

10

Rolls Suspension Bill passed through
the bill was then suspended at one

at six o'clock.
OF CAPTAIN GRANT.

passed the following resolution:—
 "That the opinion of this House that the services
 rendered to the public, and the

which he has introduced into the system of meat cooking in the army, and by his insubordination cooking apparatus, are entitled."—Sir G. C. Lewis, opposed the view that it was substantially a violation of orders of the House, which required that any should be proposed without a recommendation of the Crown.—Upon a division, the number in motion, 51; against, 54; majority, was accordingly lost.

MEMBERS OF RAILWAY ENGINEERS.—The House called attention to a petition by the London and Friesen working on several lines of the United Kingdom, complaining of the loss of hours during which they work con-

to the petition from inhabitants of the borough upon the same subject.—The committee be appointed to inquire into some of the principal railways in the town at which the men were at work; and some instant men were worked 25, 26, and even 28 hours. He thought it necessary to protect the men from the danger of the system, to protect the public, and to prevent in peril by the system. He had no hope of inducing the House to rescind the subject this year, but he should consider the House in a more tangible shape. Mr. M. GIBSON admitted that in some cases drivers and firemen were over-worked, but he was not aware of any of the cases which had occurred had originated. If it should be proved that the public suffered by the present system, it would be incumbent to interfere; but in the absence of proof it was better to leave the engine drivers to their own management. —Mr. M. CURRIER then withdrew the

POST-OFFICE GRIEVANCES.

He called attention to the grievances and complained of by the persons employed in the department. He contended that the post-office employees were inadequate to the work, and he should move for an inquiry subject next session.—THE CHANCELLOR said he was glad that the hon. baronet had motioned of which he had given notice, for the purpose of a select committee to inquire into the conduct of the Post-office officials, as he should be called upon to meet it with the most interest. He admitted that some discontent existed among the men, but if they were constantly told that they were ill-used, under-

worked, there was no possibility that disaster ever be averted. After some further talk Mr. Cox and Sir S. Northcote, the

ATES IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.
 moved for leave to bring in a bill to
 of Guardians in certain counties in
 any extraordinary demands for relief.

manufacturing districts was likely to intensify at a period when Parliament sat, and it was to meet any emergency that he felt it his duty to ask leave for the passing of this Bill. He believed that the local authorities were ample to deal with the distress which now prevailed, and that it was not necessary to enforce the provisions of the Bill to come, and not at all unless the local authorities should fail. The unhappy situation in America, and consequent scarceness of raw materials, was the principal cause of the distress, and as the war continued, the immediate prospect of cessation of the war was not so bright. It was possible to imagine a still more serious situation in the cotton country, and still greater distress in the cotton districts.

[illegible]

that a provision of this nature would not intend to provide for any distress that was in the event of a whole union becoming distressed. He was not a member of the County Exchequer, but he found that there was difficulty in carrying out such an arrangement, and he, therefore, proposed that the charge upon the various Unions which was on the county, and which, of course, included the property of the county. He did not intend to propose that the county should be in a position to require assistance in such a case, but he intended that the county should be a factor, and, therefore, it contained a clause which he intended to be operative until the first of March. The gentleman concluded by saying that the county was not a factor in the distressing calamity which had befallen them. HEYTES said he was so fully convinced of the case, that he was prepared to accept any proposition from the Government which he felt satisfied would be the principle of the case, and he said that he was not a member of the county exchequer.

known before a rate in aid was enforced. I know if there had been any application made by the districts principally affected by the Poor-law Amendment Bill, that the rates at this moment were much higher than they are in Lancashire. He believed that the Government, if sanctioned by Parliament, would be productive of great extravagance in the expenditure of the Poor-law.—Mr HIBBERT believed that the Government were anxious to preserve the Poor-law as it was, and that they had no wish to better it, though they had no objection to do so.

might arise when Parliament was not imperatively necessary.—Mr EGERTON, President of the Board for having introduced the Bill, said that he did not intend to pledge himself to support Mr GILPIN said the distress in Lancashire was not so great as it had been in 1841. The Government had not taken the initiative in the present too easily. All they did was to supply emergency which might arise, and if they did arise no harm could have been done. Mr EGERTON admitted that it was the duty of the Government to see that the distressed working classes were supplied with food and clothing. It was not the duty of the Government to supply to transfer the burden of supplying the poor to the ratepayers, but to place one class of ratepayers to another. He was when the second reading of the bill was read. Mr EGERTON said the bill would transfer the burden from the ratepayers to the Government. He said the burden was on the ratepayers of the parish, and he said the ratepayers of the parish were the ones who were to be relieved. He said the relief was obtained should be by the Government, and he said it was impossible to appreciate too highly the relief which would be obtained.

tioned with which the people of Lunenburg are suffering, and he thought her Majesty's ministers had failed in their duty if they had not taken prompt action to remove the Government to separate without making over any emergency that might arise. At that time they were not wedded to any particular form of bill, and they were perfectly willing to adopt any suggestion that would meet the needs of the situation. He hoped that the Government of the day would be able to bring forward a measure of the bill should be taken on Thursday, and then given to bring in the bill, and at that hour it was brought in and read a first time.

The Law Amendment Bill and the Poor Relief Amendment were considered, and ordered for report.

The Places (New Shoreham, &c.) Bill was read a second time.

The motion of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY

The House met at twelve o'clock. The order of the day called for consideration of the Treasury Bill, and the bill was withdrawn. The Statute in relation to Brigs and Bells was read a second time.

