









### Empirical Parliament

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—*Thursday, Feb. 14.*  
After the presentation of several petitions, Lord WHARFELCIFE inquired if there were any objections to the production of some communication previous to the 25th of September, alluded to in the correspondence on the subject of Canada, already laid upon the table.  
Lord MELBOURNE informed him that there were objections to the production, and the subject was not followed up.  
The Duke of WELLINGTON then asked—did Lord Nelson dissent if he had any objection to the production of Sir F. Head's dispatches.  
Lord MELBOURNE answered that although he could not produce them himself, he had no objection to their production if moved for by one of their Lordships.  
The Duke of WELLINGTON immediately gave notice of a motion to that effect for to-morrow (Friday).  
Lord BROUGHAM, in moving for certain papers of the subject of education, expressed his great satisfaction in the result of the Committee's labours.

The Marquis of SALISBURY gave notice that after Easter, he would move for a Select Committee on Turpin's Trusts.

LORD BROUGHTAM said that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not give up the post-horse order it would give him up.

The House then adjourned.

*Friday, Feb. 15.*

LORD COLCHESTER said that he should, on Thursday next, move for additional returns connected with the state of the navy, when he "meant" to detail his views on that important subject. Thence proceeding, "his Lordship added," "rested entirely on his own responsibility, as he had not communic-

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved, pursuant to notice, for copies of the correspondence between Sir F. Head and the Government, and between Sir J. Colborne and the Government, on the affairs of Canada.

Lord MELBOURNE said it would be extremely inconvenient to produce the whole of the papers, and suggested that the motion should be for "copies or extracts."

The Duke of WELLINGTON insisted

The Noble Duke's motion, so altered, was agreed to after a conversation, in which Lord Wicklow, Wharfedale, and Ellenborough suggested modifications, and the Duke's amended motion was approved, discovering how Lord Durham's report came to be published in the *Times* so "prematurely."

The House adjourned at six o'clock till Monday.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—*Thursday, Feb. 14.*  
**Mr. J. STANLEY** moved for a new writ for the removal of the Hon. G. Grey, who has been appointed to the office of Lord Advocate.  
 After the presentation of several petitions, many of them in opposition to the Corn Laws, **Lord DUNDAS** postponed his motion for the withdrawal of the grant from Maynooth College, from the 25th to the 26th of May.  
**Mr. J. CONNELL** gave notice that, upon a motion being brought forward he should move to extend the inquiry to Trinity College, Dublin, with a view of ascertaining the amount of its funds from what sources they are derived, and how expended. Also, to inquire into the system of education adopted there, and particularly to ascertain whether or not, and what, exclusions from the franchise be applied to persons who are not educated at a good and learned gentleman also to give notice that he should on the 28th move for leave to bring a motion to assimilate the franchise in England, Scotland & Ireland; and also a bill to secure the liberty of

Mr. WYNNNE gave notice that he should to-morrow move for a new writ for the borough of Southwark in the room of Mr. D. W. Harvey, who had accepted the office of registrar of hackney-coaches.

In reply to a question from Lord John Russell as to the precise terms of the motion upon the Corn Laws which he intended to bring forward,

Mr. VILLIERS said: I shall present a petition or petitions to this House on the subject of the Corn Laws, alleging certain things, and I shall state that the allegations of the petition will be supported by evidence on the bar of the House.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then, advertising to a question put to him by Sir R. Peel on a former evening, stated that he should not make a declaration as to the course to be adopted by the Government until the motion was brought forward.

Lord MOREPETH then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the Reform of Corporations in Ireland which, after a brief discussion, was agreed to.

Lord MAHON then brought forward his resolution on the subject of convicted elections, which, after a lengthened discussion, the House divided, numbers being

For the resolutions	63
Against them	117

Majority

Sir ROBERT PEELE then obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the jurisdiction for the trial of election petitions.

Mr. F. MAULE obtained leave to bring in a bill for regulating the employment of children and young persons in the cotton and woollen manufactures.

In answer to a question from Mr. HINDLEY, the HON. MEMBER said that the Government did not propose to make any alteration in the Ho-

that additional power would be given to the inspectors and sub-inspectors.

After a few words from Lord ASHLEY, and Mr. SLANEY, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Friday, February 15,  
Mr. VILLIERS presented the petition of  
anti-Corn Law delegates. It was ordered to

Mr. HARVEY's case was brought before the House

Mr. WYNN, who moved that a new writ issued for Southwark, the representation of which assumed to be vacant,—though Mr. Harvey present, and called upon by the Speaker to make defence. Mr. Wynn's speech consisted of dry pro-

being actually an appointment under the Crown quite as much so as the Stewardship of the Child.

