

The House was counted out a few minutes before one o'clock. The vote was 100-90 in favor of De Roussin's respecting the

[illegible]

...and said, "as a man perfectly honest and quite capable of doing his duty as the law lays."

"He explained up the ladder of his noble friend's observations, namely, that he power of any government to dispense pro-
priosities among the people. Prosperity depended on the industry of the people, and the want of the national resources. That develop-
ment did not come without security, and government must task in restoring peace, and sup-
port throughout Ireland. He did not see sufficient cause had been made out for the motion
the Lord,

MAR DE DESIRS took occasion to express his more attention was not paid in parliament
to the Irish people as expressed through
representatives.

LORD ROSS considered that a good ground
but he made out.

SPEAKER supported the motion.

CONTRACTABLE opposed the motion.

"SIR," CLARENDON could not see that there
was opportunity for a committee of inquiry. If the
of the Poor Law Act was not clearly made out
or lessor, the best remedy would be a short
in the suspension, and we divided—

the motion	33
against	27
Majority	=6

The motion was consequently carried against the
motion.

THE TERTIARY TENANTS (IRELAND) BILL, after a short
was read a second time, and then their lord-
ships went to a quarter of one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—

In reply to MR E. B. RUCHE, as to what he
for parliamentary reform to be brought forth
on 20th of June, was to include Ireland and
people, replied, that he and those with whom
he associated were to do equal justice to the whole of the
country.

STATEMENT OF MR MITCHELL.—MR E. B. RUCHE
said it was aware that Mr Mitchell had been
arrested, and sentenced to fourteen years' trans-
portation, and so not being present at the trial.

ninal. He had been hurried away from his family and friends, in a manner heretofore unheard of. (Cries of "Oh, oh, oh.") He (Mr. Bush) had been hurried

SECRETARY whether it was the intention to put that disproportionate and unjust sentence?

MR. LAY, I shall say nothing whatever with reference to the epithet the hon. member has used in this question, [loud cheers.] If I understand this question to mean—is the sentence passed on me to be excused?—I have to inform the hon. member that instructions have been given for carrying me out to full effect.

MR. LABOUR, JOURNEMEN BAKERS,—[Loud cheers.]—I move, pursuant to notice,—“That a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the petition of the labourers and labourers’ unions of Great Britain, and to report thereon to the next session of the assembly.”

the extended hours of labour and other and praying for a legislative, with a view to
na. In the first place, he (Lord R. Grosvenor)
the general proposition that men of all
one class—that all were members of one
that when they were in the family
every other member suffered either directly
with him. If that proposition was true, how
grieved did the truth bear when the suffering
a class in the particular nation to which
If the persons in the baking trade were
suffering not arising from any particular
the business, but from circumstances that
normal to the employment in which they
acted, then he considered he made out a case
considering the serious consideration of the
The number of journeymen bakers in
Westminster, and Aldershot, amounted to
being employed by their respective employers
to the excessive duration of labour, especially
work, they were deprived of the enjoyment
rest, and had no time for recreation or de-
re; their labours extended to twenty hours
day-four in heated and unwholesome atmo-
spheres destroyed health. They were com-
they ought to be in the prime of life. They
grieved for inquiry, with a view to the redress
grievances under which they laboured. The
ers had joined in the prayer of these peti-
tioners stated that the work, as now carried on,
ended to them, while it was injurious to the

EVANS seconded the motion.

THE SPEAKER said he was sure there was no indisposi-
tion of the house to listen to the complaints
of the working classes, and to apply to
the case was of such a nature as to admit of
consideration with respect to the petitioners
and he felt compelled to oppose the motion of
the gentleman on this ground, that the evils complained
in his opinion, susceptible of any legislative
remedy, and he was confirmed in that opinion by the fact
that his noble friend near the honourable and
learned gentleman had suggested that the
petition two months ago, when his noble
honourable member for Flintshire accompanied a
of bakers to him. He suggested that the
remedies afforded nature rather of sanitary
than legislative interference. He would ob-
serve, also, on the ground that to grant a
would imply an opinion that the new legisla-
tion was possible, (Lord Chester) He thought that
acted a committee, they would be only practising
on the journeyman bakers, seeing that
remedy to remove the grievances alleged
possible. If, then, granted this committee, then

ness in their cases. (Hear,

and thought that the only practical remedy the masters and journeymen bakers should make agreement amongst themselves. (Hear, hear.)
 FERRIS did not think the arguments of the gentleman, although they might convince a few of those that their interests were properly attended to. Although he might not be able to remedy for the evils complained of, by grant-
 ing what they would wish to attain, to the workmen that they were ready to inquire into the subject so that they could suggest in the future.
 FERRIS said he would not yield to the hon. gentleman who just spoken in his desire to attend to the working classes, but he believed that only by settling a decision upon them, could the committee be able to make any further restriction on adult labour in this country, and soon come forward with a really strong remedy, (hear, hear.) The fusion of others and others under great hardships would press their claims.
 FERRIS thought that the very fact of intelligent working men committing and answering the workmen would, of itself, produce a great benefit the house would act wisely by grant-
 ing.
 FERRIS thought Her Majesty's government had taken course with respect to the question. If not to decide the present question, in the beneficial result, what was the use of bringing it? The honourable gentleman who had been so long lately in Paris, and was so well-
 acquainted with the French mind, was not a little surprised some of Louis Bonaparte's principles.
 But he would put to his hon. friend the question was now taking place in Paris was not prevent them from trying to do by detail the following in that city by the Government of Louis Bonaparte, he would say he was not in the motion of the noble Lord. If thought it would denote as representative lives of the people the government of the same nation of the people, and to the interests of capital to the neglect of labour. (Hear, hear.)
 FERRIS said he should also have great pleasure in this motion.
 FERRIS said, the appointment of a Committee would lead to no good result, and would only create difficulties there might be a difficulty in
 FERRIS said, if the house granted a committee of unexampled time, he would be prepared to say that the committee would be required to collect this information, he should also
 FERRIS supported the motion.
 FERRIS said that thirteen

people are not to be led off the true scent by such a mere red herring. They have already sufficient proof that his administration is only powerful for evil; and as for his intentions, they may, like other good intentions, go to pave that place which is nameless to earl polite.

lution which had been just then effected in France, as to what the meaning and object of the prison was. But, gentlemen, the matter did not rest th

the quays, but the drawbridge over the canal
is drawn up, and all access to the vessel prohibited

