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- FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS,
Beaufort, Mr. A. P. Meiring,
Caledon, Mr. J. J. Tessaier,
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Colesberg, Mr. James Walker,
George, Mr. D. Coolhaas,
Graaf-Reinet, Mr. B. Plochaas,
Malmesbury, Mr. J. D. A. Fretlich,
Paarl, Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Pretoria, Mr. B. Pootman, M.D.,
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Stellenbosch, Mr. P. Korfien,
Swellendam, Mr. John Barry,
Tulbagh, Mr. H. F. de Lange,
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Wellington, J. Adey, M.D.,
Worcester, Mr. J. Meiring.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 14, 1844.

ONE of the most important duties of a Government is to provide not only for the education of the people, but more particularly for their religious instruction. The want in this respect has been severely felt, and much of the evil consequences of the deplorable emigration of our Farmers, would have been avoided, had years ago the attention of Government been duly and properly directed to that subject.

Of late an attempt has been made, by the appointment of a Superintendent of Education, to place within the reach of all classes of the population, the means of obtaining proper education. In how far that measure has answered, or will finally answer, is not the time yet to decide, it is but fair to give it proper time for development, and in due time the attention of the people will be called to it.

With regard to religious instruction, connected with public worship, the Government propose, to appoint additional Ministers for the Church of England and the Dutch Reformed Church, by withholding certain salaries heretofore paid to them for Clerks and Organists, and we expressed a hope that, considering the imperious necessity which there existed, of providing our scattered population with Ministers, none of the Churches would object to such a measure.

But a question has been put: Are the means of our public Revenue so deficient that the Government cannot appoint such Ministers without withdrawing the above salaries? On that we answer, No. With a surplus Revenue of £20,000, and a greater one in expectancy as we have been informed, no Government should resort to so paltry an expedient. A Correspondent in our present number, very properly and correctly points out the necessity of such Church Officers, as Clerks and Organists, and their efficiency as connected with Public Worship.

As to the justice of the measure we are entirely in issue with Government, nor will it tend to satisfy the generality of the Members of such an extensive Community as that of the Dutch Reformed Church. From what we have been enabled to ascertain, a general feeling of dissatisfaction is felt by all. We state this, as that the Government may be informed, of the strong opinion entertained on that head. They justly complain that so shortly after the recent Proclamation of 10th Nov. 1843, declaring—"That the several salaries and allowances which have in past times been granted from and out of the Colonial Revenue in behalf of the Dutch Reformed Church, will continue to be contributed in time to come and that no intention exists on the part of Government to withdraw the aid, support and maintenance heretofore bestowed upon the Dutch Reformed Church," the Government should, before the year is even at an end, act in direct violation of that solemn declaration made at the time: when a new Church Ordinance obtained the sanction of His Excellency the Governor and was published as Law; a declaration which the Church was led to consider as a solemn guarantee of that protection and support, to which it is entitled, and has ever enjoyed since the first establishment of the Colony.

From an over anxiety to obtain for the scattered population of this Colony, the necessary appointment of Ministers, we were inclined not to object to the proposed withholding of the salaries. We feared that unless something of the kind was done, Government might perhaps refuse such appointment of additional Ministers.

Our fears are greatly removed, and our mind much relieved by a letter from the Secretary of State (a copy of which was transmitted by the Colonial Government to the Church Government), expressing the opinion and guarantee of Her Gracious Majesty, that wherever the community shall at their own expense have erected a church and proper parochial buildings, a Minister shall be appointed by the Colonial Government. Under such a Royal guarantee, connected with the above solemn declaration of the Colonial Government, every member of that church justly views the proposed measure with a most extraordinary sensation. What, with a surplus revenue of £20,000, proposing to withhold the aid of salaries to Clerks and Organists, to find means to pay for four additional Ministers! What a Government declaring itself the protector of our church, and professing a desire to extend the blessings of public worship and religious instruction, proposing to withhold the salaries of officers which are essentially necessary on those occasions!

The several Communities of our Church, have given an example, of sacrifices made and daily making for the promotion of the great desideratum. They are building Churches, and erecting parochial buildings at their own expense; they are supporting and maintaining their poor, and does it look well then, that under such circumstances, Government should withhold the aid of salaries for Clerks and Organists?

