

The Northern Star,
AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

People's Charter as the law of the land. On Wednesday night, a similar meeting was held in the Association Rooms, Bomber's Brow, Mr. Davis in the chair. Mr. Thomas Clark lectured on the same subject as on the Monday evening. On Thursday evening, Mr. Clark addressed another meeting in

the open air, Mr. John Wright in the chair. O. J. Johnson, Esq., as usual, well filled the ranks of the audience. Mr. Johnson presided. Mr. Wright lectured on the injustice of allowing the aristocracy to rule. He handled his subject in a manner to give satisfaction to all. The meeting was well forward, and joined the Association, and bought the new membership. A handsome collection was also made. Mr. Thomas Davies, sub-Secretary has, according to the programme, been elected. Mr. J. W. D. Doyle, late Member of the Convention, as a fit and proper person to sit on the next Executive.

LEEDS.—BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday the West Riding magistrats committed to York Castle a man of the name of John Thompson, charged with the above offence. The prisoner is by trade a carpet weaver, lately in the employ of Mr. John Thompson, of Bradford parish church, a young woman named Sophia Lonsdale, his first wife being deceased, and a daughter of the same name, now residing in the street, and his first wife, lived elsewhere with a Jew, she also having married a second husband. It seemed that the prisoner had lately busied himself about his wife's property, and had been in the company of a Jew and the Jew, in consequence of which she retained

and gave information to the police about her former husband having married another wife, whereupon he was taken into custody. Both excused themselves for having committed bigamy, the prisoner stating that he considered himself exonerated from his first partner having married again, and she alleging that her husband had caused a letter to be sent to her stating that he was dead.

LEEDS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The eleventh anniversary of the Leeds Teetotal Society has been celebrated during the past week with more than ordinary splendour and interest. The weather, it

the outset, was as propitious as could have been desired; and this of course led to a large influx of company from the neighbouring towns and villages. On Monday, the 10th inst., the first of the new recruits were addressed in the Vicar's Croft. On Tuesday, a public procession took place; the company forming in King-street, Park-place, and the adjoining streets, and marching from thence, accompanied by fife, banners, and music, through the principal streets, to the Botanical Gardens, where, in a large tent, and commodated was provided for the most part, the repast of tea. This accommodation, however, was not near sufficient; for, had it been possible, we were assured that the whole of the working population would have availed themselves of the opportunity. A hall it was, nearly seventeen hundred were accommodated and seated. These, however, formed little more than a tithe of the company which thronged the gardens and

It is a pleasure to revert to the manner in which the people amongst the working people, and those who are so very unintelligent-conducted and enjoyed themselves. There were all sorts of physical games amongst the young, whilst philosophical experiments were introduced for those of "larger growth", nor was the healthful exercise of dancing forbidden. The sports and amusements were kept up till nearly dark, when all returned home in peace.

On Wednesday evening, the annual public meeting was held in the Saloon of the Mechanics Institution, and was opened by the singing of the hymn, "The Church is One," by the organist, and the singing of a Teetotal Hymn, after which, on the motion of Mr. John Andrew, junr., President of the Free Press Society, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Briggs, of the British Association, E. Thompson, Esq., of Antrim, was called to the chair. Mr. Thompson addressed the meeting in favour of the principles of total abstinence from alcoholic drinks, and in support of the high address made that our more moral effects of the adoption of such principles throughout the country would be a very general system of education, by which the facilities of the law would be made more effective, and the influence of ignorance banished from our land. Mr. G. Thornton, one of the secretaries, read the report of the committee for the past year. It was a very interesting and instructive report, and showed that the Society had never been more cheery than at present. It did not mention the number of members in the society, owing to the exact number not having been ascertained, but it stated that the number of donors were to be engaged to go through the town, and it was hoped that in future the committee would be better prepared to give statistical information as to the number of persons who had been cured of their addiction with the cause of temperance in Leamington and its surrounding neighbourhood. As a specimen of some of the information that would be furnished, the following was quoted from the enumerators for the North Ward was reported, from

