

stone, blood upon it. He afterwards saw it in
the possession of the constable. On the Sunday
sound from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and
from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico."

OBSERVE.

All correspondence, reports of public meetings, Char-
list and Trades' Intelligence, and general questions, must
be addressed to Mr. G. J. Hauser, "Northern Star"
Office," 16, Great Portland Street, London.
All legal questions, and matters of local news, not
admitted in promotional papers, and requiring commo-
dity to be addressed to Mr. EMMETT JONES as above.

All questions respecting Bills introduced into the Legis-
lature, Acts of Parliament, their meaning and intent, &c.,
and questions respecting the Ministry, and the members
of the two Houses of Parliament, must be addressed to Mr.
J. ARGENT, "Northern Star" Office.

All questions, connected with the management of land,
and touching the operations of building, cultivation, &c.,
must be addressed to

Mr. O'CONNOR,
Lowlands, Red Marle, Leabury,
Worcestershire.
All communications of Agents, and all matters of account, to be addressed to Mr. W. R. RILEY, "Northern Star Office," 16, Great Windmill Street, London.
All Applications for magazines to be made through Mr. McEwan, Printer, as above.
All reports of meetings holden in any part of England on the Sunday, must be at this office by Tuesday; reports of meetings held on the Monday must be at the office by Wednesday. This rule is

for "Trad.s," as well as "Chartist," and "Land Company" meetings. Notices of "Forthcoming Meetings," and correspondence requiring answers, must be at the office by Wednesday, at the latest. "Letters" commenting on public questions, intended for insertion in full, must be at the office by Tuesday. The communications of correspondents not attending to the above regulations will stand over.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

Mr. Robert King, Bailiff, will receive proposals, and agree for completing painting at Herringgate.

Address, Mr Robert King,
Bailiff,
Herringgate,
Rickmansworth, Herts.

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1847.

 THE POOR LAW AND THE LAND.

 We point the attention of our readers to a clause

proposed by Mr Gregory in the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and carried by a majority of 110. The clause is to the effect that no person who should be in possession, whether under lease or agreement, or as tenant at will, or from year to year, of any land of greater extent than the quarter of a statute acre, should be deemed and taken to be a destitute poor person, under the provisions of that act, or of any former Act of Parliament, unless the person so possessed be a pauper.

possessing more than a quarter of an acre of land should have first, *bona fide* and without collusion, absolutely parted with and surrendered any right or title which he might have had to the occupation of any such land over and above the extent above named. We have often said that truth will force its way from even the lips of class legislators; even these will at times stumble accidentally and unconsciously upon a great principle, which they are incapable of

On a greater principle, which they are incapable of carrying into effect, and would never have the courage freely to propound. Such was the testimony Lord John Russell gave in favour of the Small Proprietary System—such is that now rendered by Mr Gregory in behalf of the same cause. It is encouraging to see how a great principle will work its way, despite of all opposition. It has to contend with popular prejudice—popular prejudice is overcome. It has to combat class hostility—class hostility is baffled. Voices, once op-

posed, still reluctant, are compelled to yield: their unwilling support; the truth is established at last; and then men begin to wonder how they could ever have opposed, how they could once have doubted. Thus it is with the small proprietary system, as demonstrated by the National Land Company. One by one confessions in its favour are wrung from its opponents—and hostility, in every instance, but advances its progress. It is then that enmity becomes more active than ever, like the dying flame

own previously - expressed convictions, to oppose the new principle that frightens them. The mouldering monopolies from "their property." Thus we have a Chambers, a Pioneer, a Whistler, either eating their own words, or uttering a vast amount of turgid nonsense; but, like the lamp of our metaphor, they die in their own stretch, and forfeit of their opposition and exist-

ence, the power they assailed goes prospering on its career. These assertions are being daily exemplified in our National Land Movement, and the clause which we have extracted above is another evidence in its favour. How can those who estimate the productiveness of the Land so highly, as to decide that a man holding more than one quarter of an acre of land needs no parochial relief—that he is able from that very fact to support himself—how can they, we say, talk, after that, of the non-productive-

ness of the soil, or of its being incapable of supporting the population? How can they, for a moment, have the audacity to oppose the National Land Company—when we contrast the position of a man holding a quarter of an acre to that of one holding **FOUR ACRES?** As a logical conclusion, if Government considers one quarter of an acre capable of supporting one man, four acres, according to *their* reasoning, would be capable of supporting sixteen.