It has been insinuated, as if the Church in Cape Town in the support of her poor, about 80 in number, derive the means from legacies or other existing funds. No statement could be more unfounded. They are supported solely from the weekly contributions of the Community, at the conclusion of public Worship. We state this lest

the Government should allow itself to be influenced by such unfounded information.

Another expedient has been suggested, that of withdrawing one of the three Ministers in Cape Town, and appointing him to a Ministry in the Country. A suggestion which we trust Government will not listen to. The duties of a Minister of our Church are heretofore beyond the delivery of a sermon on Sundays, this is to perform divine service on certain other religious festival days occurring during week days,—he has to hold, what is called Catechising days, once every week, for the purpose of instructing the junior branches of the Community, in the truths of our Religion, preparing them to become Members of the Church,—he is to attend on the sick, and visit the Members of the Church, at least four times a year, preparatory to the day of the Holy Sacrament. For all these several duties to be performed amongst a Community of 5,000 souls, three Ministers may be well employed.

But the suggestion comes with a particularly bad grace, at a moment, when the Community, with a view of extending the means of public worship and religious instruction, is now busy at their own expense, in erecting a second Church.

We therefore sincerely hope that the Government, will see the necessity and the propriety, of leaving things as they are, and at the same time, from the surplus of Revenue, provide for that, which is imperiously required, the appointment of additional Ministers for the several Churches, which are at present without a Pastor.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

13th June 1844.
SIR,—You inquire in your paper of the 11th instant: "What then is more necessary—the payment of salaries to Clerks, &c., or the employment of that amount to the appointment of four additional Ministers?" My reply is, let those four Ministers be appointed, but let the salaries of the Clerks not be employed for that purpose; for, besides it being only about seven months since that the emoluments were guaranteed to the Dutch Reformed Church by a Government Proclamation, and, at all events, that Government declared that they had no intention of withholding the same, the unavoidable evil will be, as several of the country communities, for instance Pletkroon, D'Urban, Somerset, Hottentots Holland, and others will be unable to pay the salaries of Clerks, in addition to the heavy burdens already that they will have to maintain their Churches and poor,—true, and it will be likewise true that a Clerk is an indispensable officer in the Dutch Reformed Church during the performance of Divine worship, the effect can only be to create disorder and inconvenience, for in the Country Communities (I belong to one, and can therefore speak as to facts) one of the duties of the Clerk is to take the lead and singing; and Organ, a competent person to conduct that part of Divine Service, is most imperatively necessary. Independent of this, the Clerk has often to conduct the whole of the services, in case of the absence of the Minister, during the stated Church visitations, meetings of the Presbytery, Synod, &c. &c.; and without Clerk, the Church would therefore have to be closed, and the communities deprived of public Worship for several weeks. The Clerk also assists the Minister in the Sunday Schools, and during his absence they are conducted by him alone; he is also bound to give instruction in the rudiments of religion, and in qualifying children and youths for catechising. These and other duties are incumbent upon the Clerk, and from the fulfilment thereof, those Communities would, if required, be deprived, who are unable to pay a Clerk, unless they withdraw their support from that Church and allow their poor to perish from want. Not let these consequences be well considered before a decision is come to. This I trust, and am,

O. P. Q.

Paarl, June 15, 1844.
SIR,—The Minute submitted by His Excellency the Governor, announcing the cheerful prospect of an increase in the revenue, has been read with unmingled satisfaction by the inhabitants of this Colony; in as much as it demonstrates clearly, that the mercantile transactions must have increased in the same ratio with the revenue derived therefrom, which augurs well for the superior foresight of those individuals who planned a different mode of raising the revenue than by the odious and universally detested direct taxes. The improvements suggested on such a liberal scale, do likewise reflect immortal honor on the parties who proposed it. It is however to be regretted, that in order to swell the balance in favor of the Colony, such a paltry expedient should have been resorted to as to cut down the salaries of a few Organists, &c., and throwing the burden of supporting them on the Community, which, in this sparsely peopled Colony, will in many cases amount to a total abolition. In particular, it is to be regretted, that in this manner, the different contributions to humanize the mind, and that efforts are made in England by the introduction of the Hullah system of singing, and especially on the continent were music cultivated as a science, to afford a rational recreation to the public, the Colony wisely considering that of music as well as of many of the liberal arts it may be truly affirmed that

Dedecise fideliter artes.
Enollit mores nec sicut esse ferat,
I think it should have been the last measure proposed to swell the revenue, which already exhibits a surplus, and the tyrant's plea "necessity" can therefore not be urged on its behalf; but from the manner in which it was introduced, it appears that a provision for checking evils and punance does not seem to have been in the mind of those who planned the measure, and which I venture to say is alien from the bosom of our truly liberal Governor.

