

On Friday last, at Aislaby, Mr. Isaac Gray, a
gardener, aged 71.
On Friday last, very suddenly aged Mr. Isaac
Gray, the beloved daughter of Mr. Isaac Gray, of Denton,
near Otley.
On Saturday last, at Alverthorne, Mr. Isaac Gray, a

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DR. WILLIAMSON would not press his adoption against the wish of the Council; but thought it was a matter of considerable importance, especially as the Session of Parliament was rapidly advancing. After some discussion Mr. Williamson moved that Mr. Cresswell's motion was lost by the majority of 28 to 8. It was then moved again by Dr. Williamson, that copies of the petition be engrossed with the Borough seal attached thereto; and that the same be presented to the House of Commons, at the House of Lords, and Mr. Baines to the House of Commons.

MR. ALDERMAN WILKINSON proposed also that Sir William Molesworth be requested to support the petition. The question being put, he was carried by a large majority. The next matter for consideration was a proposition by Ald. James Musgrave—"To receive a Report of the Court House Improvement Committee on the proposition of placing a vertical (*adus*) skylight over the entrance door, and to give instructions relative thereto as the Council might determine." The Report was accordingly read, in which it was stated that a vertical (skylight) light would cost the borough £250, and a quadrangular one about £790. Mr. Musgrave then explained to the Council what he understood what is meant, since a "vertical light" might mean a round window in the wall, and a "quadrangular light" a square one; this skylight was intended to answer the two-fold purpose of affording light to the room below, and preventing rain that the windows were to be blocked up, since some of the gentlemen complained of the "glare of the sun," which penetrated through the dark brown Hollinwood window blinds. This skylight, however, would save said eyes from the glare of the sun, too brilliant a glare, as well as carry off all the foul breath which they emit from their stomachs while making speeches. Dr. Williamson, indeed, admitted that there was no possibility of ventilating the room at each corner of about 24 sq. ft., by means of a pipe placed in each corner of the room.

MR. BAKER, therefore, moved "that those pipes be tried first as an experiment."

MR. CHARLESWORTH desired to know what kind of pipes they would be.

MR. BAKER very courteously replied that they would be *waxed pipes*. (Laughter.)

MR. ALDERMAN MUSGRAVE thought it would be better at present to adopt the least expensive method provided with pipes and tobacco. The proposition was received amidst shouts of laughter, at this unexpected display of wit. At length the proposition for the cheapest mode of ventilation was agreed to, and the subject referred to the Court House Improvement Committee. This being decided,

MR. ALDERMAN MUSGRAVE again rose to move—"That with a view to the making of just and equal Borough Rates throughout the Borough of Leeds, the Council do hereby refer to the valuers the valuation of all the rateable property within the Borough, made by competent professional persons, and that the expense thereof be defrayed out of the Borough Fund, and that the valuers be authorized to value the Borough, there was much opposition as to the inequality and injustice of the present valuation; and that it was not only likely to end in considerable and serious litigation, but in the present state of the mind of the public, and the influence by parties disinterested would, therefore, be the most likely way to settle these disputes. He (Mr. Musgrave) had written to the Poor Law Commissioners to inquire, if they would give an order for a valuation, and they had given him an order, and he received in reply, were exceedingly courteous; and they stated that they would have given an order for a new valuation, if they had had the power to do so, but they could not yet do so, because the whole of the Borough was not yet formed, and he required further support of the necessity of a valuation, he might state that several meetings had been held of the subject; and that all parties concerned were generally satisfied with the result, and that the borough valued by competent parties would eventually restore any thing like peace, or afford to the several parties concerned any thing like satisfaction. In consequence of this the report had been sent to the Council, and they were desirous to send it to the Council. An application to the Quarter Sessions would have enabled the parties to obtain the valuation; but that would be attended with considerable expense, and they had already made application to the Council. There are induced to do this from the fact that the Council have the same power in reference to a borough rate, than the justices in sessions have in reference to a county rate, and that the expense of obtaining a valuation, the expense of which would be defrayed out of the borough fund. He regretted that some less expensive method of obtaining a valuation could not be had recourse to; but he was persuaded that the best method was the one adopted, and he was in accordance with certain resolutions, passed some time ago, at a vestry meeting, valuers were advertised for the valuation of the Leeds papers. One party had offered to value the borough for £1,000. Another for £6,000. Another for £4,000. Another for £3,700. And another for £1,800; and from inquiries that had been made, it had been found that the valuer who offered to value the borough for £1,800 was likely to give satisfaction. With respect to the matter, the parties who had offered to take the valuation for £3,700 would furnish the plan or map in reference to the cost above named. These parties have been examined by the Council, and they have been found to have had the Water Works Company in Bradford, and were allowed in every respect to be competent persons. If he thought that business could be done in any other way, he should vote against the proposition, but he did not think so. It would be seen how it was to be done. It would be more satisfactory, perhaps, in the first instance, if an assessment of all rateable property in the borough was made, and then a valuation was taken. Indeed, before the Council could do any thing, it would be necessary to call upon the overseers to value the borough; and they should refuse to do so, then the Council could order it to be done; or even if they did not do so, the Council could order it to be done, and it would be valued. Now, as the overseers would have the Council attempt to give satisfaction to the whole of the borough, it would not be worth their while to make any return of their valuation. He, therefore, begged to say that he was in favour of the resolution proposed by Mr. Charlesworth. (See resolution above.)

