than to the sale of not selling their wares? Did they not counsel us to allow any town on the coast from Plymouth, eastwardly, to be burnt, rather than go to the expense of keeping up a fleet to guard them. "Oh, oh," cheers, and counter-cheers.) I will support the motion of my honour-

holy media, out it is coming to what we mean to have. (Laughter.) We will have the Exeise, to which I referred, done away with. Your old cry of faith with the public creditor, has lost much of its charm. "Oh, oh," laughter, and great confusion, in the midst of which the Speaker repeatedly called members to order. The hon. gentleman continued: Or, it is of no use, sir, when you see hon. gentlemen with white waistcoats and brilliant eyes, your attempting to control them. (Great laughter.) But, as I was saying the cry o' good faith with the

public creditor, has lost much of his force. You say, "would you rob windows and orphan's?" Why, sir, the farmers and women are saying—Let us look to our own wives and our own children. (Heard.) So far, however, from wishing to do anything of the kind I allude to, I would support any government which would lay directly upon the rich a load of taxation sufficient to enable the Exchequer to allow the labourer to grow, to grow, to build his house with his own bricks, and grow anything he pleases. (Cheers.) As to the insults heaped upon the land—fortunately the supremacy of the land is not much affected by them. The land is why, sir, it is as much superior to the manufacturing interest as an oak cudgel is to a cotton thread. (Shouts of laughter.) And I will say of the land as the poet said of the oak which grows upon it—

"It holds its primal right from nature's charter, Not from the nod of legislation." (Cheers.) Captain FLEMING endeavoured to be heard, amid much confusion and called for a division. He attacked the law of settlement; said that the poor rates could not be levied without going into the whole poor-law question, and that a revision of taxation, and opposed the motion.

The debate was then adjourned until Thursday, on which day Mr. Disraeli in answer to Lord John Russell, said he hoped it would close.

On the Party Processions in Ireland Bill coming under the orders of the day.

Sir W. VERNON moved the omission of certain words.

Sir G. GREY briefly resisted the alteration, as it would put at issue innocent processions.

Mr. GOSNOLD said that the late disaster would have occurred but for the misconduct of the Ribbonmen. He called upon the government by adopting the alterations, to put down all kinds of processions whatever; but cries of "divide" being again raised, the motion was then withdrawn.

The report was brought up, and the house rose at half past twelve o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—INSOLVENT MEMBERS' BILL.—On the motion for the second reading of this Bill.

Sir G. GREY apprehended that the measure, to the general principle of which he was, nevertheless, favourable, would involve a liability of injustice and oppression towards members of the house.

Mr. GOSNOLD and Mr. NAPIER having spoken in opposition to the bill, the house divided.—For the second reading 34; Against 73; Majority 39.

SALES, TREASURY, BATHING BILL.—Mr. J. HALEY moved the second reading of this bill. By this measure power is to be given to vestries to charge the rates upon tenements not above £6 annual value upon the owners instead of the occupiers. Many parishes would thus be saved from the necessity of applying to the Poor Law Board.

Mr. T. SPOONER moved an amendment that the bill be read again that day six months.

Mr. BAILEY approved of the measure, and was followed in a brief discussion by Sir J. PARKINGTON, CLARK BARNET, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. DUNN, Mr. SAMPSON, Mr. AGNEW, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BAKER, and Sir G. GREY.

On a division there appeared—For the second reading 182; Against 2; Majority 180.

REVENUE IN PLURALITY BILL.—The second reading of this bill was proposed by Mr. FRYEN. Its object was described by the hon. member as designed to render the existing prohibitions of pluralities more stringent, and to extend their operation to Ireland.

Sir G. GREY admitted that the existing laws on the subject were defective, and was willing to adopt the principle of the new measure. He had, however, some alterations to propose, and wished the committee of the bill to be appointed under that time might be afforded for their consideration.

Sir R. LUSK was anxious to know the real intentions of government with regard to the measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that a bill of their own was in preparation, and would speedily be presented. Waiting the result of their own bill, he would follow the progress of the one before the house to be delayed.

The bill was then read a second time, to be committed on the 30th of March.