A surplus revenue being such an unusual phenomenon in our political horizon, it may well be expected that our legislators will differ "as wide as the poles are asunder," from each other in the mode of its appropriation; but if our senators would design to listen to the public voice, there are two subjects which above all others claim their attention, and which I venture to say is alien from the bosom of our truly liberal Governor. The one is to relieve Insolvent Estates from the additional four per cent duty imposed by the late Insolvent Ordinance on no better plea than the ungrounded one that it would yield another £1,000 or £1,200 per annum to government from which before it was exempt; and the second the road taxes which, as direct taxes bearing exclusively upon one part of the Community, has so properly been condemned by the public voice, which would not only save hundreds, nay thousands of pounds paid to valuers, and the endless litigation which may be expected to follow in its train, but would at the same time show that faith is kept with the public, by directing the increased revenue derived from the additional duties laid upon imported articles (and to which the landed proprietors contribute the largest share) to be appropriated for the proper object for which it was originally suggested, namely, for improving the roads of this Colony, especially as the raising of direct taxes, which the ordinary revenue is insufficiently able to meet without this additional drain upon the pockets of the inhabitants.

I have the honor to be, &c.
A COLONIST.

(From the Correspondence of the Graham's Town Journal of the 6th June 1844.)

THE EMIGRATION OF THE DUTCH TO NATAL IN 1835—36.

No. 3.
(Continued from the "Zuid Afrikaan" of the 31st May.)

It is quite impossible for any one not acquainted with the circumstances of the times to form any correct idea of the extent of the sufferings of the Dutch from this dreadful invasion by the Caffers. Driven from their homes—their only shelter and

defence a few wagons drawn together in the open country—exposed to all weathers—to repeated attacks from the Caffers who thronged the country—others with large families of children left alone, left nearly unprotected, while the sight and repeated attacks of the enemy kept them in constant dread and terror—property all destroyed—relations killed—no servants to render them the least aid.

Now were to be seen mothers surrounded with young children crying for bread, and not able to supply their wants—persons suffering from affliction without medical aid—nor could they obtain what many greatly desired, the comforts and ordinances of religion from the lips and hands of the ministers of their church—every comfort was withdrawn and joy was withered.

It may be observed that the English suffered alike with the Dutch in this invasion. True, they did suffer, the English were great sufferers, but their sufferings fell far short of the Dutch, for independent of property destroyed by the invaders, being more than two-thirds more than the English, the Dutch suffered in mind from a feeling that they were aliens. The English felt that they were citizens of a great nation who would sooner or later avenge them of their adversary. But the Dutch had no feeling of this kind to buoy up their spirits—the future was quite as dark as the present.

Cut off by conquest from their parent government, without servants—without property—without homes—without hope—not that the writer would intimate that the government of the Colony, as administered by Sir Benjamin D'Urban, neglected them, or treated them as aliens, far otherwise, but they had already become so estranged in heart from the circumstances of their past history, that they could not estimate the conduct of the Colonial Government towards them.

When peace was made with the Caffers, the Dutch became more favourably disposed to the English government, and especially when they saw the working of the new system adopted by Sir Benjamin D'Urban. No people knew the Caffer better than the Dutch Colonists, and hence when they saw that nation brought under the wholesome restraint of English law and authority as established in Cafferland, they felt for once confidence that now at length the Frontier of the Colony would have rest. They saw also a prospect of their wants being supplied in working hands, in the emancipation of the Fingoes from Caffer thralldom, 15,000 of whom had been set free in the war by the government of the Colony, brought into the Colony and located in the neutral territory between the Fish and Keeskama rivers—hundreds of whom clung to the Dutch, not only in their course through Cafferland, when they acted as their protectors and deliverers, but when they arrived at the country appointed for their settlement. When the Dutch returned from their duties, men, women and children, entered into their employ and followed them for hundreds of miles ignorant as they then were of their language or manners.