MR. CHARLESWORTH seemed glad to know whether some less expensive mode could not be adopted.

MR. MUSGRAVE was quite of opinion that this was the last resource.

MR. HOWARD begged to say a few words upon the question. He intimated one of his usual riding habits, and that he was in favour of the valuation, which was the uneven manner in which the rates were rated, and the shocking things which he himself had known to have been practised under the present system of rating.

MR. HOWARD then delivered a long speech, which was interrupted by the cry, that before any thing was done in this matter, it was necessary to let the overseers of the several townships should be served with notices requiring them to make a valuation of all the rateable property in the township, and that such valuation should not only be made by the Council, but that its accuracy should be sworn to, so far as they could ascertain it. This latter part of Mr. Howard's speech was not attended to, and therefore the Council proceeded to the consideration of the question. He objected to a statement made by Mr. Musgrave, "that the Council had power to order a new valuation, in case that made by the overseers was not satisfactory." The usual course in such cases was to refer the matter to the Quarter Sessions, at the Quarter Sessions, against the objection, part of the valuation so made. Above all things, would press upon the minds of the Council that the Act, as it was called, was not sufficient to enable them to do so, and that they must have the sanction of Leeds as put within a union, the Law Commissioners would have power to order a new valuation, which they certainly might do, or they might lose it. He was in favour of the present valuation, and he was in favour of the present valuation. Town Clerk then proposed, 1st. Have they been issued to the overseers? 2nd. Have they been returned? 3d. Have they been returned up?

The **TOWN CLERK** replied that they had been issued and returned, but not upon either side.

MR. BAKER—then there can be no valuation.

MR. ALDERMAN MUSGRAVE, to meet the case, then moved to the effect, that the overseers of the poor, or other persons appointed to act with the several townships within the borough of Leeds chargeable to the borough rate, be required to make, next, of the total amount of the eleventh day of June, next, the value of the several estates, houses, and other rateable property, chargeable to the borough rate, to the intent that the same may be used in a valuation of the borough rate, chargeable to the borough rate according to the statute in that behalf made, provided. He was convinced, that from the dispute manifested by the Poor Law Commissioners, and the two letters he had received from them, they would be able to do so.

Geo. Goodman, John Howard, Robert Baker, Chas. McKeeles, and Peter Fairbairn.

It was then moved and seconded that the donation of £1, by the Match Committee, to a Police-magistrate named RALAHINE, who had been convicted of two notorious thieves, be confirmed by the Council. Carried.

Mr. BAKER then enquired for the report of the Law Commission, which was read; and a budget of by-laws which had been ordered, from all parts of the country, were produced and ordered to be printed, so that each member of the Council might have an opportunity of judging of the merits by the time of the next Council Meeting. This being done, business was ended.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

RALAHINE.

LAWS RELATING TO THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

The term, formation of character, as used at Ralahine, is more comprehensive in its meaning than education, including every circumstance and arrangement made for the purpose of removing ignorance and evil, and for enlightening the minds, improving the dispositions, regulating the conduct, and securing the happiness of the members.

Law 25. We guarantee to each other, that every young children of any person dying whilst a member of this Society, shall be equally protected, educated and cherished, with the children of the living members, so that when they arrive at the age of 14 to 20 all the privileges of the Society shall be theirs.

26. That each individual shall enjoy perfect liberty of conscience, and freedom in the expression of opinions, and in religious worship.

27. That each shall observe the utmost kindness, forbearance, and charity, from all who may differ from us in opinion.

28. That we particularly observe never to call any member by any other name than the name he or she may be entered in the Minutes of the Society.

29. That no gaming of any kind be permitted to any member of this Society.

30. That no individual shall keep a four-footed beast, a poultry of any kind.

31. That no spirituous liquors of any kind, tobacco or snuff, be kept in the store, or on the premises; and any member permitting any of these articles to be brought in, or knowing them to be used, and not withdrawing himself from the Committee, shall be treated as for a breach of the law.

32. That if any of us should unfortunately have dispute with any other person, we agree to abide the decision of a majority of the members, or arbiters whom the matter in question may be referred to.

