





## Bankrupts, &c.

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**MARSH**—**Ralph R.**, wharf-road, Charlton street, Port  
70 64  
**MARTIN**—**J. C.**, Wadhams, Paradise-crest, Post  
place, New-north-carpeten.—**March 17,** J. Newman,  
son, Cheesbro, Joiner.—**March 18,** H. M. Andrews,  
grocer.—**March 19,** G. E. Smith, grocer.—**Mar-**  
Midwestern, grocery.—**March 17,** J. Collins, Salford,  
cashier, brewer.—**March 17,** H. P. Gray, Carrol-street.  
Eaton-square, horse-dealer.—**March 17,** G. B. Rush, ex-  
ware-room, upholsterer.—**March 17,** W. Gill, Lenden  
market, poultryer.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

**F. Featherston & R. Kyrkpatrick**, Gaythern, moun-  
chestor, brass and iron founders.—**R. Wallwork, Jr.,**  
T. Barnes, and R. Nightingale, Heath Charnock  
Laghen's collars (as far as regards R. Wallwork).  
Hagen, H. Clark, and A. Jones, Derby, gimp manufac-  
turers.—**Wm. Ebbers, J. Ebbern, and O. Kbbern, Sr.,** fur-  
furniture, carriers (as far as regards G. Ebbero).—**Sir**  
mission agents.—J. Hardcastle and S. Hill, Bolton  
Moses, Lancashire, brick-makers.—D. Cockburn and N.  
Bennett, Maddox-street, tailors.—W. Miner and J. P.  
son Morley, Leek, Stafford, silk manufacturers.—W. St.

[illegible]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, ROBERTS-STREET.

We visited this magnificent temple of the arts and sciences, on Monday, 27th March, and were much delighted with the many new inventions exhibited in hall and galleries of the establishment. Here may ingenious mind obtain an insight into "carding and spinning" without the trouble and expense of a trip to Lancashire. Here they may be shown the means of escape from fire, and made to witness the manner of working of diving is taught, and here also may you enter the great diving-bell and go down in deep water, and return to land safe and sound. Here you may see rich specimens of every kind of tropical fruit, or, if you desire, take a trip to the fountains of Rome, and see the manner of watering of bridges on works of art of every description, such as churches, cathedrals, &c., newly-invented easy coaches and beds, beautiful specimens of writing, splendid re-

presentations of celebrated scenes, shown in Berlin with the aid of the latest scientific equipments in the photographic and cinematographic arts. The programme included, besides the usual and specimens of corn, wheat, barley, and other crops grown in the British colonies of New Zealand, Australia, and New Guinea; paintings by celebrated masters, and fine spee of the skins of stuffed animals of the forest. Here also to the young ears be delighted with the most delicious and varied musical accompaniment, and the most delicate and talented talent of the night. Herewith, the programme illustrated by ingenious, amusing, useful, and highly instructive experiments, which elicited the frequent applause of a crowded and discerning audience. Dr. Ryland lectures and experiments in chemistry are also most interesting. The evening's entertainment concluded by a grand fireworks display, which, in the most judicious manner, the human face, magnified to ninety times its natural size, which excited the riable faculties of the audience. The dissolving views followed on, and the whole treat terminated with the brilliant ever-changing chromatope. The programme of the evening was spent for the most advantage than at this institution, and the young men to pay a visit thereto, and judge for themselves.

**DARAFUL FIRE.**—A fire broke out at an engine house on Sunday morning, involving a loss of property to the extent of £1000.

of upwards of £20,000, at the extensive sugar-house, situated on the site of the old Black-race, St. George's in the East, which was lost, but the whole premises were destroyed. The proprietors are said to be insured to the amount of £10,000.

**INSTRUCTION AND DEATH.**—On Monday evening inquest was taken before Mr. William Fynde, at the Coopers' Arms, West Smithfield, at the residence of E. W. H. Payne, aged forty-one, who died, under circumstances of extreme destitution, at a lodging-house in St. John's court, West-street. Deceased was for some months past attempting to gain a livelihood by selling blacking, and occasionally doing employment, but, in consequence of being in a bad state of health, he was frequently unable to go about. For some weeks past he was many days without taking meat, and he was mostly dependent upon friends, who supported him as far as their slender means would permit. He may have been supported by Mr. Miller, the relieving officer of the West London Union, for relief, who gave him one shilling for three immediate wants, and told him to go to his parish (Lambeth), giving him a shilling to go there.