is labouring under every possible disadvantage;—
 the insecurity of tenure— heavy rent— grinding
 exactions of landlords— want of drainage— an isolated
 position, and lack of capital for improvement;—
 whereas the Land Company's allottee receives
 his land in a high state of cultivation, and
 on perpetual tenure, — with no hampering and

and with all the benefits derivable from capital directed by co-operation, for the advantage of industry. What may be achieved by industry, was happily exemplified by Mr P. Serron on occasion of the debate alluded to, in referring to that portion of Chat Moss which the Manchester board of guardians "had purchased and reclaimed by the labour of their paupers, and whose land which was

“...formerly worth nothing was now worth 50s. an acre. What had been done on the bogs in England might be done on the bogs in Ireland.”

“Ay! and it is not necessary to confine ‘paupers’ to ‘bogs,’ while rich lands are lying waste, whereon the industrious can realise the noblest wealth of man and his fellow-labourer.”

“THEIR LABOUR. We have always held that there were greater treasures contained in the surface of the soil than in its veins, and that the

The soil, man in its mineral depths; but, while the mines have been explored, the Land, the source of all real wealth, has been comparatively neglected. The cause is obvious, Monopoly has ever endeavoured to obtain riches, at the sacrifice of Labour. It has neglected to supply food for the million, but taken good care to obtain that gold, which should corrupt and control the ill-directed labour of the many, and secure to itself the enjoyment of that plenty, which

the scarcity of agricultural production placed beyond the reach of any but the monied class; while Commerce, in competition, the constant curse of an artificial market for man's industry, kept wages at the pinching point and threw a whole population at the mercy of a reaction. The People are daily becoming more aware of the machinery by which they have been reduced to their present lamentable position; and as the cause of the evil is

apparent to their eyes, in the same degree does humanity the remedy appear within their grasp. Confessions such as those made in the House must tend much to do away with that prejudice and ignorance on the subject, under which the privileged classes labour,—though, we believe, in but too many instances, selfishness and dishonesty would be more appropriate terms; while it is scarcely possible to

nothing but the barren recognition remains, and the *right* to relief is practically denied by such clause as that agreed to by the Government, are inclined to think the Bill not worth the expense of printing it. The Whigs have, in this matter, verified our suspicions from the commencement, as the fate of the *Waste Lands Bill*, the only other people's measure out of the whole bundle of trams, seems equally ominous. On one pretence or other, it has been delayed from time to time; last, it was put on the business paper of Tuesday

be introduced by Mr Labouchere—Tuesday night came, but not a single word was said upon the matter; and, if rumours are to be believed, it will follow, in future, to be among the "dropped orders" of the Session. There will surely be found some member honest enough to expose this disgraceful trickery.

The discussion on the Poor Law gave occasion to an outbreak on the part of Lord G. Bentinck, which astonished, if it did not please his friends, and which not a little delighted his opponents, as being likely to damage him permanently as a leader. In the assembly in the world are the courtesies and etiquettes imposed by courtly breeding and a high artificial state of society, more imperatively exacted in the House of Commons than in the House of Lords.

