









distance about thirty-six miles; here it is fifteen miles







Mr. O'CONNOR announced that another meeting in favour of the Miners would be held at the National Hall, High Holborn, on Tuesday evening next June 11th, at eight o'clock.

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SINGULAR PRESERVATION FROM DEATH.—On the 29th ult., a boiler at South Towan mine, in the parish of Illogan, exploded while the engine was blowing on the top of it. The poor labourer was standing beneath the roof of the engine-house, but after a while time he was so far recovered as to be able, with the assistance of a friend, to walk home.—*West Briton*.







at Derby, and we have no doubt but suitable arrange-      The Copyhold and Customary Tenures Act Amend

ment Bill was read a second time.

Saturday he will visit Holbrook and Holbrook Moor. This will conclude his three weeks' tour; and, in order to have an opportunity of the Framers' meeting, he will leave for the division of the Framework Knitters the three counties, the Central Committee have deemed it their duty to call a delegate meeting, to be held on Monday the 1st of July, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the King George on Horseback, Nottingham: every branch, hamlet, and village, are respectfully requested to send a delegate, as the presence of the greatest importance to the future prospects of the Framework Knitters will be brought before such meeting.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Our contemporary, the *Times*, has dispatched a gentleman connected with that establishment, on a tour through Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of the incendiary fires, which for some time past have been of nightly occurrence in those counties. In fulfilment of his

"I have it on good authority, that since Michaelmas last, in the county of Suffolk alone, there have been 131 agricultural fires, in which one Insurance Company has been called upon to make good the various insurances effected upon the property consumed. This is some index to their frequency, but far from a complete one, as all farmers are not insured, nor are the insurances

ected confined to one Insurance Office. About a fortnight ago, there were fewer than sixteen agricultural fires in one week in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; the same crime also prevailed over parts of the north of Essex.

In the following paragraph he furnishes the true clue to the cause of these conflagrations, namely, low wages and brutal treatment of the labourers:—

"The parts of Suffolk where the labourers are said to be badly off are about Hadleigh, where they only get 8s. a-week, and Cotton, Buckton, Mendlesham, Hitcham, and towards Bury, where the same or less wages are paid. At the last test a man named Gill was transported for setting fire to a stack; his defence showed a spirit of recklessness generated by distress. He stated that he had not enough grain in his field to do more than keep his family from starving."

In the discussion on the first clause Mr. ROY MASON retorted the charge of Sir James Mackenzie. He thought the last person to make a charge of inconsistency ought to be the Right Hon. Baronet himself. The man who had written "Corn and Currency," and who now set as the supporter of the agricultural interest, ought to be very cautious in charging another with inconsistency. In a celebrated caricature publication of the day, the Right

any part of the country, and the people were badly off, or whenever it was threatened that wages would be lowered, they always found fires to commence and increase; and, on the contrary, when better wages began to be paid, the number of fires diminished, and they at last ceased. Of the same opinion is the Chairman (Sir A. Henniker, Bart.), of the Ipswich Grand Sessions, who last week stated in his address to the Quakers:

Hon. Baronet was represented as receiving a deputation from the distressed thimble-riggers—(laughter). One of those thimble-riggers was made to ask the Right Hon. Baronet if he had any objection to allow a game of round-about; and the Right Hon. Gentleman replied—“O, no, for I have patronised round-about all my life.”—(great laughter, in which Sir James Graham joined). The Right Hon. Baronet should be careful how he made

The following case exhibits a frightful picture of the awful misery and degradation to which our hard-

working peasantry are reduced :—

"Two able-bodied men, named Townser and Holps, were brought before Major Payne, Mr. T. Richardson, Mr. Blackman, and Mr. Woolgar, at Lewes, charged by Mr. William King Sampson, overseer of Blatchington, in the Newhaven Union, with refusing to work, whereby they had become chargeable to the Union."

MONDAY, JUNE 10.  
COUNT OSTROWSKI.