which it appeared that at the same time the report was made, Feb. 10, 1842, there were in that city about 100 persons engaged in the sale of ale and spirits, engaged in the traffic of intoxicating drinks, while there were only seventy-four persons engaged in the sale of food; there were twenty-one persons engaged in the traffic of opium. The Temperance Society, of whom one hundred and seventy were members of the Roman Catholic Branch Society; of the four hundred and twenty-seven members, one hundred and twenty-seven were Roman Catholics. The services of Mr. John Andrew to the Society as its President, &c., were alluded to in terms of great praise. The report concluded with an energetic appeal to all who called themselves Christians, especially those who professed to be teachers of that religion, to adopt the principle and practice of total abstinence from the use of spirituous liquors. It was stated that the Society were establishing to promote that principle. Mr. F. H. Wolff read the Treasurer's report, which stated that the total receipts for the past year, including a balance of \$25, amounted to \$1,000, by which the Society had a balance of \$25, and a surplus of \$1,000.

[illegible]

Thomas B. Thompson, John Cathie, and J. Roberts. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting terminated at a few minutes past eleven o'clock. On Thursday and last evening several other addresses were delivered in the Saloon of the Mechanics' Institution, and collections made in behalf of the society. Crowded audiences were present each evening, and manifested warm approbation of the various arguments and statements advanced in the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

FORTHCOMING CHARTIST MEETINGS.

WORKING.—Mr. Longstaff will lecture at this place on Tuesday night, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

WOODHOUSE.—Messrs. Hobson and Beaumont will lecture here on Tuesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Beaumont and A. Smith will lecture in the Association Room, at half-past six o'clock.

HOLBECK.—Mr. Fraser will lecture on Sunday evening, at six o'clock precisely.

DEATH.
On Monday, the 9th of May, died Mr. T. Dobson of Spoforth, widower, aged 78, father of Mr. Samuel Dodson, spirit merchant, of Pontefract. He was married four times. The three former wives he married from one house, being nothing related to each other: each wife had two children by him and each wife died in the second week in the month of March.

TO THE SUFFERERS FROM BILIOUS AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Health calls for particular attention. The
ills give immediate relief in all Spasmodic and
windy complaints, with the whole train of well-
known symptoms, such as flatulency, belching, in-
dignified bilious secretion, indigestion, pain at the
top of the stomach, bilious or sick head-ache, heart-
burn, loss of appetite, sense of fullness after meals,
and all the other ailments which are the accompani-
ments of a flat habit, who are subject to head-ache,
dizziness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising
from too great a flow of blood to the head, should
be sure to have a few pills of this medicine, which
will be entirely carried off by their immediate
action, and apoplexy often avoided. They are highly
beneficial to the stomach, create appetite, relieve nau-
sea, and are useful in all cases of indigestion, and
stomachs without griping or annoyance, removing
poisonous accumulations, rendering the system at per-
fect ease, and the head clear. The very high enco-
miums which have been bestowed on this medicine, and
which is the best criterion of their merit, and the
uninterrupted statements of their good effects from all
quarters of the Kingdom, is a source of the highest

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price
6d. per box, and by his appointment, by Beaton,
10, Pall Mall.

Allen, London, England.
 Bland, and Newnham, Smeton, Reinhardt,
 seeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon,
 little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York;
 Crooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner,
 noncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Rog-
 son, Coates, Thompson, Thirk; Wiley, Easton, and
 London, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield, Ward, Rich-
 mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darling-
 ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton;
 Rhodes, Smith; Goldthorpe, Tadeaster; Rogerson,
 Cooper, Newby, and Wetherby, Price, Priestley,
 and Wetherby, Gill, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith,
 Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-
 ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale;
 Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Walke,
 and Wetherby, Wetherby, and Wetherby, Prestable.
 and vendors throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe
 the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229,
 Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

*Satisfy the mind first, before you draw upon the
 pocket, and you will neither draw nor spend
 quackery.*

**READER, if you wish to understand the natu-
 cause and cure of disease, read and study
 "DOUGLASS' MEDICAL TRACT," published
 by Cleare, 1, Shoe Lane, London. Price One
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**IF you wish to remove successfully and naturally
 all diseases therein described, purchase
 "DOUGLASS' FLORIDA MEDICINES."**

Prepared by P. M. McDouall, and Sold Wholesale and Retail, at 1, Shoe Lane, London, to which
all applications for agency, &c., must be for-
warded. Wholesale prices most liberal to all Agents.
Retail price, per Box of 36 Pills, One Shilling and
three-pence, Stamp included.