33. That any member wishing to marry another member, sign a declaration to that effect one week previous to the marriage taking place, and that in the meantime he or she shall be considered as a single person, fitting up of a suitable dwelling-house for the reception.

34. That any person wishing to marry another member, *not a member*, shall sign a declaration according to the first rule, so that the members of the Society be ballotted for, and if rejected, both must leave the Society.

35. That each member have opportunities at all times of communication with their relatives and friends, and for travellers for these purposes, as shall be compatible with the interest of the Society, at the pleasure of the individual. Suitable accommodation should also be made for the visiting friends of the members.

36. That if the conduct of any member be found injurious to the well-being of the Society, the Council shall explain to him or her, in what respect his or her conduct is reprehensible, and if he or she said member shall still continue to transgress the rules, such member to be brought before a general meeting, called for the purpose, and if the complaint be substantiated, three-fourths of the members present shall have the power to expel by ballot such refractory member.*

PRACTICAL EFFECT UPON THESE LAWS.

The principles acted upon in the formation of character at Ralahine, were—1st. That the character of man is not the result of chance, but of the influence of an original organization at his birth; by the circumstances that are allowed to influence that organization through life—and by the action and reaction of the mind upon the other. The practice of this principle consisted in the habit of referring to the laws from the Society that had a tendency to create bad tempers, bad dispositions, ignorance, vice, and crime, and the introduction of arrangements to make the mind happy and the temper good. The laws were recited to prevent rather than to punish—to reform not to inflict pain upon individuals.

2nd. That no human being has any natural right to require another human being to do that for him or her which he or she might as well do for himself as that individual. In other words, *all mankind are nature equal*. Hence, that it was the duty of every member to perform any service that was necessary to the well-being of the Society.

3rd. That all employments that are necessary to the well-being of the Society are honourable. From this principle also flowed the rational and natural classification of society; a classification according to age, each age performing its duty to the Society that were best suited to their previous knowledge and experience. The various occupations were made in practice.

4th. The only religion taught by this Society was the religion of the Bible, rejecting the happiness of the next world, and the reward of heaven as the fruit of their power, without the least regard to consecration, or party. Hence the Bible was not used in a school-room, nor do sectarian opinions were taught. No dogmas or party political questions were taught. The members were not allowed to ridicule or revile the members of other religions; perfect freedom of the performance of religious duties and religious exercises, was given to all, and no one was ever obliged to attend. The law was left to ministers of religion and to the power of the church; no priest or minister received pay from the funds of this Society, but both Protestant and Catholic priests were nevertheless friendly to the system. The members of the Society, however, were, they found the sober, industrious people had a little to give them now out of their way, whereas formerly they had been beggars. No money was received for the services rendered; all were obliged to call each other by the names of their respective families in the Society's books. Quarrelling was a crime, which would subject members to be called before a Society's meeting, and if repeated, the offender might be expelled. No litigation or disputes were settled by arbitration among themselves, as we have before observed. No sinistral instance occurred in this Society of any application to the law by a solicitor or lawyer. Only two quarrels of any moment took place, one of these arose from one of the members going over one of the Irish superstitious abominations *wake for the dead*, in the neighbourhood, where the members of the Society were invited, and one of them made him drunk and caused the members to get up a row, on his return home, for which was expelled at a Society's meeting, but was reconciled in a few days after, on expressing sorrow and regret for his conduct, and promising to be reformed, and he took care never to offend again. The other was caused by a passionate man calling another by his name, the title for which happened when I there, which gave me an opportunity of witnessing the conduct of the man, and the offender was a young adult male, and seventeen females were assembled on this occasion, and the case was entered into in a caution to the offenders, against a repetition of such conduct. All were educated in the infant school, gymnasium, and dancing school, and all received the best education, physical, intellectual, and moral, that either Mr. Vandeleur or any other member of the society could impart, the members of the Society were taught every other nature, and use of every article, every other around them, and the principles of love to each other, were taught, and every means adopted, made the little creatures cheerful and happy.

5th. The members of the Society were taught, and taught (principally by Mr. Craig), reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, astronomy, drawing, (of which I saw some pretty pieces executed, plough-boys), domestic and political economy, the history of the world, and the history of the various other subjects, by Mr. Craig, Mr. Vandeleur, occasionally by gentlemen, visitors at his house. Mr. Craig also gave lectures on Chemistry, elucidated by experiments; music and dancing were taught, and the members of the Society were of every age, youth, male and female, learned agriculture, gardening, and some manufacturing trade, before they were seventeen years of age, and that every

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PLAT. AUDRAGE

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price. of Fat, 2s 10d
of 8lb.

Oil of Turpentine is a trifle lower, and less inquired for. Petersburg clean Hemp has become very scarce, and ready sales are effected at the quotation; some business in low Flax has been done; in Jute no sales. The transaction in Tallow continue very limited, but prices remain steady, and the stock light.