When the Fingoes were located on the Keeskama the government appointed a Burger from Oliphant's Hoek, under the direction of Piet Uys, for their protection. The writer was intimate during this time with that worthy, bold, but ill-fated man; many have been the hours he has spent in conversation around the watch-fires during the night with him and the very worthy men he had under him. During this time the governor paid a visit to the encampment of Uys, and knowing that it was the intention of the Dutch to leave the Colony when the war terminated, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, kindly and patiently informed him of his future policy, and the most probable working of the same, when Uys replied, "Sir, if such things take place I will not tarry."

The war ended, and all things worked well, the Caffer nation was brought under the restraint of the British power—hundreds of Fingoes had gone out into the service of the Boers, and for once in the history of the Colony, a bright beam of hope broke forth cheering all parties in the expectation of lasting peace, with security of life and property.

But cheering as this ray was, it was transient as the morning cloud, for no sooner was the cup of joy raised to the lips than news arrived from England stating that the present state of things was all wrong, decidedly wrong, and could not be allowed to exist, and that moreover the Secretary for the Colonies had declared that "the Caffers had an ample justification of the war, and that in the origin of the quarrel justice was on their side."

This dispatch from the home government reproaching the Colonists, and justifying the Caffers, giving up the new Province, and of consequence removing the British power out of Cafferland was deeply felt by the Colonists. The English felt insulted and treated with undeserved contempt; the Dutch felt contemned by a man who was of their own lineage, but who seemed willing to sacrifice his feelings of nationality on the shrine of personal aggrandizement—the Fingoes were given up as victims to the rapacity of the Caffers—the Chumie and Clusie rivers were dyed with their blood, while their slaughtered bodies lay under the very guns of Fort Beaufort, and Peddie. The scenes witnessed by the writer at that time were most revolting, and were such as to induce a Fingoe to ask him "why his people had been brought out of Cafferland, if they were thus to be destroyed by their implacable and cruel task-masters."

CAFFER DEPREDACTIONS.

(Communicated.)

The long nights of winter bring with them the usual Caffer visitations in the vicinity of this town. On Monday morning the huts on a cattle kraal of Mr. John Carlisle, in this neighbourhood, were entered by two Caffers during the absence of the men herding the cattle, and the women collecting their firewood; they demanded from the children all the rind and halters, threatened to assault a lad who hesitated, ransacked everything, drank the milk, and took away all the food. The women fortunately returned in time to warn their husbands, buried their kettles, &c., deserted the place, and brought away all the cattle in safety.

When the governor and forces returned from Hintza's country, having rescued the British traders and servants, the missionaries and Fingoes—this whole mass of men, women, and children were placed under the direction of Col. Somerset and the Dutch Burgers of Swellendam, and as might be supposed, much difficulty attended their progress through the country—and though this Burger force had been in the field for near six months, and were anxious to get home, yet the never saw nor heard of one unkind act on the part of the Dutch towards the Fingoes.

Mr. Gerrit Delpoit, within an hour after leaving town for home, was waylaid by several Caffers on the high road near Botha's Hill. He turned his horse aside to escape, as they pursued him, but receiving a severe wound on his knee from a stone thrown at him, he fell, and secreted himself for a few moments in the bush, whilst the Caffers seized his horse. Although lame from the blow, he got to Col. Somerset's, who immediately ordered a patrol.

The spoors of five Caffers have been seen coming in this direction, but could not be traced further on the other side of the town lands. They no doubt belong to the same gang that attacked Delpoit; two only pursued him, but he was confident there were more.—G. T. Journal, June 6.