in the House of Commons, from those who aspire to the highest posts of Government. Nature is banished, as being, however healthy, boisterous, rude, and shocking to ears polite; and in its place a smooth routine of conventionalisms is substituted very agreeable to the weak nervous system of a valetudinarian political old woman, of which it is mainly composed, but highly unavourable to the expression of real natural honest feeling. It is

expression of fear, nervous, honest feeling. It can be imagined, therefore, that "non-members" could not have been more astounded if a comet had fallen in the midst of them, than by Lord G. Bentinck getting up and with great excitement of manner commencing one of the most bitter and plain-spoken attacks on the whole of the Whig government of the land, during the present crisis, which has ever been made, either in or out of the House. It was

merely that the charges were serious ones, involving willful deception and deliberate murder of the people by thousands, in order to carry out a favourable theory, but the language in which these charges were stated, that made this attack a memorable one. We have given his Lordship's onslaught, and Labouchere's defence, in full, so that the reader may judge for himself of the affair. Political guidance

say, that it has for ever ruined Lord George's chance of being Prime Minister of this country, and that the members of his party are ashamed of his want of tact and temper. We believe nothing of the kind. The Protectionists chose him because he was a plain-spoken man; and, therefore, the greatest antithesis to a plausible and dexterous orator and tactician, whom they believed they had been betrayed, how

into the hands of their enemies. As to the future
 Premiership, thank Heaven! *that* is a matter whereto
 time and circumstances evidently concur to show
 will not much longer be left to the option of a
 clique or faction whatever. The people are rapidly
 learning their real strength, and the way to ex-
 ercise it. When they know the two sufficiently, no power
 on earth will be able to prevent the practical use

The Army Enlistment Bill has constituted a topic for talk in both houses. Much light was incidentally thrown upon the manner in which the privileged look upon the unprivileged classes in the Army, as upon the notions of general officers, colonels, &c., as to what constitutes a "good soldier." Accordingly to Sir H. Douglas, ignorance and stupid subservience

are cardinal virtues in a soldier. The agriculturist's classes are his *beau-ideal*. Artizans, mechanics, a manufacturing operatives are apt to grow saucy. They have not been previously drilled by landlord, farmer and parson, into total forgetfulness that they are men as well as their officers. They have read a little, thought more, and talked about their reading and their thoughts, and the result is, that "they

not make near so good soldiers." Sir H. Doug-
lass has been horrified by seeing, with
absolutely eyes, a fellow walk about a barrack
yard without saluting his officer! Such slight re-
lations as these, unconscious as they are, give
better insight into the *moral* of the Army, and
kind of mind and character a man must either
bring into it, or acquire there, than volumes of formal ex-

It was that the large number of discharged soldiers who had been trained to the use of fire-arms, a disciplined in military tactics, might in future time be found rather dangerous to Government. If, for instance, another such gathering was to take place

instance another such gathering was to take place as that which marched through London in 1834, a petition for the restoration of the Dorchester Unionists, and which Lord Cardigan said was composed of 30,000 men in military order, the consequences might be very different, if a large portion of such a body were composed of men accustomed to military life, and understanding how to act in concert quite as well as the regular soldiers. To

Cardigan contributed the loss of the throne of France by Charles the Tenth in 1830; and looking around a large number of soldiers we have to send abroad for Colonial service, he feared that the remnant might in case of discontent and another " procession," throw off with the worst. There is food for thought in these disclosures of military and aristocratic apathy. The *Times* endeavours to quiet them by poo-pooing them down, as simply ridiculous; in 1807, says a reviewer, "nearly 100,000 men were sent to the colonies, and the army was reduced to 100,000 men."

soldiers policemen, and then you're safe?" V. does not, but if the soldier, after receiving his discharge, does not choose to be a policeman, and takes a note of earning his living in his own way, not however in violation of the law, what is the result? The notion of *The Times*, what's then? The bill, after all, whether for good or evil, is certain to pass;—opposition it has received only illustrating the truth of the maxim, that no reform or alteration whatever is to be expected from official men in their own particular departments. "Pressure from without" is the true remedy.