RAW (per load of 36)

The trade with British Wools has become rather heavy, but we can quote no alteration in the prices noted in our last week's report.

An advance of about 1d per lb. has been paid since our last for a few selected parcels of German Wool, but in other kinds of Wool very little has been doing.

HOPS IN THE BO

QUANTITIES AND AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN, per Imperial Quarter, sold in the London Market, during the week ending May 20th—Wheat, 6,893 qrs. 62s. 2d. Barley, 11,342 qrs. 26s. 5d. Oats, 4,671 qrs. 26s. 1d. Beans, 1,116 qrs. 33s. 11d. Peas, 226 qrs. 33s. 9d. Rye, 47 qrs. 26s. 7d.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, May 11.

BANKRUPTS.

JOSEPH HENRY PAGE AND GEORGE LANKRANCE
PAGE, Queen-street, Chancery, stationers, to surrender May 22, at twelve o'clock, and June 22, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Rhodes, Bevier, and Lane, Chancery-lane, official assignees. Mr. Clarke, St. Swinham-lane, Lombard-street.

GEORGE KEAT, Upper St. Martin's-lane, military brass-instrument maker, No. 10, to surrender May 22, at twelve o'clock, and June 22, at half-past eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Crosby, Church-court, Old Jewry; official assignees, Mr. Tupper, No. 11, Chancery-lane, official assignees.

GEORGE HARRISON, Strutton-ground, Westminster

40	a	50	Blues
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LOMBARD-street; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.
 ELIZABETH and FREDERICK HILL, Broken-hall, Thames-street, corn-dealers, May 18, at half-past eleven o'clock, June 22, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Pannell.
 EDWARD and EDW AUSTINS, Mark-lane, printers, May 18, at twelve o'clock, June 22, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Fife, Hatton-garden; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.
 THOMAS WILKINSON, Canterbury-row, Kensington-road, dealer in hay, May 18, at two o'clock, June 22, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Church, Great James-street, Corn-row; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.
 THOMAS HALL, Great Portland-street, woolen-draper, May 18, at one o'clock, June 22, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Pannell.
 WILHELMUS WILDE, College-lane, official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

steam-vessels from Scotland. The
of Sheep 360, the wh

JOHN BARNES, Jun 22, at the dock, at the Commissioners' office, Manchester, Messrs. Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Pott, Bedford-
F. W. BARNES, Jun 22, at the dock, at the Commissioners' office, Manchester, Messrs. Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Pott, Bedford-
W. BARNES, Jun 22, at the dock, at the Commissioners' office, Manchester, Messrs. Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Pott, Bedford-
The Lansdowne Hotel, Leamington Priors, Solicitors, Solicitors, Taylor, Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-
J. BATTIE, Jun 22, at eleven o'clock, at the Court-house, Solicitors, Messrs. Battie, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-
JOHN LONDON, Hudley, Warwickshire, builder, May 24, at one o'clock, June 22, at ten, at the Angel Inn, Alcester, Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Pott, Bedford-
JOHN NEWTON SIMPSON, Bridlington, Yorkshire, surgeon, May 23, Jun 22, at twelve o'clock, at the Talbot Inn, Scarborough, Solicitors, Messrs. Vassall, Kelgely, and Purkin, Chancery-lane-
MARTIN MARSHALL, Stamford, cut-nail-manufacturer, Jun 22, at eleven o'clock, at the Court-house, Solicitors, Messrs. Battie, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-

prime markets of Irish

eleven o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Beckwith, Dye, and Clark, Norwich. Solicitors, Messrs. Clark and Medale, Lincoln-inn-square.

RICHARD and JOSEPH JONES, Newtown, Montgomery-shire, Bannel-manufacture, May 23, June 22, at eleven o'clock, at the office of Mr. Walslop, Solicitor, Messrs. Weeks and Gilbertson, Cook's-acre, Lincoln-inn-square.

WILLIAM GOLLAND, glass-blower, May 22, June 22, at eleven o'clock, at the office of Mr. Walslop, Solicitor, Messrs. Weeks and Gilbertson, Cook's-acre, Lincoln-inn-square.

Mr. Wilson, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.

RICHARD SORSBY, glass-blower, inkeeper, May 23, at eleven o'clock, June 22, at two, at the Town-hall, Sheffield. Solicitors, Messrs. Holmes, Loftus, and Young, New-castle.

DIVIDENDS.