LARGEST SUMMARY JURISDICTION BILL.—Sir J. PARKINGTON then moved the second reading of this bill. The measure is intended to extend the summary powers of the magistrates over juvenile offenders charged with small crimes, so as to preserve a large class of young criminals from the contamination of the goal. Its provisions extend to thefts amounting in value to not more than one shilling, and offenders whose age may not exceed sixteen years.

Mr. McCULLAGH objected to the withdrawal of the protection of a jury in certain cases included in the measure.

Mr. NAPIER was convinced that the changes it enacted would prove beneficial, especially in Ireland.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL entered into many details of the eccentricities and anomalies of the existing laws relating to juvenile offenders and petty offences. He approved of the bill.

Mr. PACE, Mr. ROBERT PALMER, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. MILES, and Mr. VIVIAN took part in the discussion that followed, after which the bill was read a second time.

TENANTS AT RACK-RENT RELIEF BILL.—Mr. SOTHERO moved the second reading of this bill, which was agreed.

The house adjourned at five o'clock.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The DUKES OF RICHMOND again called attention to the subject of the medals granted for actions on land and sea between 1794 and 1814.

After a discussion and explanation from Earl Grey and the Duke of Wellington, the subject dropped.

The Earl of DESART then moved certain resolutions, condemnatory of the principle of out-door relief in Ireland, and he declared and produced bankruptcy and ruin, and depopulated the country, and paralyzed the efforts both of landlords and farmers.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN felt it his duty to oppose the resolutions. On a former occasion he had defended the adoption of the principle of out-door relief as an inevitable necessity, and he saw no reason to alter his opinion.

A long discussion on the state and prospects of Ireland ensued, which was terminated by the withdrawal of the resolutions, and the adjournment of the house at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. M. MILES moved the second reading of the bill for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders, and the prevention of juvenile offences.

BURDEN UPON LAND.—The debate upon Mr. Disraeli's motion, adjourned on the 19th, was resumed by

Mr. STAFFORD, who supported the motion, and assured the Free Traders that the question of protection was not settled, as they assumed it to be.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM made an elaborate speech against the resolutions, which he contended involved no less than the reversal of the whole policy of the last five years; a transfer of not less than eighteen or twenty millions of taxation to the Consolidated Fund, and the overthrow of the government. Not being prepared to concur in these objects, and believing that land was exempted from many burdens that pressed upon other classes, he should oppose the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, if he thought the results predicted by Sir J. Graham would follow the adoption of the resolutions, he would vote against them; but, on the contrary, he considered the claim was a just one, and he would vote for them, and against his honourable friend with whom he had voted ever since the dissolution of the Government of which they were members. (This declaration elicited a loud and prolonged applause from the Protectionists.) At the same time, he did not mean his discretion to be fettered by any of Mr. Disraeli's subsequent proposals.

Mr. WILSON produced a mass of statistics, to prove that the farming interest was suffering under exceptional circumstances, and that there was no reason for assuming the present prices would be the permanent prices in this country.

After speeches from Mr. BUCK and Mr. GRANLEY, BERKELEY.

Sir R. PEZ, in an exceedingly full and attentive house, delivered a lengthened and eloquent speech, in defence of the policy he had maintained in 1842, and which he exhorted the house to maintain and extend. In the course of his speech he defended himself against the imputation of bad faith and personal motives, cast upon him by the Protectionists.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the resolutions, on the ground: firstly, that the surplus revenue was not yet before the house; and that, if it were, they ought not to be pledged themselves to give remission to the landed interest to the exclusion of industry.

Mr. DISRAELI made an able reply, and on a division the numbers were—Against the motion, 273; For the motion, 222; the majority being only 51. The result was hailed with loud cheers.

The house rose at half-past one o'clock.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The house met yesterday at five o'clock.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the County Cess (Ireland) Bill.

On the motion of Lord BATHURST, the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill was second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Party Processions (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.—Mr. NAPIER objected to the alterations effected by the measure in the regulation of county voters, and explained how, under the present law, a franchise would devolve upon parties having no beneficial interest in their nominal holdings.

Mr. HUXLEY contrasted the liberal franchise accorded at the Cape with the high qualification still ascribed in Ireland. An £8 rating in that country, as enacted by the new bill, was equivalent to £300 in England. He wished the amount to be largely reduced in every quarter of the United Kingdom.