The Government have redeemed one promise made on accession to office, by bringing forward a measure for promoting the Health of Towns. Lord Morpeth, who introduced the bill, gave a very powerful exposition of the evils generated by the utter neglect of all sanitary conditions in the towns and cities of this country, and the consequent destruction of life. The plan of the Government is

large and sweeping to be dismissed summarily, to justify a decided opinion, before more careful examination of its various enactments. We shall have opportunities of criticising it more fully in future stages. An outline of its leading provisions will suffice in the meantime; premising that it is based on the bill prepared by the Peel administration, from which it differs in some essential points, especially in constituting a new Government department to attend to public health, and including

City of London among the corporations which are to be controlled by the general body. The new Board is to be designated Board of Health and Public Works, composed of five members, three of them being paid, with Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests for the time being as *ex-officio* chairman. The Board will have power to direct inquiry to be made into the sanitary condition of any town or district and to recommend the appointment of inspectors

make such inquiries, to make sufficient and adequate surveys, to point out the direction of streams and watercourses, and to advise as to the area on which works may be carried on. The details of the works are to be chiefly carried on through the instrumentality of the local authorities. Municipal C

and all would unite in carrying out the great and good objects of the boiler makers' union. (Much applause.)

Mr MACNAMARA made an eloquent appeal to his brethren, not in union, to rally and lend a helping hand. Votes of thanks were then severally awarded to the president, the deputations, the chairman, and the editors of the *Northern Star*, &c. &c. for their service in the cause of the people, and then the meeting separated.

REPORT
OF OCCURRENCES IN POLAND, AND FACTS
CONNECTED WITH THE CAUSE OF PO-
LAND'S REGENERATION.
FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1847.

the purpose, as is supposed, of overawing the people and preventing any outbreak on the occasion of the complete incorporation of "the kingdom" with Russia, which it is asserted will shortly take place.

Rumours have circulated of the arrest of several Polish patriots at Warsaw, said to be agents of the

The Autocrat has imposed an infamous and disgusting oath upon the priests appointed by the Ec-

We have to record the death of a Polish patriot named Antony Babinski, reputed to have been one of the agents of the Polish Propaganda. While engaged in the good work of preparing the meares for his country's deliverance, he was arrested in the month of January last. In his attempts to defend himself, he shot one of the bloodhounds of tyrannism, a Prussian gendarme, who died of his wounds. For this act he was tried by a Prussian court-martial and condemned to be shot. The sentence was immediately carried into execution. He fell with twelve musket-balls in his breast, and, according to the accounts of the enemy, "died without a groan."

having betrayed the cause of weakness; on the contrary, they accepted and saluted the people," who followed the mournful procession to the place of execution. Tyrants and their degraded tools may profess to regard the act for which Babinski suffered as "criminal," and his end as infamous; this condemner, on the contrary, justify the said act, honor the patriot, and lament his death—all the infamy of which is, in our eyes, attached to his executioners. The execution of Babinski was followed by a funeral service at Posen. The coffin used in the ceremony bore a plate, on which was engraved a inscription in Polish and Russian. It was signed by the Babinski members of the Polish Democratic Society, martyr in the cause of his country's liberty. The cross which the martyred patriot had kissed at the moment of his death, and which he had placed on the breast of the executed, was exhibited surrounded by laurel leaves of which were distributed to the mourners as relics. In consequence of this sacred manifestation several arrests took place, and one lady has been banished—another proof of the *liberté* of the

It is stated that the great trial of the Polish prisoners confined for the past twelve months in the dungeons of Posen, would commence at Berlin on the 1st of April.

The infancy of Louis Philippe's government comes to light. The *Rhine* and *Moselle* Gacete states that proofs exist that M. Guizot was enabled by espionage to detect the Polish conspiracy of last year, of which he duly apprised the Russian, Austrian and Prussian governments, previous to the outbreak at Cracow.

The usual paragraph in behalf of Poland has been inserted in this year's "Address," in reply to Louis Philippe's speech—a barren demonstration, of use to Poland, and of no honour to France.

The Northern Star of January 30th contained, of course, the "Address of the Polish Democrats to Europe," one of the most eloquent and truly noble documents ever given to the world by suffering, but determined patriots. A copy of that "Address" has been supplied to each member of the two houses of legislature in France and England, and to each of the Paris and London journals, political and literary. The legislators of the two countries cannot, therefore, now plead ignorance of the Polish question. The people are not so fortunate, for the English journals, with one exception, have continued to sully the "Address," the publication of which would have done so much to enlighten the people. The "one exception" is named above. True, a very few English journals noticed that they had received the

"Address" and gave a meagre paragraph therefrom; but the "Northern Star" was the only English journal, so far as this Committee can learn, which published the "Address" in full. There were many journals professing to advocate the cause of freedom, justice, progress and humanity; but this committee can find but one, the columns of which are always open to the proclamation of the wrongs and the advocacy of the rights of the oppressed and all nations, colours, climes and creeds.