proceeded there on the following Tuesday, and retained a note from Mr. Wagstaff, the parish surgeon, stating that if the deceased had been removed to his case rendered it necessary, he should be admitted into the workhouse; but, on going there, he was refused admission on the ground that, as he was not a pauper, he could not be received. The parish officer in the parish of St. Sepulchre, he was removed under the care of the parish surgeon, and daily got worse. On Friday last, about nine o'clock at night, he went to bed, where he was followed by the apoplexy, who thought him in the arms of Morpheus, and an hour after he was found dead. Dr. Lynch, the parish surgeon, was called in. He stated that from the appearance of the deceased's body, he must have been under severe convulsions. The cause of death, in his opinion, was serous apoplexy. The coroner, on being informed of the death, called the parish officer in the parish of St. Sepulchre, who was sworn in to law, as much as the deceased, who was sworn in to law, parish, ought to have been removed by an order, not been to have been. Verdict, "Natural death." [Murdered according to law.]

Among the many discoveries that characterise

comfort and ease of the community, nor contentment as a boon upon suffering humanity. This discovery and never-failing remedy for gout, rheumatism, Blain's Gout and Rheumatic Pains, is a female, as the name of the agent at the time was, "that she would rather give her life to relieve the pain of a fellow creature, than Blain's Pills." Price 2s. 9d. per box. Observe the name "of the agent at the time" on the wrapper. Sold by Messrs. Rowland, 229, Strand, London, on the government list.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND UNOINTMENT.**—Wounded, scorched, or King's Evil.—Mr. C. Brock, a druggist at Stradishall Suffolk, had the whole of his breast in one frightful mass of scrofulous sores and ulcers, besides similar large ulcers on his head, which had been so afflicted for years. He had tried every medicine, but without success, and was out for a considerable time at Worcester Hospital, without receiving the least benefit. He has, however, just been radically cured by the means alone of Mr. J. C. Holloway's Pills and Unointment, after five months' use.