June 1, T B Walden, Liverpool, June 5, T & J Brown, Leeds, from new-machinery. June 5, J Pickley, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

1016; Sheep and Lambs

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

P. Gooldeen and W. Wightman, Manchester, attorneys-at-law. W. Wilson and E. M. Ronstien, Eccles, Lancashire, flour-dealers. W. Dawson and W. Woodhead, Leeds, stone-masons. Sanford, Yates, and Co., Nodderbrough and Rotherham, Yorkshire, ironfounders; as far as regards W. Owen. M. Peasey and son, Macdillie and Manchester, blanchers; as far as regards E. H. H. and M. Wilson, Preston, Lancashire, linen-drappers. H. J. and R. Hull, Preston, Lancashire, bricksetters; as far as regards H. Hull.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 15.

BANKRUPTS.

are very large, nearly
g 4000 on speculation

WILLIAM REDGRAVE, brass-founder, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, May 25 and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Grahame, Basinghall-street, official assignee; Robinson, Queen-street-Place. Upper Thames-street.

5½	to 8½	480 Eggs
5½	to 6½	Bar

at two, at the Town-hall, Brighton. Gulwulshy and
Nichols, Tookes-crook, Lincoln's Inn; Kennett, Middle-
street, Brighton.

At three, at the Royal Oak Inn, Dorchester. Mansfield
and Andrews, Dorchester; Rhodes, Beever, and Lane,
Dorchester.

At four, at the Commercial-road, Bristol. Marshall,
Richard MARSHALL, builder, Clarendon, Bristol; May 22, at
eleven, and June 28, at twelve, at the Commercial-road,
Bristol; and at the Commercial-buildings, Hol-
born, London; and Wellington, Bristol.

At five, at the Commercial-road, Bristol. MARSHALL,
Richard MARSHALL, carrier, Woburn, Herefordshire,
May 22, at eleven, and June 28, at twelve, at the
Commercial-buildings, Holborn, London; and at the
Leominster, Leominster. Robinson, Queen-street-place, Upper
Thames-street, London; Pritchard, Hereford.

At six, at the Commercial-road, Bristol. SECOMBIE,
tailors, Tavistock; Devonshire, May 26 and June 26, at eleven
at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth; Jones, Sise-lane, London;
Bryant, Tavistock.

At seven, at the Commercial-road, Bristol. SECOMBIE,
tailors, Tavistock. Jones, Sise-lane, Stockport, May 30, and

11 descriptions

EDWARD JAMES and **HENRY JAMES**, Bathers, Kid, at the Bathing Machine, Wexelsteele, May 28 and June 1, at the Bathing Machine, Westoncutt, Westoncutt, South Sea, Grays-in, London; Backhouse, Solicitor, Bridgworth, north.

LONNIE DICKINSON, mill manufacturer, Sheffield, York. May 26 and June 26, at twelve, at the Town-hall, Sheffield; Tuttonal, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London.

JOHN JONES, gun-maker, Whitechapel-road, May 25, at one, and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Green, official assignee; Beddard-Jones, Hutchinson, Crown-court, London.

FRANCIS MORGAN, Tailor, Long-rose, May 24, at one, and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Green, official assignee; Army-yard, official assignee; Little, Grosvenor-street, London.

WILLIAM FRANCIS FITZGERALD, POWELL BRYANT and FLEMING, May 29, at five, and June 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Green, official assignee.

great, and to suppress the natural rights of man, the black letter for the poor, the mild spirit for the rich. (Cheers.) With the civil code, you have little

poor last farthing; and then to be told, that a little more would successfully terminate the suit. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And as to your share of municipal institutions, let us examine what they are. At present, the great majority of the great commercial houses, towns' halls, post-offices, commercial buildings, quays, piers, news-rooms, and the like, are for the poor, there are court-houses, bridewells, gaols, lock-ups, and bastilles. (Immense cheers.) Then, you see, then, that all built with your money would be an equivalent to all that is done to the poor in making the laws? (No, no.) No; but in Liverpool you suppose yourselves surrounded by a strong dam and an impenetrable barrier; you imagine that, because the rest of the gold-bought capitalist class are not entered upon the same scale, that you will be for ever exempt. No such thing. Poverty, like the water, will find its level; and as the capitalist makes havoc in the labour market at Manchester, the discord will visit you by the rail-road, and an equivalent to all that is done to the poor, stand which the monopoly of wealth under the protection of law, has established. (Cheers.) You thought you were safe from Irish poverty; but thank you, you, for forming a party towards that country, and not according upon your own strength. Your Chairman said something about justice; and I have heard much of justice to Ireland. Marjot what traffic has done. Formerly, a Kerry man, who had the value of his pony; but the great demand for an equivalent to all that is done to the poor, created a competition that instructed the Kerry man, and now it is the dearest part of the kingdom for the thing required. So with your market. Baise quick and continuous intercourse, you have raised the prices of commodities in the Irish market, while what an equivalent to all that is done to the poor, (Great cheering, and 'That's true.')