A public meeting, convened by this committee, was held in London on the 22nd of February, for commemoration of the Cracow Insurrection of 1846 and for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to restore the national rights of Poland.

A full report of the said meeting has been published in the "Northern Star" of February 27th and 28th.

The petition adopted at the above-named meeting was presented to the House of Commons, on Thursday, March 11th, by Mr T. S. Dancombe, a patriotic member for Kinsbury.

A public meeting convened by the "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland" was held under the presidency of the Marquis of Northampton, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 2nd of March. This meeting was remarkable for the attendance of a number of persons, belonging to

aristocratic classes, and for the determined tone
several of the speakers, particularly Lord Beaumont
Admiral Collingham, and Commodore Napier.

On the 21th of March, Mr Hume brought forward
the following motion in the House of Commons.

1. That this house, considering the faithful
vicinity of the general act of Congress, or treaty
of Vienna, of the 9th day of June, 1815, as the basis
of peace and welfare of Europe, views with alarm
the negotiation and conclusion of the treaty of
Craşova, of its territory, into the one
Austria, by virtue of a convention entered into
Vienna on the 6th day of November, 1826, by Russia,
Prussia, and Austria, in manifest violation of the said
treaty.

That it appears, by returns made before Parli-
ment, that there has already been paid from the
British Treasury, towards the expenses of the

2. That the convention of the 16th of November 1891, between His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of all the Russias, and to the effect of the stipulations of the Treaty between Great Britain, Russia, and the Netherlands, signed at London, Russia, and the

1. That this house is, therefore, of opinion, that Russia having withdrawn that declaration, and the arrangements being, through her act, no longer in force, the payments from this country on account of that debt should be henceforth suspended.

2. A three nights' discussion took place on the above resolutions, (March 4th, 11th, and 16th,) which were finally withdrawn. The extraordinary reasons advanced by several of the speakers, against the adoption of the resolutions by the House of

Committees will for the subject of comment in a future document. Signed on behalf of the Committee,
ERNEST JONES, President,
G. J. L'AN HARNET, Secretary.

"**FAST BIND, FAST FIRE.**"—The Free was kept at the Mansion-house in the most rigid manner. The document did not differ from that of any other day.

LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The general delegate meeting of Lancashire miners will be held at the house of Mr. J. Croston, Gay-street, Bolton, on Monday next, April 5th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen.

THE FAST AND THE FAMINE

BY WILLIAM ROWITT.

There were present at that season some that of the Gallileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. And Jesus answering said unto them, Suppose ye that these Gallileans were sinners above all men because they suffered such things? I tell you, Nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise fall. Or those eighteen upon whom the tower in Silam fell, and slew them: think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you, Nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

en this paper issues from the press, the fast pro-
by Government for the avertance of the fami-
solemnizing; and the remarkable words writ-
will be in the act of utterance from ten thous-
throughout this country. What a scene will th-
to the ears of just and discerning Heaven!

against famine—a famine which the service of
Government, from one end to the other of
so fertile, so wealthy, so full of food, as never
was since the foundation of the world. There
—fierce, unprecedented, terrible famine—in Ir-

the people perish, and are taken by a leg and an arm, and are flung into the earth, not dug deep enough to bury them. There is famine in the Highlands and in the West; there is famine in Manchester and the manufacturing districts: and does it come from God? Let the millions of the united empire answer that! Let the millions which is hoarded up—ay, even in Ireland, in the midst of these human beings!