Mr. REYNOLDS approved of the bill, but announced his intention of moving in committee to reduce qualification to a £4 rating. The hon. member proceeded to illustrate his argument by a narrative of the celebrated Dublin election, during which he held his seat, and which he had held for four days, and not only cost £15,000, but exhibited, he would not say justly, but a considerable "economical" of truth among the witnesses.

Sir J. WALSH and Col. TAYLOR opposed the bill.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL said, that this bill could do much to diminish the influence of the landlords. We ought to make concessions, not to democracy, but to the increasing enlightenment and increasing social virtues of the working classes.

Col. RANDOLPH supported the bill.

Mr. FRANKS O'CONNOR approved of this measure as most opportune and necessary. He looked upon it as a measure of principle, but he looked upon it, because it was said it would considerably increase the number of the rural districts, but considerably decrease the number in the towns and boroughs. The promoters were afraid that, unless the county constituencies were enlarged, Ireland would return a majority of the towns and boroughs to the landlords. When the hon. member (Sir J. Walsh) talks of the rapid strides of democracy, he must tell him that the landlords of Ireland had always measured their property by the standard of political power, rather than by the public necessities and state requirements. He called upon the government by adopting the alterations, to put down all kinds of processions whatever; but cries of "divide" being again raised, the motion was then withdrawn.

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Mr. T. SPOONER moved an amendment that the bill be read again that day six months.

Mr. BAILEY approved of the measure, and was followed in a brief discussion by Sir J. PARKINGTON, CLARK BARNET, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. DUNN, Mr. SAMPSON, Mr. AGNEW, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BAKER, and Sir G. GREY.

On a division there appeared—For the second reading 182; Against 2; Majority 180.

REVENUE IN PLURALITY BILL.—The second reading of this bill was proposed by Mr. FRYEN. Its object was described by the hon. member as designed to render the existing prohibitions of pluralities more stringent, and to extend their operation to Ireland.

Sir G. GREY admitted that the existing laws on the subject were defective, and was willing to adopt the principle of the new measure. He had, however, some alterations to propose, and wished the committee of the bill to be appointed under that time might be afforded for their consideration.

Sir R. LUSK was anxious to know the real intentions of government with regard to the measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that a bill of their own was in preparation, and would speedily be presented. Waiting the result of their own bill, he would follow the progress of the one before the house to be delayed.

The bill was then read a second time, to be committed on the 30th of March.

LARGEST SUMMARY JURISDICTION BILL.—Sir J. PARKINGTON then moved the second reading of this bill. The measure is intended to extend the summary powers of the magistrates over juvenile offenders charged with small crimes, so as to preserve a large class of young criminals from the contamination of the goal. Its provisions extend to thefts amounting in value to not more than one shilling, and offenders whose age may not exceed sixteen years.

Mr. McCULLAGH objected to the withdrawal of the protection of a jury in certain cases included in the measure.

Mr. NAPIER was convinced that the changes it enacted would prove beneficial, especially in Ireland.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL entered into many details of the eccentricities and anomalies of the existing laws relating to juvenile offenders and petty offences. He approved of the bill.

Mr. PACE, Mr. ROBERT PALMER, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. MILES, and Mr. VIVIAN took part in the discussion that followed, after which the bill was read a second time.

TENANTS AT RACK-RENT RELIEF BILL.—Mr. SOTHERO moved the second reading of this bill, which was agreed.

The house adjourned at five o'clock.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The DUKES OF RICHMOND again called attention to the subject of the medals granted for actions on land and sea between 1794 and 1814.

After a discussion and explanation from Earl Grey and the Duke of Wellington, the subject dropped.

The Earl of DESART then moved certain resolutions, condemnatory of the principle of out-door relief in Ireland, and he declared and produced bankruptcy and ruin, and depopulated the country, and paralyzed the efforts both of landlords and farmers.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN felt it his duty to oppose the resolutions. On a former occasion he had defended the adoption of the principle of out-door relief as an inevitable necessity, and he saw no reason to alter his opinion.

A long discussion on the state and prospects of Ireland ensued, which was terminated by the withdrawal of the resolutions, and the adjournment of the house at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. M. MILES moved the second reading of the bill for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders, and the prevention of juvenile offences.