But what is the consequence? Why, that the Irish, as Mr. Cobbett said, very properly bring their naked legs and hungry bellies here in quest of their own good and their own equivalent to all that is done to the poor, wear and eat at home. (Hear, hear.) Thus you have given an invitation to men to visit you; and when they come, you find that they are able to work as well as you, and are worthy of as much wages too. (Hear, hear.) In these ten years, England and Ireland have gained nothing but the loss of the benefit. The Irish fought for, bled for, and gained emancipation; they have it, but as there are many more who have since fled from the cruel driver of the whip, from the quarter session, from the petty sessions, from the orange yeoman, and from the dread of a man of orange jury—(great and continued cheering)—in fact, they are, where are the fruits of emancipation? (Great Cheers.)

The answer to this question is this:—Firstly, a total release from the law, which, by the complete uprooting of the Irish. (Cheers.) Next, a wholesome provision of work, but which they are not fit to do, and which maintenance for those who are willing, but not able to work. (Great cheering.) Then, Sir, the Irish would not accept your invitation; they would leave you. From all parts of Europe they would fly to the land of the free, but they would not be happy under the certainty of the remainder being mingled with those of their families and friends. (Great cheering.) I shall now explain what the English have been foully designated. To the Radical, the Government in power, the Whigs attacked the Government in power, the Whigs (hear, hear); that Government who condemned Ireland upon the authority of Stanley's red box, and the saying of a rural police; Spring Rice, who with the name of Ireland was blotted from the map, and who, when he was in power, (Great Cheers.) We attacked those whose Reform Act was to submit the poor, the virtuous, the proud, naked Irish woman, in the still hour of night, to the inspection of a ruffian policeman. (Great Cheers.)

The first act bespoke their views, but when the Trading Tories visited our quarters, with the son of William chelsea at their head then, when Tories dared take the field, we crushed their resuscitated hopes, and we showed them the knowledge of the fact, that if he hated the Whigs, we also hated the Tories. (Continued cheering.) Now, said Mr. O'Connor, I will point out wherever the difference lies between the Government of the Tories and the Government of the Whigs. The rising spirit of liberty would be sufficient to overthrow the check and controul the worst intentions of even a Tory Government—was that party rascally enough to undertake the task, with an empty treasury, and a ruined country, to take the power from Ireland, the moment the Tories came into power from the highest authority to the village tyrant, to place himself above the law and the constitution, to raise himself erect, and tramples upon all who reflect upon his power, to place himself above the ascendancy of Orangeism and the Law, to guide him in his lawless career, and an attempt being made to banish his power from the land, the Tories, the Tories, the Tories, determined to uphold their authority as long as a spot of resting ground remains. (Repeated Cheers.) But, said he, are the Irish to be for ever thus galled by a shadow, when our emancipated factions are fighting for the sun? (Great Cheers.)

Are we in terror of Tories restoration to power? Are we in terror of Tories damnation? (Cheers, and no.) No, I rejoice to hear it, and from Irishmen. Let them be assured that whoever fights for Universal Suffrage, fights for the repeal of the Corn Law, for the modification of Tithe and Poor Law, for a Rail-road Bill, and a Bank-Stock Bill, and for the other absurdities, fights the battle of the enemies which place those fly-traps before for the moment, and which are reaching the unwary. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connor then, in a short address, commended Messrs. Atwood and Soul, a well-merited complement, and roused the meeting by a flow of eloquent denunciation against all parties who uphold power, and who have entered into the several topics which interest the Radicals. (Great Cheers.)

The Corn Laws, Factory Laws, Lord Brougham's commendation of the Poor Law Amendment Act together with the several violences done to liberty by the Government, were all ably exposed by Mr. O'Connor, who after to speech of nearly two hours, that seemed to rouse every soul into action, and which was loudly cheered all through, and down amidst cheering and clapping of hands which lasted several minutes. The third Resolution was then passed, and the meeting adjourned, as proposed by Mr. THOMAS SMITH; when a vote of thanks was given to Mr. O'Connor and the Chairman, and the meeting separated, more than delighted with the proceedings of the evening. Thus ended a meeting which gave delight to every genuine Radical in Liverpool.

a great number of petitions on various subjects were presented.

The recess sitting was occupied in the presentation of petitions on various subjects, and their worshipers then adjourned.

Tuesday, May 16.

A Bill for the Protection of Labourers' migration from the East India House, West Coast Indies was introduced by Lord GLENELG, and was read a first time.

The Church Vestries Bill was read a third time.

The Bishop of LONDON obtained leave to bring a Bill to amend the Clergy Residences Act.

The Agency Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, May 10.

Sir T. D. ACLAND gave notice that when the motion was made for going into Committee on Monday next on the Irish Tithe Bill, he should move another resolution on the same subject on the 7th and 8th inst. next.