With reference to the foregoing case of the farmer Delpoit, information has been received this morning of the result of the pursuit made by a military patrol, on the trail of the marauders. It appears that this patrol found the spoor of two Caffers and of two horses, evidently mounted, leading along the old road to Hermanus Kraal. On reaching Koesters Drift they came upon the farmer's mare. She was in the thick bush, and without saddle or bridle. At the 10 mile stone, the spoor turned suddenly back, into a deep kloof, and from thence up the Grass Ridge towards Botha's Hill—by the old wagon road from Driver's Bush to Committees. This road was kept for some miles, to the bottom of the hill, when it turned off direct to the Kooms. Here another mare was found. She had been ridden till knocked up, and then left in the dense bush. From this point, from the impervious character of the bush, the spoor could not be followed any further. In returning to town the patrol fell in with some cattle herds who gave them information of having seen four Caffers in a certain direction, and on proceeding to the spot they found another mare made fast with a Caffer reim at the bottom of a kloof, near Koesters Drift. This animal was unloosed and brought to town by the military party.—G. T. Journal, June 6.

THE FACTORIES BILL.

MEETING AT BRADFORD.

On Wednesday evening last a numerous and influential meeting of the clergy, merchants, manufacturers, millowners, operatives, and other inhabitants of Bradford, was held at the spacious public building in that town called the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons in favour of Lord Ashley's amendment to the proposed Factories Regulation Act.

Mr. J. Pollard, one of the magistrates for the West Riding of Yorkshire, was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings by saying—If, when a few short weeks ago, I had the honour to preside over a meeting convened for objects similar to those which we have this day met to promote, I thought I had good ground for congratulating you upon the ameliorated circumstances of that sacred cause of justice and humanity which you had in hand—far, notwithstanding the sarcasms of my Lord Brougham and the sneers of Sir J. Graham, the cause of humanity I will still be bold enough to call it—how much more have I now reason to congratulate you upon that sacred cause which has triumphed beyond our most sanguine expectations. (Loud applause.) For who among you at that meeting, upon a vote of the House of Commons passed this session affirming the principle that 10 hours labor was sufficient for the adult, and this, too, against the influence which Her Majesty's Government—I regret to say it—in their discretion, thought proper to array against it? (Hear, hear.) My friends, I give Sir James Graham and the Queen's Government credit for good intentions; I am willing to believe that Sir James is sincere when he tells you that it is his intention to give the operatives, as he calls the capitalists, but those of us who are not the interests of the Crown, to resist the measure. But when I find his opinion, it is not his duty, as a responsible Minister of the Crown, to resist the measure. But when I find his opinion diametrically at variance with the decision of the Commons of Great Britain, three times solemnly recorded in Parliament, I cannot but come to the conclusion, that though the best intentioned man in the world, Sir James Graham is not absolute wisdom. (Hear, hear.) and loud applause.) A majority of the House of Commons has nobly done its duty. It now rests with you to do yours. Rally around your noble champion, strengthen his hands and the hands of the glorious majority which has so gallantly supported him, by your earnest but most respectful remonstrances and petitions that the representatives of the people, that Her Majesty's Government, will not dash from your lips the cup of bliss at the moment of anticipated fruition. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Scrooby, vicar of Bradford, came forward to move the first resolution—That this meeting deeply regrets the opposition to Lord Ashley's amendment to the Factories Bill now before the House of Commons, and is convinced that the just claims of the factory population require that the hours of labor for all young persons employed in factories should be limited to ten per day for five days in the week, and eight on Saturday; and that no sound reason has been offered to justify their present period of employment.

The Rev. Doctor delivered an energetic speech, which was most enthusiastically received. Although the resolution, he commenced by expressing regret, he could not but express his congratulations on the point which had been gained, not only for the manufacturing population, their wives, and their children, but also for the working men of England generally, by Her Majesty's Government and the Legislature having interposed for the protection of the people from excessive labor. So far the Government had done well; but they might have done better. When they found that the great mass of the representatives in the House of Commons sympathized with the working population, they might have cheerfully and gracefully conceded to Lord Ashley that boon which in his humane and Christian efforts, he was seeking for the factory-workers. (Hear, hear.) It was a question free from politics or party; and it was pleasing to see that both men who professed the same politics as the Ministers and those who were opposed to them had voted for the amendment proposed by Lord Ashley. (Hear, hear.) He (Dr. Scrooby) had lately been in London, and he had conversed with many persons, and some of them of great influence, and he found but one expression on the part of the manufacturing population. (Hear, hear.) Whether the great object for which Lord Ashley contended were carried now or were delayed, he felt that the sympathy of the great majority of the country was in favour of that object; and he felt assured also that at no distant period that object would be attained, and such a measure as the noble lord proposed would be the law of the land.