Captain BERNAL wished to put a question to the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The liberty of the subject had been violated a few days since in the person of a Polish

He said that the woman, who had not only been taken to prison, but that the whole of his papers had been seized by the police. He wished to know whether that had been done by a warrant, and whether the right Hon. Baronet was at all aware of it?

ago, and as we doubt not get any we came up.  
Tower: "I worked for Mr. Sampson before, and I had 84 a-week, and rent and washing to pay out of it." Mr. Sampson: "I put seven men on the same place a.d. an acre, and they did very well." Help: "That was a.d. an acre more than you would give us." Mr. Blackman: "What is the charge?" Mr. Kell (the Magistrate's clerk): "Wilful neglect to work."

whereby they have become chargeable to the parish. **Towner**—When I first worked for Mr. Sampson he gave me 3s. a week, then 4s., then 5s., and one week 6s. Mr. Woolgar—What is the rate of wages? Mr. Sampson—Twelve shillings a week, but I don't feel bound to give every man the same. **Towner**—I should be very well satisfied with 8s. a week. **Helps**—I could not live at 2s. a week; I should earn about 3s. a week. **Mr. Woolgar**—I should like to see the man to justify him in holding the individual so charged to bail, and if there had been anything illegal in those proceedings, legal redress could be obtained. **Mr. BLEWITT said**, in his opinion there had been no justification whatever for seizing the papers of the individual alluded to, and more especially in the manner which in this instance had been adopted. **Captain BERNAL said** he would bring forward the

day. When we told him so, he said we might go. In reply to Major Payne, Mr. Sampson said he had employed one of the defendants by the day, and he then earned 6 a week. Towner said he first worked for Mr. Sampson a week before Christmas, and then he had only 3 a week. Lord Chichester: "How much could they earn at 21 an acre?" Mr. Sampson: "I should say it is 4 day. Help?" When he gave 3d subject again to-morrow.

The first public business was the consideration of the Sugar Duties Bill, and on the question that the Speaker leave the chair.

Mr. JAMES ROSE to represent the harden of the now proposed reduction in the duty on foreign sugar, as would affect the British planters, a class to which he said he was so numerous as to belong. They had to

an acre to the other people, the most they ever earned was 7d a day, and he only offered us 2d an acre." Mr. Blackman:—"We can't send the men to jail; but if you are unwill and don't comfort yourselves properly, and accept work when it is offered." Here the Magistrates stopped short, and whispered together, when their conversation soon ended by Lord Chelmsford saying, apparently in answer to an observation of Mr. Blackman:—"The Government have no objection to your vesting their property on the faith of British legislation; and now they were treated ten times more harshly than the N-groes had ever been, and all for the sake of racial theories of commercial reform."

Mr. EWART contended that the suppression of what he termed the sugar monopoly of the West Indies was necessary, in order to extend our commerce, and to bring into consumption of sugar within the reach

man, "I believe that the labourers get higher wages under the New Poor Law than under the old law." The defendants then walked out of the Court.—Now, we should like to know how it is possible for a hearty man, who has to endure the fatigue of hard labour, to live with any degree of comfort upon 6s a week? What must be his fare? Why, bread and cheese from Monday to Saturday, without a chance of food. And what

must be his condition in winter, when warmer clothing, fuel, and shelter, are required? Is it not clear that his situation must be most wretched, and that he must be driven to poaching or thieving in order to enable him to eke out even a bare subsistence? Hunger is the parent of every vice, and we have no hesitation in avowing the opinion, that low wages urge people to crime, and to their own ruin. *—*

The handlooms possess the power to alter the present state of things; if they fail to perform that act of justice, they may regret hereafter that they levelled the agricultural labourer with the brute, and robbed him of his independence. War to the mansion, peace to the cottage, is a watchword of terror which may yet ring through the land. Let the wealthy be

THE FRANCHISE.—A movement has commenced in the extensive and populous parish of Islington, and in some few other places, to carry out the late decision in the Court of Common Pleas on an appeal from the Revising Barrister's Court, v. z., that all lodgers and occupiers of small tenements, although

not paying the parochial rates, are entitled to the franchise, if they pay a rent of not less than £10. a year, or 4s. per week.