In answer to a question by Lord E. Somerset, Sir ROBERT PEEL moved for leave to bring in a bill to transmit the mails by railway conveyance.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS moved an address to the Throne, praying that such papers might be communicated to the House as would show in what state the negotiations were with foreign powers on the subject of the slave trade. The motion was carried.

Mrs. WILLIAMS having moved the second reading of the Freeman's Admission Bill,

The HON. Mr. FROEYNE moved, as an amendment, that the Bill should be postponed till Friday, on account of the lateness of the hour. No division took place; but after some conversation the postponement was agreed to.

The other orders of the day were in course of being performed, when an Hon. Member suggested that it might be advisable to commit the House.

There were not forty members present, and at half-past one an adjournment was the consequence.

Friday, May 11.

The Caithness Roads and Statute Labour Bill was read a second time.

The Sheffield Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.

An Hon. Member presented twenty-seven petitions from places in Scotland against any further endowment to the Established Church in that country.

A number of petitions on various subjects were presented, the majority of which prayed for the abolition of the sale of negro Slavery.

The International Copyright Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

In answer to a question from Captain Pechell, the ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he was not aware of any intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure which might enable any bill to alter or amend the equity practice in the Court of Exchequer. He was happy, however, to congratulate his Gallant Friend on having taken the equity law, as well as the common law, under his arm (Laughter).

Mr. G. PALMER gave notice that on an early day he should move for copies of certain letters and orders issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL moved that the House rising do adjourn until Monday next—Agreed to.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL postponed the Committee on the Controverted Elections' Bill for a fortnight.

The Noble Lord said he did not wish to see the Bill drop altogether, but he was anxious to see and examine the Bill on the same subject, which the Right Hon. Member for Tamworth obtained leave to bring in the other evening.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he felt anxious before the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget, to introduce a measure which would make the subject of advances of money towards the building of Union workhouses. He understood that in some cases the Government had refused to make any advance. He did not wish for any answer on the subject at the present moment, but as it was one of considerable importance, he thought it right to call the attention of Government to it.

The House then went into Committee on the Benefices Pluralities' Bill.

On clause 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, &c., were agreed to, with amendments. Clause 53 was agreed to, with amendments. Clause 54 was struck out of the Bill, at the suggestion of Lord Stanley. Clauses 55 to 66 were agreed to without any amendment. Clause 67 was postponed.

Dr. NICHOLL said he thought that it was necessary in Welsh parishes, where the incumbent had not a knowledge of the Welsh language, that the Bishop should have the power of appointing a curate in English, Scotch, Gaelic, and Latin, and vice versa. Therefore, that the Noble Lord would make that provision in the present clause.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought the proposition of the Learned Member would give the Bishop a great power.

After a few words from Mr. Estcourt, Sir E. Sugden, Mr. Goulburn, and Lord Stanley, the clause, with some verbal amendments, was agreed to.

On clause 69 being put, the first part of which provides that, in parishes where the population is £2,000, and the amount of the living £400 a year, the incumbent should pay one quarter of his income in support of a curate.

Lord STURTEVANT moved an amendment that the amount of population should be raised to 4,000, and the amount of the living to £600. The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, it having been agreed that the amount as to the population should be £2,000, and the amount as to the living to £500. The first part of the clause was then agreed to as amended.

The 70th clause was also ordered to stand part of the Bill.

On clause 72 being put.

Mr. GOULBURN objected to that part of the clause which rendered it obligatory on incumbents to preach two sermons every Sunday.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Right Hon. Gentleman had omitted to notice the previous part of the clause, which required the incumbent to declare whether two sermons should be preached in the parish or not. After a short conversation the amendment was withdrawn, and the clause was agreed to.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, some of them being amended.

The postponed clauses were then taken.

Clauses 19, 20, and 21, were adopted with verbal alterations.

On clause 22 being proposed.

Mr. COURTENAY said that it appeared to clash with another clause of the Act of 57th Geo. III., ch. 79, which prohibited clergymen from entering into any trade or other calling, and which rendered void all contracts or transactions, in which they might be engaged, either directly or indirectly. The Hon. Gentleman stated several cases in which considerable hardships might be inflicted on innocent parties, and joint-stock property unconsciously sacrificed by those concerned in the management of clerical property, and proposed as an amendment, the insertion of words to guard against these evils, by the permission to buy and sell under certain restrictions.

After a few words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Edward Sugden, and Mr. Scarlett, the clause was agreed to.

Colonel SIBTHORP proposed a new clause, to the effect that where a clergyman had resided up to the time of his decease on his glebe, his widow might continue to reside in the glebe-house for three months, and be allowed the garden, farm, &c.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the motion.