of these human horrors — answer it! Let our warehouses, loaded with corn till the floors are full, to be propped, waiting for a yet higher price than that! and let the Government, which hesitated to lay the last rag of the infamous Corn-laws, and to come in free, answer it; and finally, let the speculators in corn, and the hangers-on for high prices

their brethren in thousands, with their fainting and famishing children, are perishing before the footstool of God that fearfully of a prayer.

country at this moment food—abundant food—is—for all its inhabitants; and the certain assurance of the arrival of more now the winter in America, the European continent has broken up:—and we tell the God and Father of us all, whose eyes are daily going to and fro in the earth, and who looks at our naked hearts, that he is the Author of the

which is chasing our brethren like smoke before the wind! Instead of going to churches and chapels of God, and to insult our starving fellow-creatures, we should have gone to our warehouses, and unlocked them to the public gaze, and let the eye of the hungry feed itself on the enormous stores there laid up. We should have

our corn, our butter, our cheese, our rice, our
our tea, our American flour. We should have
to our markets crowded with fatted cattle and
and to the cattle on a thousand hills, and have
We have sinned, O God! in the sight of men and
in that we have withheld thy bounty from the
g and the dying from the father and the obli-

the mother and her suckling; but we stand round and cannot dare to help on thy holy name the more of our own hardened selfishness!"

!! are the Irish more wicked than the rest of us Highlanders more wicked than we English, why lie down, and wallowing in every luxury! Are the wretched people of Massachusetts and of Prussia

neglect and their selfish measures for years o
is dreadful state of things!—more criminal than
wealthy indifferents! No! And if that be true, the

of God. A just God will send his punishment on the guilty, and not on the innocent. If, as this former says, we are guilty, and that God has sent this punishment for us, why as it not fallen on us ! Why on the Irish and the Highlanders, and not on the English and the Lowlanders ! Why on the good and not the governors ! Why on the poor, and not the rich ! No ! would it not fall on the good, the

It would have alighted elsewhere. It would have alighted in the proud and lofty dwellings—on the palace and the hall—and not on the cottage and the cabin. It would have fallen on the mis-governors, and not the mis-governed—on the exacting landlords and not on the oppressed tenants—on the haughty, and not on the humble.

on those whose eyes stand out with fatness
on those who are dried by famine into mere
locusts, which the first strong wind will sweep
sea of Death. No; it is not a rotten potato that
and desolate a country—it is rotten government
besides the potato has failed us, and that but par
Never were there finer crops than last autumn

on the plains of the united kingdom! Let us
to put away this mockery of Heaven—this sham
the best fish, and the richest pastry, on the finest
, and the most delicious coffee, and on the
st wines; and let us remember that the poor o
of Scotland, and of England, have been fasting;
e have been feasting too long; and if we will no

penance for our wickedness, let us fast that they may fast. Where is the man amongst us that will fast for an Irishman did the other day ! He had been for six months without work, and without half a pound of food, when a gentleman of our acquaintance sent him a job ; and, to enable him to begin it, placed before him a cold beef, and bread, and beer. But it was

No! it is a famine of ages and misrule; a famine

less landlords, who have let four millions of Irish
 e waste, while their poor brethren had not food
 e, and have charged them for what little plot they
 allow them from £7 to £10 per acre! Let us
 ty in earnest, and let this be our prayer; let us
 ty, and hearty, and national; let it be sent us
 place, and hall, and gay terrace, from shop, and

and from under the hedges of a blessed spring:
 Lord God! the great and common father of us all
 us at least with a sincere desire to be what we
 long professed to be in vain—Christians. Look
 into our hearts with thy bright and immortal
 glance, and light up all the thou- and retreats of
 and inveterate hypocrisy, and put it and us to

me. Make us confess in dust and ashes that we never really believed in thy Son, whom thou hast sent down to teach us to love our neighbour as ourselves. To do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thee. Make us ashamed, O Lord, of our selfishness and practices of government; make us ashamed of the great wars in which we have slain the poor.