No connection with any other Patent Medicine.

MOTHERS.

WOMEN MOTHERS have depended in all ages the
strength and well-being of Empires. Every
well regulated state has possessed laws directly sub-
servive of all that might injure the development of
the maternal system, and the greatest care has been
constructive to the physical beauty of the female
form. This feature in good government was not
peculiar merely to the independent States of ancient
times, but was a standing law of the greatest of
Roman history ; their statute books being filled
with provisions for embelishing the female character ;
dampening the hardy race of Romans as the most
valuable of the empire, and the greatest of the
free, and best qualified of all others to give law
to the world. How necessary this was to their suc-
cess, and to the success of any great empire remains to
be ascertained ; and the influence of upon the empire
may be traced to the indifference and neglect
which the rights of their women have been treated.
In this subject one of the most powerful writers of

woman will appear more obvious, if we notice a little more in detail the circumstances over which she exercises a direct and almost exclusive control, the training and education of the individuals of the family, the manner in which she may be said to have noticed her great influence over the physical well-being and happiness of man. It is from the mother that the physical constitution of the human race is chiefly derived, and it more generally par- ticipates in the same hereditary influences, than in the endowment that of the other parent. The healthy nature of the child's frame, it need scarcely be said, depends for the most part on the mother. And how happy is the influence which she exercises over the mind of her child. It is not the least of her duties, to secure its development, and absolutely indispensable to the enjoyment of happiness, either of mind or of body. It is in value to health of mind, is health of body. It is the happiness of the child, and the happiness of the mother, and the happiness of the world. It is the one the most terrible bequest which a parent can give to a child; the other is an inheritance above all price or purchase, and without which the child is not only a curse to the world, but a curse to the mother. It is necessary then it that mothers should not only take care of their health but be made acquainted with a few of the means of remedying for the numerous accidents incident to the human frame. As a proof of this, I have appended to the *Practical Treatise on the Mother's Life Pills* sent unparal- leled in the history of patent medicines. Tens of thousands among the working and middle classes as well as hundreds of thousands among the aristocracy, have been cured by all other prescriptions have failed. Cases of extraordinary cure in Leeds as well as elsewhere,

occurs daily, to the truth of which the medicine vendors, Mr. Heaton, Messrs. Bell and Brooke, Mr. J. H. Heaton, and Mr. Joshua Heaton, will most gladly testify. The following has just been received from Mr. Heaton:—

To the Proprietors of Parris's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of your Life Pills; to enumerate the cases would be a detail, and I have not time to do so. I have prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills, for Life Pills they were to him, they had done him so much good, in relieving him of a distemper."—

"Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

"Another said his wife had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, her leg was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other."

"Another said his husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken Parris's Life Pills he was quite a new man."

"I will please send immediately, by Deacon's messenger, thirty six dozen boxes at 1s. 1d., and six dozen at 2s. 9d.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
JOHN HEATON.
7, Brigatue, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.
To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co.,
"9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Hick,
Northern Star Office, Leeds.*

"Leeds, Feb. 22, 1842.
"Gentlemen,—Your pills are really doing immense
good in Leeds; to particularize causes would be un-
necesary, and would occupy too great a space, suffice
it to say that I have been afflicted with Rheuma-
tism, and taken to my bed, under the care of a doctor, and
dropped up with pillows, has been completely restored
by taking a few boxes. The pills have been parti-
cularly useful in my case, as they have relieved me of head-
ache and general debility, as also of all the evils con-
nected with every kind of disorder ; and it is worthy
of remark, that many talented individuals who have
been afflicted with Rheumatism, and who have tried
all the most celebrated remedies, have found them
now frankly confess to the efficacy of your Life Exten-
der, as a good medicine, and worthy of general adop-
tion."
I am Gentlemen,
Yours, respectfully,
W. HICK, Northern Star Office, Leeds."