BURDEN UPON LAND.—The debate upon Mr. Disraeli's motion, adjourned on the 19th, was resumed by

Mr. STAFFORD, who supported the motion, and assured the Free Traders that the question of protection was not settled, as they assumed it to be.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM made an elaborate speech against the resolutions, which he contended involved no less than the reversal of the whole policy of the last five years; a transfer of not less than eighteen or twenty millions of taxation to the Consolidated Fund, and the overthrow of the government. Not being prepared to concur in these objects, and believing that land was exempted from many burdens that pressed upon other classes, he should oppose the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, if he thought the results predicted by Sir J. Graham would follow the adoption of the resolutions, he would vote against them; but, on the contrary, he considered the claim was a just one, and he would vote for them, and against his honourable friend with whom he had voted ever since the dissolution of the Government of which they were members. (This declaration elicited a loud and prolonged applause from the Protectionists.) At the same time, he did not mean his discretion to be fettered by any of Mr. Disraeli's subsequent proposals.

Mr. WILSON produced a mass of statistics, to prove that the farming interest was suffering under exceptional circumstances, and that there was no reason for assuming the present prices would be the permanent prices in this country.

After speeches from Mr. BUCK and Mr. GRANLEY, BERKELEY.

Sir R. PEZ, in an exceedingly full and attentive house, delivered a lengthened and eloquent speech, in defence of the policy he had maintained in 1842, and which he exhorted the house to maintain and extend. In the course of his speech he defended himself against the imputation of bad faith and personal motives, cast upon him by the Protectionists.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the resolutions, on the ground: firstly, that the surplus revenue was not yet before the house; and that, if it were, they ought not to be pledged themselves to give remission to the landed interest to the exclusion of industry.

Mr. DISRAELI made an able reply, and on a division the numbers were—Against the motion, 273; For the motion, 222; the majority being only 51. The result was hailed with loud cheers.

The house rose at half-past one o'clock.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The house met yesterday at five o'clock.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the County Cess (Ireland) Bill.

On the motion of Lord BATHURST, the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill was second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Party Processions (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.—Mr. NAPIER objected to the alterations effected by the measure in the regulation of county voters, and explained how, under the present law, a franchise would devolve upon parties having no beneficial interest in their nominal holdings.

Mr. HUXLEY contrasted the liberal franchise accorded at the Cape with the high qualification still ascribed in Ireland. An £8 rating in that country, as enacted by the new bill, was equivalent to £300 in England. He wished the amount to be largely reduced in every quarter of the United Kingdom.

Mr. REYNOLDS approved of the bill, but announced his intention of moving in committee to reduce qualification to a £4 rating. The hon. member proceeded to illustrate his argument by a narrative of the celebrated Dublin election, during which he held his seat, and which he had held for four days, and not only cost £15,000, but exhibited, he would not say justly, but a considerable "economical" of truth among the witnesses.

Sir J. WALSH and Col. TAYLOR opposed the bill.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL said, that this bill could do much to diminish the influence of the landlords. We ought to make concessions, not to democracy, but to the increasing enlightenment and increasing social virtues of the working classes.

Col. RANDOLPH supported the bill.

Mr. FRANKS O'CONNOR approved of this measure as most opportune and necessary. He looked upon it as a measure of principle, but he looked upon it, because it was said it would considerably increase the number of the rural districts, but considerably decrease the number in the towns and boroughs. The promoters were afraid that, unless the county constituencies were enlarged, Ireland would return a majority of the towns and boroughs to the landlords. When the hon. member (Sir J. Walsh) talks of the rapid strides of democracy, he must tell him that the landlords of Ireland had always measured their property by the standard of political power, rather than by the public necessities and state requirements. He called upon the government by adopting the alterations, to put down all kinds of processions whatever; but cries of "divide" being again raised, the motion was then withdrawn.

The report was brought up, and the house rose at half past twelve o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—INSOLVENT MEMBERS' BILL.—On the motion for the second reading of this Bill.

Sir G. GREY apprehended that the measure, to the general principle of which he was, nevertheless, favourable, would involve a liability of injustice and oppression towards members of the house.

Mr. GOSNOLD and Mr. NAPIER having spoken in opposition to the bill, the house divided.—For the second reading 34; Against 73; Majority 39.

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