Make us ashamed of the debts that we have contracted thereby on the suffering poor, and on the winged resource; and which bow down our very women and

in misery and endless labour; which dry up the
 hope of life in millions, and snatch the torch
 of light out of their bitter paths. Make us as
 men of Truth, of the laws which we have passed
 in vain; and make dear the necessities of life; and
 of rendering our clothes as recommended in the
 prayer, inspire us with a sincere determination

them to the Irish, who have none to lend, no more
cover them. Make us ashamed, O Father of a
at we have so misgoverned Ireland; that we have
er such hard measure; that we have, from age
refused to listen to her cries of distress, and
of all the good men who have, from
and year to year, pleaded with us on her behalf

be heartily ashamed of our criminal neglect; and we have let thy heritage lie like a desert, where thousands of happy families might have lived and praised thy bounties upon it. Make us blush and burn before thee, that we have at length outstripped Herod, cut-Pharaoh Pharaoh, and created a multitude of locks and warehouses, of Corn Laws and other

is the prayer which as a nation we must send up in all sad sincerity, before we may hope to be answered and before we shall have a response either from our God, or the hearts of a great and wronged people. Let us resolve, if we will put an end to the recurrence

amine, which is now stalking not alone through
 , but through the manufacturing districts
 , to look Truth and God in the face—confess t
 of our policy, rend away the last rags of restricti
 and set our many millions of poor brethren
 Britain and in Ireland, to work on the neglecte
 fed our artisans, and thereby to set to work

stories to clothe them. If we did this, there ne-
an idle hand, or an unused mouth, or an unclothed
or an un instructed mind in this great empire. I
subject I have much to say, but at this moment I
let us resolve to be honest, and to let an honest
have free scope for its energies, and we shall have
a foundation of that new era of earnest and gen-

son.—J. J. Bond, found guilty of arson at the Liverpool assizes, has been sentenced to 10 years' transportation.

DOWNWARD DREAM.—A respectable auctioneer, Butterfield, was so troubled a short time back by a dream, as led him to inflict upon himself a serious injury while under its influence. He dreamed that he was much troubled with a nutshell that had become jammed between his teeth, and so strong was the impression that he tugged violently at the shell.

Mr. AGNES DIET.—It is declared that Seyer must have prepared the New Prussian Diet, for it is so like his soup—there's nothing in it. —*Punch*.

Imperial Harlanville

as of the committee, the clause was negatived without division, together with eight more, moved by the same member.

MR. G. BENTINCK moved the addition of a clause providing, for the future, from 1849, the occupying tenant should deduct any part of the poor-rates now payable by him from his lessor. The object of the clause was to assimilate the law in Ireland to the law in England, and to place upon an equitable arrangement between

occupying tenants and their lessors, the effect of which

in the existing system would be to give the occupant the double inducement of keeping down the rate, and to give more profitable employment to the producer. The noble lord said that the addition of a clause to raise the clause subject to the rates to the occupiers of the effect of which would be to reduce the number of all ratepayers, from whom it would be difficult to obtain the rates, and to diminish the inducements for letting.

Sir S. GURD did not think it would be expedient to introduce the first clause into the present Bill. The right hon. baronet also opposed the second clause.

Sir W. SHAW and Sir W. JOLLIFFE supported the clause, but Sir W. JOLLIFFE was strongly opposed by Captain HARRIS, Mr. ELIOT, Mr. J. DOWELL, Mr. P. SERPENT, and Mr. S. CRAWFORD. Their opposition was based on these grounds,—that the clause did not call for this clause,—that it would be a dangerous and destructive experiment,—that it would lessen the landlords from all contribution to the rates,

The committee divided—

For the clause	76
Against it	79
=====	
Majority against the clause	3

After further amendments and discussion, the bill was brought up on Wednesday, and the third reading, was ordered for Friday, the 16th of April.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter-past two o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Drainage of Land Bill, and some private bills.

On the motion of Lord COLVILLE, a return was ordered to the effect, That the petition of the Duke of Devonshire, and a list of Bishops, who had been accused at once in a house of occupying lands,

habits, it might be found difficult to re-

Lord MONTAGUE gave notice that his intention was to submit a motion, after Easter, on the subject of migration.