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the
 proprietors of the "PARK'S LIFE EXTENDER" Stamps have ordered the
 following words to be printed on each Stamp:—"PARK'S LIFE EXTENDER"
on the Government Stamp, which is passed round the
 sides of each box, in writing letters on a red ground.
 If others are sojourner prepared only by the
 proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., Fleet-

Breder, London, and sold wholesale by their appointment,
to E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Bar-
nards, 10, Farringdon-street; and Sutton and
Sons, 8, Bow Church-lane.

Office, Leeds; and may be had also of Messrs.
Holl and Brook, Blackburn, Boar-lane, Leeds; Spivey,
Huddersfield; Druggists, Bradford; Sweeting,
Leeds; and Messrs. Gurney, 19, New
Road-lane; Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood;
Hughes, Middleton; Crompton, Bury; Bell and
Co., Ashton; Lees, Stanleybridge; Taylor, Hyde;
and Messrs. Brooke, Dewsbury, and all Medicine
Vendors.

Price, 1s. 1ld., 2s. 6d., and family boxes 11s. each.
Full directions are given with each box.

GRATIS.—The Life and Times of Old Parr, who
lived 152 years, 6 months, and 6 days, and was
celebrated for his longevity, and other remarkable
circumstances, Anecdotes, Poems, &c., and Remarks
on his Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging
Life, may be had gratis of all agents; for the sale of

42dYdS.

the shop; I put the
t as much gold as I
t willing to do at

to take it out of the
sovereigns and three
pence. She said that
it was up between £7
and £8, and she had
cut down fifteen
pence. I told her
she must take it till
the spell would be
back by half-past

and when I saw
I did not see her
report. She was to
be Susan Smith,
mother of it, and
The condition on
as, that if she did
er throat; and, of
do so—(laughter.)
a *foolscap*—(laugh-
1st of April, that
tfully for me, I
meant—whether
for me or not—
ask you, was there
se?

She said it was a
to sip sorrow by
—(laughter.) It is
er it was love or
om I had a regard,
t unhandsoemly to
d parted company

was quite enough
cause for mental

I anxiety. I was

care of my mother's
 and she has no
 tact at all; we sell
 get scolded by my
 mother; all this money
 better; if I had got
 objection to her
 got my mother's
 nised me to bring
 gave her consent
 o bring the money
 cut her throat—
 ordinary condition,
 she would not be
 (better.)
 recollect that in the
 was in a bad state
 is. I saw the pri-
 conversation with

to look for my
was £7 10s., two
teen half-crowns,
gave information to
safe the day it was

was on duty at
information of the
posies, in the parish
eband was driving
him; I took her
what her name was
ed it. I told her I
false pretences. I
this bag on him.
believed that the
ent). On the road
id he did not care
said, "Do you think

strates was put in.
into the shop for a
ng woman and her
to speak to them.

look happy, and I said it was, and if she could have done all she could money. She gave her the day or the was ill and very there to carry the

tion.

Jury for the prison sort were to be a of justice, they y day in the year, persons who were pny to the "wise" those who went ice, such as they, them for felony? prosecute or her public at large, but nure on the pri- money back. This

to a wise woman,
over supernatural
protect the weak
up to twenty-four
business of her
an idiot; and if she
wishing she was not
prosecution, because
again. If a person
he tradesman in-
chose to give it,
ly 2s. 6d. was the
criminal? Look
were old things
were willing to pay
complete their
would be hard
en he went to
noblemen should
te him. Their
which to an anti-
tic (Mr. D.) or
value highly; but
nothing more in

or a small piece of
to say, "If you do
will prosecute you?"
r, who performed
was willing to pay
and and prosecute
to turn round and
is valueless, and
ference was there
medical man? He
take my pills
tion, you must try
for their selves
they found themselves
er)—and then came
which they must pay.
of a doctor being
case was in fact
young woman could
deception prac-
the doctor came
as anything in it,
and practised all