ceeded to the wish of the men,







among the workpeople in the manufacturing districts. When I was in the north of England, attending the West Riding election, I came in contact with large bodies of the working population, and they instructed me to bring their case before this house; and they said that their battle was the battle of labour against capital, and that so far from an extension of trade in the district being the slightest benefit to them, it had been the bitterest curse. I produced statements of the greatest importance to prove to me that this was the fact; which statements I have to thank my hon. friend the member for East Cornwall for having, at his expense, published to the world; and let me tell this house, that it would be well if hon. members would purchase the book, and in a few pages read the history of the working man in the manufacturing districts of the north of England during the last few years; it is written by a working man, but one who has shown ability far above his rank, and who has all the sufferings which the working classes have endured, not to a restrictive policy in your manufactures and commerce, but to overtrading, and the glutting of the markets. (Hear, hear.) He proves in these pages, that the more your manufactured goods have increased, the more dreadful have been the sufferings of the working population; and like to receive 1000 lb. of the house I should judge that in 1831, 1,500,000 lb. of cotton were used in the manufacture of the cotton districts of England, and that the mean increase from 1831 to 1841 was from that quantity to 525,000,000 lb.—the trade increased 101 times, or, in other words, where we manufactured 1 lb. of cotton in 1831 we manufactured 101 lb. in 1841. This working man goes on to say, "we presume the Corn Law repealers could not expect a more rapid increase of trade than this; here we have seen the last six years, supposing that all restrictions were removed from our commerce; and surely if there were a shadow of truth in the statements that 'increased trade would give increased prosperity to the working classes,' they ought indeed to be supremely happy." Now hear the effect upon the wages—"During the periods included in the above table, it will be seen, however, that the hand-loom weaver was reduced from 3s. 3d. for weaving 20 yards of a 60 reed, down to 3s. 3d. for 24 yards. Now, if the hand-loom weaver of 1841 was paid for weaving 24 yards of the same as the weaver of 1831 for weaving 20 yards, he should receive 3s. 10d., instead of which he only received 3s. 9d.; that is, he received 1s. where he used to receive 10s." Such is the effect of your increased manufactures upon the hand-loom weavers in the cotton districts. (Hear, hear.) Can anything be more trifling than the sufferings which the hand-loom weaver must undergo? (Hear, hear.) But this working man goes on and shows the price of calico, and speaking of the amount of money expended for clothes, he says:—"In 1815, when the weaver was paid 28s. for the same work which he now performs for 5s., he had to pay 1s. per yard for calico; in 1841, he might purchase it for 1d.; and he shows that this, and the cheapening of silk, linen, and woolen, give him a total saving of £5 in the year; but then the loss in his wages amounts to 10s. 6d. (Hear, hear.) But the power-loom weaver has even suffered more extensively in a shorter time, than has been the lot of the hand-loom weaver. He says that in 1823 the power-loom weaver of Sidebottom's mill, Walsdale, had for weaving twenty-four yards, twenty-one picks to the quarter-inch, 2s.; they now receive 1s. for the same length, with one pick more to the quarter, which ought to be 1d. extra. Another master paid 2s. 6d. in 1825 for twenty-four yards, and in 1830 only 1s. 4d. for the same length. And this working man goes on to show that many other statements equally startling from this book; and, last of all, there is one statement made by Mr. Muggeridge, the commissioner for inquiring into the state of the manufacturing population in the midland counties, which I must not overlook. It shows that what brought £2 3s. in 1829, brought only 19s. in 1839, while the trade of Rochdale had doubled. A weaver of Bolton, who was examined before the select committee on the cotton trade, was asked whether he was well off if he got his food for nothing; and when further asked, why he thought so, his answer was, because a reduction had taken place in his wages amounting to more than the price of all the food he needed and the clothes he wore. The same volume also contained evidence of a startling character, as to the effects which the introduction of machinery to so large an extent upon the manufacturing population, and the condition of the labouring classes. The other evening I was accused by the hon. member for Stroud of being opposed to all machinery. That charge is totally unfounded. I am in favour of machinery, so long as it is subservient to manual labour, but the moment it supersedes manual labour, I think, with the late Sir R. Peel, that it becomes the bitterest curse of this country. After showing that the inevitable tendency of machinery and open competition with foreigners was to reduce the wages of labour, the hon. member next took up the case of the hand-loom weavers from the agricultural districts, for the purpose of competing with the manufacturing operatives, and thereby lowering their wages. He brought forward the celebrated correspondence between Ashworth, of Preston, and Gregg, both Leaguers, and Chadwick, the secretary to the Poor Law Commission, praying for these labourers: showed how they were injured from their homes; and then showed the treatment they received from their new masters. Two years ago, I moved for certain returns, which were proved that the select committee on the Poor Law Commissioners to account for the tens of thousands of labourers who had been induced to leave their homes, and go to Yorkshire and Lancashire, but the only return that could be made was of about 5,000 who had so migrated; they could account for their leaving the South of England, but they could not account for their return. I can prove that they have been wrecked on the rocks of the Poor Law Commission. I must state that extraordinary documents, connected with the Poor Law Commissioners and their assistants have come into my hands within the last few days. The country will now begin to know what has been going on in Somerset-house for the last few years, and how the commissioners have been playing into the hands of the Anti-Corn Law League. (Hear, hear.) I have received a letter from Mr. H. Gibbons, Bideford, Devon, dated 14th inst., enclosing an account forwarded from New York to the Poor Law Commission for charges for persons belonging to it, which had been tempted to migrate to Egeyton mills in 1835 at the instigation of the Poor Law Commissioner.—Gilbert, Esq., and Messrs. Ashworth and Gregg. The charges were for medical attendance and allowances to different families, and amounted to £61 3s. 4d. A part of this was paid, and a prompt answer sent that no further advances would be made. The consequence of this was that Messrs. Ashworth and Gregg, who were stating that, "after the service they had rendered to the parish of Bideford, they considered this as a very unworthy return" (hear, hear); and pressing for the repayment of money they had advanced in sums of 4s. 6d. a week to a widow named Avery. What will the house think of this? The Poor Law Commissioners have paid to Messrs. Ashworth the sum of £7 12s. 6d. in aid of wages brought home to the families of the labourers who had been sent to their district in order to reduce the rate of wages! (The hon. gentleman also read the items of the account for medical attendance above referred to, and a list of the number of the family, Avery, who were sent back to their parish in a state quite unfit for agricultural pursuits.) This is a pretty exposure. Mr. Charles Trimmer, a factory inspector, engaged in 1837, 1838, and 1839. The three succeeding years he was engaged in the investigation of the health of the children in that time 310 cases of accident had been taken to the infirmary at Stockport, out of which thirty-six were owing to the parties being caught by the machinery whilst cleaning it in a moving state. Out of these 310 cases he states that he only knows of two in which the manufacturers have made any reparation or compensation to the injured parties. (Hear, hear.) There is a case in which 240 poor labourers had been taken into the factory, and three years by the machinery of the free trade manufacturers, and carried into the Stockport infirmary, and yet only two have received the slightest compensation. (Hear, hear.) I challenge hon. members opposite who profess Anti-Corn Law League doctrines, to produce one case in this country of an English child having been injured by a machine in his or her home, without having instantly provided for his family. (Hear, hear.) I challenge them to send their paid lecturers, convicted blasphemers, and discharged soldiers, with the stripes of the cat-o'-nine-tails on their backs, to inquire and to produce one instance of cruelty on the part of the country gentlemen, similar to what I have just described. Having thus exposed the cruelty of the League to the workpeople, I intend next to show the selfishness of its members. I intend to forward the conduct of Mr. George Wilson, its chairman, with reference to the proposal of Sir Robert Peel to take the duty off starch, in which he is a dealer. In consequence of his influence, a deputation waited upon the Premier, and the consequence was that starch was in the two things that obtained mercy in the tariff, lobsters being the other. (Laughter.) He referred to the charge he had made against Mr. Bright for being a rascal at Chorley, and read extracts from the report of the committee, of which Bright was chairman, and Messrs. Bright and Bright were, to show that these statements were fully borne out, and concluded a long speech by saying—I appeal to the gentlemanly feeling of this house for my justification. It is late in the day, I admit; but my conscience has always acquitted me; and I was unwilling to take up an unpleasant discussion. I knew I was speaking the truth, and I now call upon the hon. member for Stockport, and two members it is the hon. member for Stockport, to send me a statement without a shadow of foundation. (Hear, hear.) I am prepared to meet that hon. member on his own ground or on mine. He may go down to Knaresborough, and spend his £1,500, but I have far too high