He was happy to see that the system of excessive labor would receive a check by the enactment which would be passed by the Legislature for the limitation of the labor of females and young persons in our factories. If it became the law of the land, he felt assured that it would add that nothing could stop or prevent it from being a day, a noble principle would be established. (Hear, hear.) It had been said by the opponents of the measure, that the wages of the working classes, if such an enactment were made, would be considerably reduced. Probably these might be some difference at the first; but the ultimate effect would be increased health and comfort to the working classes. The working classes would be far better off by getting a little less wages in prosperity, and far better wares in times of depression, which he believed would be the effect of a 10 hours bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. Walker (of the extensive farm of Wood and Walker) was called on to second the resolution, and was received with great applause. He cordially seconded the resolution proposed by the Rev. Dr. Scrooby. He might be excused for reminding that numerous meeting—a meeting showing that the inhabitants of Bradford were taking a greater interest than ever in the subject at issue—that the Factory Bill introduced by Sir J. Graham, as Secretary of State, proposed that young persons under 18 years of age and all females should be prevented from working in the night and more than 12 hours per

day. This proposition comprehended the improvement to which Dr. Scrooby had adverted, for, if passed into a law, it would prevent the evil of night working, which even now existed in many parts, and it would prevent females of every age from being employed in factories more than 12 hours a day. (Hear, hear.) Now, he considered these great improvements on the existing law, but there still would remain an amount of evil regarding work in factories which he hoped it would be the decision of that meeting to improve the Legislature to remedy. (Hear, hear.) Lord Ashley had, in conformity with his proceedings for many years, proposed as an amendment that no young persons nor women of any age should work more than 10 hours a day. (Cheers.) Although he obtained the sanction of the house to his proposition, after a full discussion, yet Sir James Graham, by some strange management, induced the house to contradict its decision, and thus the matter was left for further consideration till Friday. Now, the inhabitants of Bradford were met to express their opinion as to this position of the question, and to strengthen the hands of the noble champion of the rights of the working classes.

The question was not now whether there should be a legislative limitation at all of factory labor—that had long been decided; the question was whether the period of labor prescribed by Sir James Graham, or that by Lord Ashley, was the most in accordance with the wishes of the manufacturing community? He (Mr. Walker) was persuaded that the voice of that community would be raised in favour of the 10 hours limitation of labor. (Loud cheers.) This was working classes asked for it as a matter of justice to themselves and their children, and the public sympathized with them. (Cheers.) But it appeared that they had a formidable opponent to their claims. Sir J. Graham was adopting a procedure in reference to this question which formed something like a new mode of legislation. (Hear, hear.) He would not be satisfied with the deliberate decision of the House of Commons, that a 10 hours limitation should take place, but he appeared determined to resist the reduction of 12 hours labor, whatever was the opinion of other people. Now, who in Bradford or its neighbourhood, could be found to stand forward in his support? There was not a manufacturer in that meeting, nor would any venture to present themselves, to justify such a determination. (Hear, hear.) The working classes and their employers were opposed to it. (Cheers.) But Sir J. Graham attempted to persuade the manufacturing community to adopt his notions. He tried hard to induce the operatives to believe that their wages were to be reduced if Lord Ashley's amendment became law; but the working classes did not believe in his doctrine. (Cheers.) Many of their employers also did not believe it. (Hear, hear.) The working classes were willing to run the risk of the thing. They did not want Sir James Graham to bear the responsibility. (Cheers.) There were thousands of operatives who understood the economy of wages, as connected with the supply of labor, better a great deal than Sir James Graham, if they were to judge from his sayings and doings on the factory question. (Laughter and cheers.) If they looked at the manufacturing districts, both in this and the adjacent country, it would be found that many factories were erected which had not been employed for years. In the event of the time of labor being shortened, and if the present extent of goods were required—which he did not doubt would be the case—these factories might be set to work, and instead of five persons doing the reasonable work of six, six would be engaged to do the present work of five, which would call into employment what was called the superabundant population. (Cheers.) Such an arrangement would not, therefore, have a tendency to reduce wages, because it would lessen competition amongst laborers for employment; and they all knew that competition produced low prices in all things. (Hear, hear.)