On the motion of Earl GREY, their lordships adjourned the Easter recess to Thursday, the 15th of April, then meet in the New Palace, Westminster.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—**SUPPRESSION OF TRADING IN PROSTITUTION AND PROSTITUTION.**—Mr. SPOONER, in pursuance of the notice he had given, proceeded to move for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual suppression of trading in seduction and prostitution, and for the better regulation of females. He assured the house that he was deeply felt the difficulties with which the subject was surrounded, and his own inability to justice in it. He could have wished to have left it in abler hands—in the hands of those who could have brought to it the weight of influence and authority. He might perhaps be asked why, if these were his real opinions, he had ventured to bring the subject to the consideration of the house? He felt that had not such a question a complete answer. There existed in the metropolis an association which counted amongst its members, its council, and its vice-presidents and presidents, some of the highest and noblest in the land.—

Mr. C. BEREKELEY rose amidst roars of laughter, and having twice essayed to address the Speaker, each effort occasioning fresh bursts of merriment, he was at length obliged to say—“Mr. Speaker, I rise to order. The details which the honorable member has introduced to the consideration of the Speaker on this subject, most of necessity, so soon as the subject is published, that I must beg to call your attention to the fact that there are strangers in both the galleries (renewed laughter).”

Strangers were in consequence ordered to withdraw amidst the roars of the house, their own ulcers, and the visible disappointment of Mr. Spooner.

The debate proceeded for about an hour with closed doors. Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was brought in and read a first time.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.—When the gallery was reopened, Lord MONTAGUE gave notice to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the health of towns. After stating the rates of mortality in towns and country districts, and showing that the former greatly exceeded the latter, he attributed the cause of that greater mortality to the overcrowded localities, the dirty dwellings, and the want of personal cleanliness of the inhabitants of towns, aggravated as these evils were by insufficient sewerage, open ditches, bad paving, defective cleansing, and an inadequate supply of water. He proposed at great length into the procedure, and existing evils, he proceeded to describe some features of the measure, which was intended to remove some of them entirely, and to mitigate

which could not be removed. Having stated that the numerous duties already pressing on the Home Secretary and the Committee of the Privy Council prevented him from acceding to that clause of Lord Lincoln's bill, which placed in them the superintendence of the sanitary condition of our towns, he showed that the business in hand was important enough and complex enough to justify the construction of a special body for the purpose, to be framed on the principle existing as the railway boards, and to consist of five members, three of whom would be paid for their services, and two not, those two being both members of the government, and one of them holding the occupation of the office which he then had the honour to fill. This body, which would be entitled the Board of Health and Public Works, would be empowered to institute inquiries into the sanitary condition of towns and districts. It would also have power to appoint inspectors to go into different districts, and to define what would be the proper works for the works to be carried on under the sanction of the Board. If the bill were passed, he said, the Board of Health would also be authorized to confer the necessary powers on the local administration of the different districts. The question then arose, what ought those powers and what ought that local administration to be? One naturally referred to the duties performed by the Commissioners of Sewers under the act of Henry the VIIIth. But as the powers exercised by those commissioners did not sufficiently provide for the formation of house drains in connexion with the main sewers, and did not at all provide for an adequate supply of water to the districts over which they exercised their authority, and as it appeared that the various duties of the drainage, cleaning, and paving streets, and supplying water, should be under the same direction, he proposed to give all these powers to a body appointed on the spot to carry out these various functions. What then, was this local body to be? Lord Lincoln's bill provided for a new electoral body, and was taken up with the divisions of districts and wards and the manner of voting in—word, with a complete electoral system. Her Majesty's government was of opinion that we had already a sufficient number of elections, and that with the elections of Poor Law guardians and of municipal council it was not necessary to add any more. He therefore proposed to lodge the powers in the town council. He had therefore no objection in recommending the town council for the administration of the powers which he now proposed to confide to them. He proposed, also, to annex the bits of suburbs, the outskirts of land in the vicinities of large towns, to the wards of those towns, and to increase the number of those wards whenever the increase of the population should call for such a provision,

[illegible]

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