an opinion of my constituents to believe that he can be successful, or that the association which he represents would be countenanced. This evening I have been indulged with which, this evening, I have been indulged with which, this evening, I have been indulged with which, I have felt it my duty to redeem every pledge I gave to my constituents. I am prepared to do so; I challenge you to do the same. (Loud cheers.)

On the motion of Dr. Bowring, the debate was then adjourned till Thursday, and after the other orders of the day were disposed of, the house rose at a quarter to one o'clock.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.**  
The house met at twelve o'clock.

**TEN HOURS' BILL.**  
Petitions in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill were presented by Mr. T. Duncombe, from Glasgow, Paisley, and other places; by Sir R. L. Inglis, from a place in the county of Lincoln; and by Mr. W. Patten, from several places in Lancashire.

**FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.**  
Mr. S. CRAWFORD presented three petitions agreed to at public meetings held at Rochdale, praying for a remission of the sentences on Frost, Williams, and Jones.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.**  
Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of this bill. Its object was to correct an error which had been made in the bill, and to remove certain doubts as to the meaning of one clause, which had been declared by Mr. Justice Wightman to exclude friendly societies from its operation. The case in which the decision was given was this:—A man named John Scott was a member of the South Shields Provident and Loan Society, and being in arrears with the society, was sued by the body. To evade payment he availed himself of this law; and the judge held that the objection was fatal to the action. To remedy this defect the bill was brought in. The following extract from the opinion of Mr. Justice Wightman on that case, as reported in the *Legal Observer* of January 15:—"I am of opinion that this society is not a friendly society, and that the words, 'or any other purpose not illegal,' in the second section of 4 and 5 William IV., c. 40, must be construed so as to bear some relation to the declared object of the act, namely, for the mutual relief and maintenance of all and every the members thereof, their wives, children, &c., in sickness, injury, widowhood, or other natural or other necessary contingencies, whereof the occurrence is susceptible of calculation by way of average. If these words were to receive a more extended construction, they would then include societies which it is not contended fall within the act, namely, for insurances on lives, and numerous others." The concluding sentence of the opinion of Mr. Justice Wightman, which was the subject of the bill, was, "the society was not a friendly society, and its rules were not for the purpose of providing relief in the event of the death of the members, with incomes varying from £5,000 to £7,000 a year each. Now, if the construction of Mr. Justice Wightman were correct, what would be the consequence to those societies, in the case of a dispute arising between a member and the society? The consequence would be, that the magistrate would refuse to interfere, the case would go before the Court of Queen's Bench, and the society would be ruined. Or a trustee might go off with the whole funds, and mischief and robbery of every kind might ensue, if Mr. Justice Wightman's construction of the Act of Parliament were the correct one. It was not for him to say that Mr. Justice Wightman was wrong; but he might say that the introduction of the words, 'or any other purpose not illegal,' was a mistake, and that the society which the one in question ought to be enrolled under the Friendly Societies Act; and surely, if Mr. Justice Wightman had known that Mr. Tidd Pratt had enrolled some thousands of these societies, he would have hesitated before he gave such a decision as he had given. As it was, Mr. Tidd Pratt was obliged to hold his hands; applications were every day made to him to certify the rules of similar societies, and he could not do it. (Hear, hear.) 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