when there was
road for his for-
—(laughter)—and
singing of it, for they
it. Here this girl,
mother's business,
whether the advice
like a person who
it was at her own
s some unrequited
w the romance of
us of a lost heart—
invitation; and the
wanderer, looked
back to the fold.
er. A young girl
absurd light; and
d, and was in the
an old manuscript
the doctor who did
purchase, and the
sold advice which

aston was, whether
consciously—whether
unconsciously. Did this
the shop cook up
money feloniously?
ject. There was
coach-maker's, and
to the North; the
went and sold it;
sion of it, and he
e was another case
of bank notes;
bring them back;
false pretence, there
sion of the notes
went all fours with
he would bring
corroborating; and it
up story of this in-
f the money from
nder great mental
so clever as this
would be, for she
It appeared

whether, before she
positively promised to
7.
the prisoner, and
seven years."

and on the prisoner

tion piracy and riot prevail at all parliaments

to an extent best understood by the member of the Honourable House who heard the speech. It was not the case that the Government was so far from the mark as to think that there was nothing but unmitigated gloom and darkness when they viewed the party proceedings in that House at all events, if this inquiry was to take place, and that to take care that those who were in the position of the Government should not be prejudiced by the inquiry should, in the opinion of the hon. gentleman, be the duty of the Government. He agreed with the hon. gentleman that public confidence should follow the appointment of the committee. He thought that the Government should be allowed to be presided over by one of great legal attainments and that they ought to be presided over by one of the greatest calmness of temper and the utmost moderation of language—(hear, and hear.)—The committee should be appointed by the Government, and that the Government would enjoy the public confidence and would be a chance of their decision being looked upon with respect. He had heard it stated that if this

He trusted that there were at least nine men
use who were free from such an accusation

... but, unfortunately for him, he had once
 Pontefract (great laughter and cheers). He
 £2,400 in Pontefract, and he had no hesita-
 ing that the money was spent in gross bribery,
 and corruption (cheers). He was defeated.
 Lord opposite (Lord Pollington) and the
 the man's father (Mr. Monckton Milnes) were
 who assisted in his defeat; and until the
 the Government got up, so long as the
 in the House of Lords, he believed that

WYCKTON MILNES rose amidst considerable applause to deny it.

DUNCUMBE continued: Unfortunately, he had five contested elections for the borough and, in three of these he had been successful, and twice defeated; and he must say to the honouring the character of the Members that he left behind him, in Hertford, consisted £30,000. (Cheers.) He had to contest and to contend against the great aristocracy of the neighbourhood. Those who were aristocratic in feeling would be believed that their cost was much more. He had to contend seven day leases, under which the poor were turned out if they disobeyed their landlords. One of the principal of these was the Duke of Devonshire, who had his

and when they were turned out he (Mr. D.) with bricks and mortar, and to build them (Laughter). He had built a strong structure. Observe that a considerable portion of his money was expended in treating, and of course a great portion, (Laughter.) After what he had said, it was only wisdom to suppose that he could not take it; they would be the admiration (Laughter—cheers); the people of this town would see them go into the committee, and to return, ready to report to the House against the Government who had been so long in the chair. They said they were themselves innocent. After making these confessions, that he need a word more. He hoped there would be no objection to the test he wished to apply. If any gentleman rose upon the committee would be allowed to be appointed, and of course they would not pass the test; and if the House would not appoint, he would like to know what the public mind of this country would say to the result. If, he would, after the Whittam seers, move to the Crown, praying that, in consequence of the present exposures, her Majesty would be pleased to dissolve the present Parliament, in order that Members of the discredited House might be replaced by those who prevailed at the last election, might not offence, and so that the House would be re-established public confidence and esteem which, as he was essential to the maintenance of their authority—cheers.

COLLINGDON and Mr. MILNES avowed that as against Pontefract was unfounded—only candidates had attempted to bribe the borough,

ADY, however, admitted that he once received £500 for votes which would have gained election there.

ADY condemned the motion, as an attempt to have proceeding into ridicule.