But the question ought not to be made one of mere pecuniary calculation. There were other considerations. He might refer to the physical evils, but these had come under the province of Dr. Guthrie, whom he was glad to perceive on the platform. He recollected that he was present at the first public meeting which was held in the Bradford on the 10th of June, when he brought his professional reputation to bear on the evil consequences of lengthened factory labor. (Cheers.) But he (Mr. Walker) would ask those who were adults who must be at work at 6 in the morning till half past 7 at night, if they liked the hour? ("No.") Then, if they were too long for them, what must they be for their children—female children, many of whom had a mile or more to walk from their homes to the factory, in all sorts of weather? (Hear, hear.) They had to trudge the streets and lanes of the district, however cold and inclement the season, before 6 in the morning, and at half past 7 at night they had to leave a heated factory atmosphere to go to meet the blasts of winter. (Hear, hear.) Common sense told them that such a state of things could not be otherwise than injurious to health; but when they were also assured of the prejudicial nature of such engagements by medical men of the greatest experience and eminence, surely it became the duty of the Legislature to act upon the evidence. (Hear, hear.)

In conclusion he would only further state, that he trusted that the meeting of the 10th inst. would be called upon to attend for the purpose of promoting the Ten Hours Bill. But if they were not, Sir J. Graham was determined to continue his opposition to the just claims of the manufacturing population, then he trusted that they would be always ready to support their noble leader, Lord Ashley. (Cheers.) The work in which they were engaged was one of such immense importance, it was so intimately allied to the most important interests of the country, as it had always hitherto been, by the best means, by the greatest exertions of energy, and by the most zealous co-operation of every friend to his species. (Loud cheers.)

The Resolution was carried amidst loud acclamation, and without the slightest dissent. The Rev. W. Morgan, B.D., in a brief but pertinent speech, proposed—That the following petition to the House of Commons be now adopted, and signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and transmitted to Lord Ashley for presentation. The Rev. W. Sherwood seconded the motion in an eloquent speech; and it was ably supported by the Rev. H. Dawson (Baptist); and carried unanimously. The petition was as follows:—

"To the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The Petition of the Clergy, Merchants, Millowners, Manufacturers, Factory Operatives, and other Inhabitants of Bradford, in public meeting assembled. Humbly Sheweth, That your petitioners are deeply concerned to learn that the recent amendment of Lord Ashley, in fact, to the effect that no young person or female adult shall labor in factories more than 10 hours a day, after having been twice affirmed, is, on the third division, out voted by your hon. Lord; That by this vote the anxious expectations of tens of thousands of factory workers regarding a speedy improvement in their condition are again disappointed, which, if not speedily remedied, will prove seriously injurious to the interests of the manufacturing community. That your petitioners are convinced that no sound argument can be urged against Lord Ashley's amendment, and that no fears are entertained by the operative classes that their circumstances will be endangered by its adoption; but, on the contrary, they are persuaded that the Ten Hours Bill, on every consideration, entitled to universal support. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly implore your hon. house to take into its most serious consideration, in connexion with the twice affirmed opinion of your hon. house, the number and character of the petitions which have been submitted to the hon. house from year to year in favour of this question, and to make provision in the Factories Bill now before Parliament to protect young persons employed in factories from being worked more than 10 hours a day for five days in the week, and eight hours on Saturdays. And your petitioners will ever pray." &c.—Times.

INCENDIARISM.—WAGES.

Sir Augustus Heniker, at the Suffolk sessions, held at Ipswich, March 19, after observing that the calendar was not heavier than usual, and that the offences were of the ordinary description, said that he felt it a duty incumbent on him to call the attention of the grand jury to a subject in which they must be individually interested. "Gentlemen," said he "we cannot close our eyes to the fact that there exists, un happily, not only in our own country, but in other districts also, a widespread spirit of discontent—a discontent which manifests itself in the wanton destruction of property—I allude to those frequent acts of incendiarism, which are calculated to bring discredit and disgrace upon the national character, whilst