**HALIFAX.—MEDICAL BOTANY.**—*Doctor Coffin*, of Leeds, is delivering a course of lectures on Medical Botany in the Large Room, Bull Close-lane, Barrow Top. We are informed that the third lecture of the

course will be delivered on Wednesday evening, June 19th.

THE POLITICAL MARTYRS OF 1793 &c.—After much delay a monument is at last in course of erection. The situation of the monument is on the Calton-hill, a little way east from Burns's monument, and on the same side of the London-road. In consequence of a place on Calton-hill having been ob-

Brilliant slavery, when we are quite willing to carry on commerce with Turkey and other nations having slavery at the least as severe as that of Brazil.

MR. GLADSTONE said he had been silent, because the arguments for some protection had been stated repeatedly on former occasions; and though there might seem to be some discrepancy to Mr. Gibson in not awarding his assent, there was a still greater discrepancy

ained, the London Committee have contributed £300 more to the Edinburgh Testimonial. The Calton-hill of Edinburgh is decidedly the most appropriate place for a monument to the martyrs of 1793. Edinburgh was the scene of their persecution; at Edinburgh should be the monument to their memory.

**Parliamentary Intelligence.**

**HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JUNE 7.**

In the House of Lords, after the presentation of a few petitions, some interest was excited by the entrance of His Majesty the King of Saxony, who took a seat at the right of the Queen.

Dr. BOWRING briefly supported Mr. Ewart's view. A lengthy discussion followed in which Messrs. Cobden, P. Stewart, Bright, Bernal, Rubneck, Lord Sandon, Mr. Warburton, and Mr. Maclean took part.

The House divided—

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had been placed for him opposite the Bench of Bishops, and near the Woolsack. His Majesty exchanged a few words with the Marquis of Londonderry, but did not enter into any general conversation with the Noble Lords present.

The LORD CHANCELLOR asked Lord Montagu to postpone his motion on the Corn-laws, as the bringing it on then would be exceedingly inconvenient to the

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The House then went into committee; but after some discussion respecting the arrangement of business for future evenings, the Chairman reported progress, after which the House went into Committee on the Vestries Bill. Here, after some objection from Mr.

Government.

Lord MONTAGUE assented, regretting the delay he had experienced in bringing it forward. Monday was named as the day on which the discussion is to be taken.

Lord CAMPBELL, as a remedy for these frequent delays, suggested that their Lordships might with advantage, <sup>return</sup> to the old custom of meeting in private.

Mr. REDHEAD YORKE suggested that the bill, as relating to religion, ought to have originated in a committee of the whole House; but

The SPEAKER, entering, addressed the Chairmen and gave his opinion that the bill did not fall within that rule.

The discussion being about to proceed, upon the proposition

The Duke of WELLINGTON expressed his readiness to be in his place at that hour, but with some irony remarked that younger men, who had more to do than himself, might find it difficult to attend so early.

The motion of Lord MONTAGUE was eventually

postponed till Thursday next, and their Lordships adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 10TH.  
NIGHT POACHING BILL.

On the motion that the Bill do pass,  
The Earl of RADNOR said he should continue not content to the passing of this Bill, as he believed it to be

Sir R. PEEL assented to the present adjournment of the committee, but under a protest against being understood to express any opinion adverse to the principle of the bill.

After a little further conversation, the CHAIRMAN reported progress, and, upon the motion by Captain Peel, that the name of Colonel Rolleston should be substituted for that of Mr. Beckett Denison upon

Secretary.

Earl FITZHARDINGE supported the Bill. 'He denied that poachers were driven to the commission of the offence of poaching by distress. The Bill was then passed.

The Committee on Gilbert Unions, a *smart debate* arose. Upon a division, however, it appeared that there were but twenty-eight members present, and the motion therefore fell to the ground.



### Trades' Movements.

(Saturday, June 15, 1844.)