MR. ME and Sir ROBERT PEEL treated it as a caricature of all inquiry. Sir Robert considered it altogether now named qualified to discharge their honorable man.

ADY pronounced the proposal a roundabout, and a misapprehension of honest motives—such attempts for purity teach by example as well as by the system, not the individuals, that it was; but here were five or six cases which he spoke of; and were they to turn round and say, the sole state of the representation is so foul, the only way to get rid of it is to make any man will sit down contented?"

MR. JOHN RUSSELL occurred in these arguments.

MR. O'BRIEN, MR. WALKER, MR. BROTHERTON, MR. VERNON SMITH, supported Mr. Dunlop.

ADY was rejected by 160 to 17.

MR. CHARLES BULLER presented a petition from Mr. Dunlop, making a statement respecting the case for one of the seats for Budget. Mr. Dunlop stated, that when he first stood for election in 1826, it was the custom for the successful candidate to give £10 to each voter; and the sum thus amounted to £2,000. He had acted on that plan at each election. After the Reform Bill, he resolved in the borough to discontinue the custom, as a remuneration of the voters was in the poorer electors; and the payments since amounted to £1,500 or £1,700, including dinners and £480 for processions. At the last election, bribery did take place under the name of Mr. Bitchell and his agents, without the aid of Mr. Dunlop. He without any intention on his own, he became mixed up in transactions

promised his seat, his agent having paid a
to Mr. Hutchinson, one of Mr. Mitchell's
to Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Mitchell assigned
Warburton intimated to Mr. Cochrane, that
his only antagonist, that if Mr. Mitchell did not
in the fourteen days allowed for the presenta-
the petition against their return *he would*; and
and sell *he* to such disposition, Mr. Warbur-
the House the day after the presentation of
that the petition be printed with the
the intimated his intimation of drawing attention
the first opportunity after Westminster.
MICHAM said, that on Friday he would make
a visit to the House, and indicate himself if a seat
in Mr. Warburton.
MICHAM, who entered the House just as
opened, denied the only allegation which
said that Mr. Hutchinson had acted as his
drawing money at the election.
The motion was ordered to be printed, for the use
only.
After her going into Committee on the Customs
bill having been read,
The House moved his resolution against differ-
in the matter of the Customs. Since Mr. Warbur-
would injure the revenue without benefiting
merchants; while they would save Customs' duties
merchants' existence. The principle to be adopted
was that proposed by Sir Robert Peel, and
the House was ordered to take into consideration
as to our markets, but with no peculiar ad-
The House should be cautious in creating
and difficulties of this kind; especially
the effect which the example of Great
would have in America and other foreign
countries.
MR. STONE thought that Lord Howick did not

the Colonies. It was contended that the duties on the importation of thirty-one articles in favour of the Colonies were not in excess of the duties on Colonial duties in the existing tariff, and in each of the eight cases the foreign duty has now been removed, and the foreign duties were reserved for those negotiable goods on which no revenue was levied. The objection on Colonial produce should not be reduced, and the Colonies should be allowed to export to the United Kingdom duties since they had changed sides, and extended their trade to East Indian productions. The question of Colonial duties could not be called in question on differential duties, since it was merely what they had done for Ireland half a century when the commercial separation of that country from Great Britain was removed. It was in vain to propose a restriction, not creating one, and, as the duty of the German Customs Union, it was a freedom to trade within certain boundaries. The restriction of differential duties was one of our duties within the Colonies, and restrictions compelled the employment of our shipping; the differential duties must not trifle with our access to the Colonies.

The second view was supported by Mr. F. T. Lewis, John Russell, and Mr. Charles Villiers: it was one view by Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Inglis. It was insisted that colonies could not be treated as one class, else they retain them and go to the expense of defending them.

The division, the motion was rejected, by 231 to 107.

Those who went into Committee; and the Committee adjourned on Monday week.

On Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock, the House adjourned till Friday.

REPORT ON THE DEERPAK ACCIDENT at Puris was made by two eminent engineers to the

to the fact of four-wheel carriages being
and also condemn the regulation by which
cars are locked in, and thus, in case of acci-
dent no means of escape.

