

names of the persons ; nor did I inquire into them

have received them without the slightest inquiry of their political opinions, if I had, as I had at that time, I should have been obliged to reject the persons who called upon me, and they certainly deserve to be so far that I thought they were deputies from the working classes, and that they were not only deputies from the working classes, but they were also deputies from the whole of the country, upon which they called upon me. I conversed with them, but I was no party to the publication of the report (Hear, hear.) I was never consulted, and I never expected it would be published. (Hear, hear.) I would like to say that I deprecate extremely the publication of such interviews with the Ministers. At least they ought not to be published without ascertaining from the Minister, whether he acquiesced, because the tendency of these publications is this, it discourages that free and confidential intercourse which is so essential to the conduct of a Government, in what is stated by a Minister at such interviews makes the greatest difference as to the intention of the speaker. A question may be put for the purposes of obtaining information, and the Minister may answer it, and I have a very strong opinion that the tendency (Hear, hear.) I state broadly that I was surprised when I saw the report, and perfectly innocent of the intention of deriving any advantage from any dramatic effect, was calculated to produce a false impression upon the minds of the country, out that some part of the persons present were connected with the newspapers, I thought I had been conversing with men who represented working men. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) With respect to the Corn Laws, I have a very strong opinion that at once have put an end to the apprehensions that had been excited by paragraphs in the newspapers, when he considered what had recently occurred. I now approach that portion of the Address which relates to the Corn Laws. I have a very strong consideration, the Corn Laws. I am quite sure the House will not expect me to enter any length into the subject of them, as the reading of Mr. May's Speech by the Speaker was a time when I could not have been present. I would, on the first day consistent with the convenience of the House, submit the views of Mr. May's Government on this most important subject. I have given a notice for Wednesday, upon the subject of the Corn Laws, and I must now postpone altogether the discussion of any subject connected with the question, until I have an opportunity presented to me of bringing it in the regular form before the House. It was my intention to have done so, but I have been obliged to postpone it. The House the whole question of the commercial and financial condition of the country, and to have submitted it at once to the knowledge and consideration of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I am precluded, however, from doing so, by the necessity of the relations connected with the public service. On the part of Her Majesty's Government I gave, when the House separated under the impression that the recess should be long one I gave, on the part of the Opposition, the same notice, and I must now postpone the recess should be occupied by in a careful consideration of all the great subjects which pressed upon their attention. I undertook, on the part of the Government, to review all the subjects which were connected with the commercial and financial condition. (Hear, hear.) I undertook also, that when Parliament reassembled, there should be no unnecessary delay in bringing the subject upon their consideration, but that the Government should take upon their responsibility as a Government, would be prepared to submit to the House its views, and the practical measures by which they proposed to carry those views into effect. That pledge I am obliged to bring those questions forward than the time which is essentially necessary for the due management of the public service. I propose, with respect to the financial policy of the Government, as respects the Corn Laws, and I must now postpone a Committee of Ways and Means, at once to proceed to the statement I have to make. I do not ask for the postponement of the Budget until all the service of the year be voted. I do not ask for a postponement of the Budget until the end of that period of the year when it usually takes place. So far as concerns the Government they are now prepared to state their views upon the subjects to which I have alluded. (Hear, hear.) As I said before, the Government wish to state their views simultaneously, so that the House might judge upon the whole of them at once. But I think it would be inconvenient that Her Majesty's Government should postpone the consideration of the measure on the Corn Laws until they were enabled to propose a resolution in a Committee of Ways and Means. That advantage, therefore, I must forego, and I shall bring forward, in the course of next week, our estimates, and I must now postpone a Committee of Supply, the estimates of a portion of them as shall be immediately necessary, will have been voted, I shall then, on the earliest possible day, in a Committee of Ways and Means, submit the statement of the Government's financial policy to be adopted, interposing to other day whatever, except such as may be necessary for a consideration of the estimates which may be presented to the Committee of Supply. I trust that the House will be able to state their views on the course which we mean to pursue. I again, on the part of my colleagues, say that we are prepared to redeem the pledge which I gave before despatchation of the House last session. After having carefully considered these subjects, after having instituted such inquiries as we thought advisable, we are now prepared to submit to the House these measures which we think the interests of the country require. We will then, in the course of next week, submit to the most conveniently be brought under the notice of Parliament, and upon the responsibility of the Government. They are the measures which, looking at the various and complicated interests of the country, and the various and complicated interests of the present position—they are the measures which, in our judgment and opinion, it would be most advisable to adopt. It will be for the House of Commons to determine whether they will approve of our views—whether they will have sufficient confidence in them, they will adopt in preference to them other views and other measures for the relief of the distress of the country, and for the promotion of its industry, which may be proposed by the Opposition. (Cheers.) I beg to thank the House for the notice which I have received, the Speaker put the Address, which was agreed to.

After some further notices being given, the House adjourned.

EXTRAORDINARY DISSENT.—By ten o'clock on Friday morning, we attended before the *Express* Edition of the *Sun*, containing the whole of the debate in both Houses on the Address! Great credit is due to the spirited proprietor of that paper for the efforts thus made to put in circulation a full and correct statement of the debate universally and ardently looked for. The *Express* was sent to Leeds by *special train*. One of the papers was addressed to us, with Mr. Young's compliments; for which, we beg thus publicly to thank the proprietor, and to state that, in the conclusion of the debate, including Sir Robert Peel's speech, to many thousands of readers, who would otherwise have had to wait till next week, the *Express* the dispatch evinced in this instance is unequalled.

FALLING OF THREE HOUSES.—LOSS OF TWO LIVES.—On Thursday morning, between ten and ten o'clock, the greatest consternation and alarm was created in Drury-lane, in consequence of a report that ten lives had been lost by the falling of the houses in Charles-street, Drury-lane. On making inquiry, however, we ascertained that only two lives were lost, viz. a man named Millar, who has left nine children, and a youth aged thirteen, named Smyth. Several, however, were got under the stones, and severely injured, the whole of whom were instantly conveyed to the General Hospital. The bodies of the sufferers await a coroner's inquest.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was not the slightest improvement in the market yesterday; on the contrary, the demand was limited, even at the very lowest prices yet known, with a tendency to further decline in some articles. The country trade is also depressed, and the demand is very limited. The complaints are heard on all sides of the small engaged in business now being by the parties engaged in it.—*Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday.

MESSERS. STILLTON AND SMITH will undertake to supply their Chartist brethren and friends with an edition of the *Chartist's Almanac*, in the £1 to the Executive on Wholesale Orders, and 5s. in the Pound on Retail Orders, in the towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse.

As a check, the parties ordering Wholesale to send a list of names to the Editor of the *Standard*, and the local Council in Plymouth to keep a check in names on the Retail Sale.

LEADS.—Printed for the Proprietor, FRANKS O'CONNOR, Esq., of the Barrack, Haverhill, County of Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at the Printing Office, No. 12 and 13, Market-street, London, and Published by J. HOBSON, at the Dwell-house, No. 12, Market-street, Brigste, as an Internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said No. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brigste, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office of the Promises.

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Friday, Saturday, February 24th.