Mr. HARVEY spoke, and kept the House i

cal, with an air of reckless glee. He protested that he was quite ready to second a motion for sending every Member before his constituents. He was that his own election

sive; but he had the opinion of an eminent Parliamentary counsel that he had not vacated his seat by the acceptance of the Hackney Coach Registrars. He refused to do so.

tion—especially Commissionerships—held by Members of the House; and if he had been an aristocrat, nobody would have dreamed of molesting him. Principles, indeed, had

about the principle. The question was a party question, which gentlemen opposite took up against him, and he did not feel quite sure of the friends about him; for he remembered that when George

ment resolved to exclude his name from the Pension Committee, many said to him, "Good God, Harry, it never can be true?" yet those persons, who pour

into the lobby and voted against putting his name  
the Committee. [At the conclusion of his speech  
Mr. Harvey left the House.]  
The ATTORNEY GENERAL

practice and the precedents were conflicting; moved for a Select Committee to search for precedents.

A Bill to prevent Frauds in the Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, was read a second time, Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion.

Also, on the motion of Mr. HAWES, a bill to allow all persons objecting to take Oaths to give evidence on making affirmation.

the whole House should go into a Committee to consider a resolution for increasing the salaries of Scotch Judges of the Court of Session.

contended, that the Judges were handsomely paid for the services they rendered, and opposed an increase.

ported the motion; and it was carried by a vote  
56 to 27.  
In the Committee, resolutions were adopted, for  
the Indian, to be

by fifteen years' service, and that the salaries and retiring allowances of the five Puisne Judges of the Court of Session be increased. The last-named resolution was carried by a majority of 57 to 22.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the provisions of the

On the motion of Mr. BLEWITT returns relate to the state of business in the Court of Chancery were ordered.

J. The House was counted out on the motion of Hume soon after 11 o'clock.







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1860 year, John Bower, a town, oil of vitriol. Mrs. Wells Hood, of knowledge, and as a knowledge has been excellently life he was alike estimable in the maintenance he was chosen a member Leeds at the first for was given to him only t, at which an address, regard of his fellow-him. Mr. Bower's less consistent; he became Connexion from its conduct proved the sin's death was that of the



(By our own Reporter.)

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**Mrs. HOGGERS.** Mr. P., I am suffering severely from a portion of lead from a pistol having fallen into one of my ears, the severe swelling and pain inflicting me has prevented him from attending his Parliamentary duties.

**THE INHABITANTS** of the parishes forming the Lincoln Poor Law Union have all refused to sanction the appointment of district overseers, as suggested by the Commissioners.—*Lincoln Chronicle.*

**ROBBERY.**—Two men named Cullum and Wythe, and a woman named Woods, were committed by the Bury corporation magistrates on Friday morning last for robbing a cattle-jobber living at Winfarthing, named Lansell, of £240 in gold and notes. After receiving the money selling pigs and cattle, and after being taken to a sale of horses in the town, where he was robbed once more. Upon returning home the man and woman were found upon the woman the purse and a £10 note were holed in.

**OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.**—Between nine and ten o'clock on Friday morning, a boy named McFadden, about fourteen years of age, whose parents live in Back Church-lane, Commercial-road, East, was knocked down in Aldgate High-street, by one of the Mile-end omnibuses, and one of the wheels passed over his right thigh, causing a compound fracture of a most serious description.

**ASSAULT.**—On Wednesday week, John Gill, 75, St. James's-parade, York, who had been drinking heavily, violently assaulted a Worshipful Magistrate, Marshall, one of whose fingers he had broken. He was fined £60s., or a corresponding term of imprisonment; but as the magistrates felt reluctant to send so aged a man to prison, they agreed to remit the penalty on condition of paying 30s. to the injured woman. His wife, a Mrs. Gill, also present, whom he married only a fortnight ago, raised the hue and cry, and his appearance in the course of the evening before his friends seemed in a state of dreadful depression, and he told her that his heart was broken. On reaching home she persuaded him to lie down and endeavour to compose himself, which he did; but shortly afterwards, while asleep as he felt better, no answer was returned to her calls, and he lay dead until his wife discovered it the day longer. It was believed to have come into possession of between £300 and £400, the marriage portion of his venerable bride.

**THE LADDER OF LOVE.**—A young lady about 12, allied to some of the most respectable families of Alencon, eloped a few nights since from the convent of Adoration in that town, where she was a parlour-boarder, with a notary's clerk, not more than twenty years of age. The adventurous heroine went off with a widow of the second story in the street, with a pair of lovers, the latter clumsily attached together. The two ladies were in the elopement by three or four hairbraided comrades, who had a cabriolet waiting at a short distance, in which the enamoured pair whisked off, but in what direction has not been traced.

**ESCAPE FROM A UNION HOUSE.**—On Thursday night, three lads, named Stollery, Osborne, and Webb, were brought before the Magistrates, at the Town Hall, charged with unlawfully breaking open Ipswich Union House, and taking away a large quantity of wearing apparel, to wit, one serge jacket, a waistcoat, and a pair of trousers. They were innocent depredators upon the property of the Union, as they escaped with the intention of obtaining work. The guardians being determined to get rid of them, the poor boys were committed for three months.