After a short conversation a division took place and there appeared—

For.....	36
Against it.....	95
Majority against it.....	—69

Mr. WALLACE moved an amendment on the second reading of the Schools (Scotland) Bill, that the Secretary should be empowered to inquire into the state of the parochial schools in Scotland.—The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. GILLON then moved that the Bill be read second time that day six months.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For.....	71
Against it.....	12
Majority.....	—67

The Bill was accordingly read a second time and ordered to be committed.

The Sheriff's Court (Scotland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The International Copyright Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The second reading of the Freeman's Admission Bill was carried on a division.

Sir W. YOUNG moved that the minutes of evidence, and of the proceedings of the Hull Electric Bill, be laid upon the table of the House as printed.

Sir G. STRICKLAND objected to such a motion.

Monday, May 7.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The Marquis of Blandford, who was introduced by Sir Freemantle and Lord G. Somerset, took the oath and signed the Woodstock Bill. The Marquis of Eglinton, Lord Heathcote, and Sir Wm. HEATHCOTE, reported that Mr. Hope, a sitting Member, had been duly elected; and, to the petition, and opposition to it, against the same, were entirely frivolous and vexatious. Sir Wm. WILKINSON, of the Norwich Association Committee, reported that Mr. Maybrick was duly elected; that the Hon. R. Smith, Esq., was not duly elected; that Benjamin Smith, Esq., was duly elected, and ought to have been returned. The name of the Crown was ordered to attend and defend the petition, substituting the name of Mr. Smith for Mr. Scarlett.

Mr. DIVETT presented a petition complaining the undue return of the Marquis of Blandford to the bench at Woodstock, which was ordered to be taken in charge by the House. The Bill for the Bolton and Preston Railway Bill was ordered to be read a second time.

The Ramsgate Improvement Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

On the motion of Mr. Stansfeld, a vote of censure was passed, and a large number of petitions, on various subjects presented.

On the motion of Mr. STANLEY, a new writ was ordered for the City of Gloucester in the room of Mr. Hope, who has accepted the Chiltern declaration.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for bringing into committee on the Tithes (Ireland) Bill. A notice, however, which had been given would prevent that subject being at once proceeded with. Mr. RUSSELL then moved for a resolution, that the House should, on the 10th inst., instigate no doubt, by his eloquence (hear, hear, from both sides of the House), had given notice of a motion in which the House must take a decision. (Hear.) Before that division took place, Mr. RUSSELL then wished to state the general substance of the petition of the United Synod of the Church of Ireland was placed in a peculiar manner. The Noble Lord then read extracts from the works of Bishop Warburton on the connection of the Church of Ireland with the Church of England. He was anxious to introduce the subject of the Church of Ireland complete safety. It differed materially from former acts and resolutions. The part of the measure had been frequently before the House, and it was not necessary to bring it up again. A rent charge, with certain deductions, was proposed. There was no objection to that proposition. The next resolution provided that at the expiration of existing interests, the rent-charge should be paid in instalments, and such other security as the Church Committee might think proper. It was to be noted on this proposition a variety of opinions were entertained, and therefore he wished to remind the House of the opinions which had been expressed on previous occasions. He did not wish to interfere with the existing arrangements, but he wished to bring before the amount of tithes in competition, angry feelings would continue, and therefore he proposed at the State should be bound to pay 70 per cent. on the present estimated value of the tithes. Above all things, he wished to see the subject of the tithes settled. The people of Ireland, by their means or other, unbribed the notion that it was their duty to resist the payment of tithes, and set the authority of the law at defiance. His plan proposed was to give the tithes a complete exemption. He then moved that the Speaker do leave the chair, and that the House might go into committee on the subject of the Tithes in Ireland.

Sir T. ACLAND immediately rose and moved that the Clerk should read from the journals of the House the resolution which it was his intention to move to have rescinded.

The Clerk then read the following resolution:—“That this House do resolve itself into a Committee, in order to consider the present state of the Tithes in Ireland, in relation, with a view of ascertaining the amount of the surplus of the tithes, and of the spiritual care of its members to the general education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religious persuasion.”

Sir T. ACLAND then alluded to the fact that the House had previously passed a resolution, which was, that at the same time it had been affirmed that the safety of Ireland depended on it—yet nothing had since been done to carry it into practical operation. In conclusion, the Hon. Baronet expressed his hope that the House would be able to carry the resolution into effect. He then moved that the Speaker do leave the chair, and that the House might go into committee on the subject of the Tithes in Ireland.

Sir E. B. WILKINSON seconded the motion.

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Sir T. ACLAND then all

[illegible][illegible]

Field—Lingard, Division-Street.
 Ry Bridge.—John Deegan.
 Shaw- Gate.
 Port—Riley, Chester-gate; and J. Blackshaw,
 112, Edward-street.
 in Ashfield—S. T. Hall, Post-master.
 refield—T. Nichols and Sen, North-Gate; and
 R. Hurst, Postmaster.
 [Saturday, May 19, 1838.]