**FALL OF AN AVIATIONEER.**—An aviatione fell on the first instant from the mountain ridge north of the village of Aydaice, in the Pyrenees, and destroyed or damaged several houses and a number of cattle. One house, inhabited by an old man and a numerous family, was cleft in the centre. The inmates were fortunately for the moment in the room of the building that remained, but the greater part of the roof was destroyed. Two other houses were completely wrecked. The husband carried clefs away by the snow; it was inhabited by four persons, a husband and wife, the wife's sister, and a boy. Some sheep, goats, and a horse were also buried in the snow. Notwithstanding arduous search, only the corpses of the two females are now discovered, a few pieces from the house were seen flying up the hill. As the bodies of the others appeared to be enveloped in the avalanche, and conveyed to a great distance, where its course terminated, forming a mountain of snow.

**A HINT TO THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.**—It has been asserted by many writers on New Zealand that the natives are very partial to human flesh; and that the efforts of the Church Missionary and other Societies have failed in converting a great many of the cannibals. A short time ago, the captain of an English ship touching at one of the islands, asked a new Zealand chief whom he met if he would give him an account, at what age his human body was most delicious to eat. To which the chief replied, that old people were always preferred by their countrymen liked them when they became grey-headed; and that the young and middle-aged were the best of every sort. At length he said, "I find that the bodies of all the aged poor here are exported to England, would they meet with a good sale in the islands?" The chief smacked his lips, and said the English could not expect anything better, and he would like to see many of our sailors here. When asked how the bodies of all the aged poor here are exported to England, would they meet with a good sale in the islands? The chief smacked his lips, and said the English could not expect anything better, and he would like to see many of our sailors here. When asked how the bodies of all the aged poor here are exported to England, would they meet with a good sale in the islands?

The High Mightinesses, the Poor Law Commissioners, spent upon expelling poverty from the land in which it flourishes. We can never always say, we have no doubt that, in accordance with the principle of lowering the poor-rate, and confining the poor to bastilles, from which the light of heaven is excluded, will take into their serious consideration the advantages which may occur by the exportation of the bodies of all the aged poor to New Zealand. There will be a very easy way of getting rid of them, save the expense of black deal coffins (see tolling of the toll) and burial fees. But paupers having been already provided for in the colony, and the Government liberal cost of supplying medical aid there, and the poor; for the faster they die off, the better for the New Zealanders and the benefit of the Poor Law Commissioners.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' DRAGOONS.**—The proprietor of the *Satirist* newspaper was found guilty of a libel on Mrs. Hogg, the wife of the member for Beverley. A rule for criminal information had been obtained and made absolute against the defendant. Mrs. Hogg was represented in the libel as the "wife of two husbands," and as having led a dissolute life with a friend of Lord Byron, and as being in love with a friend of Lord Byron. There was not the slightest foundation for the calumny. Mrs. Hogg sent herself into the witness-box, and swore that she believed the libel referred to Mrs. Hogg. It was not cross-examined.—On the same day the court was occupied with the trial of an action brought by John Philipps Wilmont, against the proprietors of the *Dissipator*, for publishing in it a notice to correspondents, "that the plaintiff was charged with bigamy." The defendant pleaded justification; but as he failed to prove one of the marriages, the verdict was given against him. The evidence on the trial, however, respecting the plaintiff's course of life, was of such a description, that the jury directed the jury to give only the farthing damage, which he should "certify" deprive the plaintiff of his costs.

**RATON PROCEEDINGS.**—An infamous affair proceeding took place in Brooklyn on Monday night last, during which five hundred journeyman ropemakers paraded through the streets under the person named Dalton, also a ropemaker, who came to Brooklyn to introduce machinery in the manufacture of ropes, and after tarring and feathering and otherwise ill-treating him, they let him go.—*American paper.*

**SUICIDE.**—On Thursday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the family of Captain Mendonceside, Laithlam-place, St. John's-wood, were thrown into alarm by the loud knocking sound and alarm of the report of fire-arms, which proceeded from the bedroom. On his valet hastening to the door, he discovered him lying on the bed, bleeding profusely from his right ear and mouth, the effects of a blow which he had discharged from a pistol into his mouth. Medical assistance was procured with all possible speed, but the examination of the wounds it was found that the lower jawbone was dreadfully fractured. The ball passed in an oblique direction, and came out by the side of the ear. The wound proved so serious a nature that the unfortunate gentleman lies in a most precarious situation. The cause assigned for the commission of the act, is that the deceased has been labouring for many months under violent passions, which at intervals caused an abatement of mind.

**A RUFFIAN.**—On Monday last, a fellow brought before the magistrates sitting in presence in a desperate manner, charged with living on Cleve-Hill. The monster, a poor woman living on the house, and attacked her with a spade, with the edge of which he cut the flesh from her head face, and sundered her skull. The surgeon stated that the sufferer could not survive, and the prisoner was committed to gaol. The prisoner behaved well before the magistrates, the most violent man ever threatened with death.

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