

## VERKOOPING VAN BOEKEN.

OP DONDERDAG NAMIDDAG,  
Den 27sten Deser,

AAN DE VENDU-KAMERS VAN DEN HEER

R. J. JONES,

Een prachtige verzameling Boeken.

Catalogussen sijn te bekomen by den Afslager.

**BOTER.**

NU ONTVANGEN EN TE KOOP.

AAN DE MAGAZIJNEN.

VAN DE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Nieuwe Goederen.

DE Ondergeteekende ontvangen en Britsche Syren, een verschiedenheid NIEUWE GOEDEREN, geschikt voor het sezoen, te weten:

Zwarte Giro d'Naples, 4 & zwarte Krip, Hoorn, zwarte Doochen, zwarte Satynen dijbroek, aans en gekleurd 0-4 Thibet, zwarte en gekleurde 6 & Alpine, aans wollen Doekken, Dames en Meisjes, zydes, Haardschouwen, zwart gesponnen, Zaden, Kousen, Katoenen, Doeken, fancy en een Florentine, vergulden en ander. Knopen in verschiedenheid, behalve een grote verschiedenheid andere Goederen.

JAMESON & Co.

St. George's-straat.

DADELYK BENOOGDIGD.—24 jonge Vlaanderse Ossen, waarvoor een liberale prijs en konstant geld zal gerekend worden. Te leveren by den Heer GRAYSON, of by den Heer KOTMAN, D'URBAN, Bing, Rondebosch.

## WEGGELOOPEN

Van den Ondergeteekende twee donkerbruine VEZELS, een groot en een middelmatig,—men veronderstelt dat ze ry rigting naar Zwartland hebben genomen, alwaar ry geteld en in het gepasseerde jaar na toe gelopen zyn.—Heeren Schutmeesters, wordt vriendelik verzocht, wanner deselve na de Schut worden gescheiden, de Ondergeteekende daarvan, zoo spoedig mogelijk kennis te geven den Heer P. van BARBA in Kantore van den Bajuw,—zullen de kosten in dank worden terug betaald.

DIRK G. EKSTEEN, Kirstenbosch.

Meesters Bureau, Kaapstad, 19 Juny 1844.

EDICT.—De Nabestaand en Creditoren van Jacobus FRANSOU DU TOIT, laatste van het District Graaf-Reinet, overleden, werden verschafft kennis te nemen, dat de overledene zonder Testament is overleden, en dat eenne Erekommis van de naaste Bloedverwanten en Creditoren van den overledene, en nagedienst Wed. MARIA MAGDALENA VAN DEN VYVER, en alle anderen die zyn moge langzaam, zal worden gehouden ten overstaan van den Resident Magistrat, op deszelfs Bureau, te Graaf-Reinet, of Zaturdag den 3den van Augustus 1844, aanstaande, ten 11 ure precies, 's Voormiddags; en alle soondere personen als voormalig, wordt verzocht op den tyd en plek des overledene, ter approbaation des Meester of het Hoogte Gerechtshof, al geschikt en omtreden om den tyd tot levering van den Fonds, te deraderen.—De pogingen van dit blad mijns bestelijns gelyk, om de Engeraties van Britsche Kapitaal en mynheid van een vreemde landen te beletten, en deseyle met de Britsche Kolonie te richten, nuukt de Eigenaar, met vertrouwen aanspraak op de hulp van het Kolonial Publiek, en verstoet de Inteekeningen en Advertentien van Britsche Kolonisten, voor den dag dat verkooping present zullen zyn.

Den 18 Juny 1844.

S. J. MINNAR,

J. J. H. MINNAR,

De Heer DR. VILLIERS, Fagan & Co., Venda-Adams.

KENNERS EN LIEFHEBBERS

VERKOOPING VAN

400 STUKS VEE.—Op DONDERDAG den 18 July, aanstaande, ten 10 ure precies, zullen de Heeren BREDT & BARTMAN, zonder reserve, worden verkocht,

400 STUKS EXTRA VEE,

Bestaande in Trek en Slagtoffen en Koetien

150 EXTRA Vette Slagt, Trek en Jonge OSSEN en KOEIEN.—De Ondergeteekenden zullen op DINSDAG den 25ste deser, ter Plaats van den Heer P. J. de VILLIERS, Langeberg, per publicke Vendite laten verkoopen, bovengemeld stel extra vette Slagt, Trek en Jonge Ossen en Koetien, welke stelling op den dag dat verkooping present zullen zyn.

Den 18 Juny 1844.

J. J. MINNAR,

J. J. H. MINNAR,

De Heer DR. VILLIERS, Fagan & Co., Venda-Adams.

Rook en Snuiven,

WORDEN BY DEZE UITGENODIGD HET ESTABLISSEMENT TE BEZOKELEN VAN

J. H. BAM & Co.

KAAPSCHÉ SNUIF-FABRIEK,

No. 17, HEERENGRAECHT.

AANGEMOEDIGD door de liberale ondersteuning des publieks, en de algemeene goedkeuring onverdienst behbbende, huusne Manufacturen van SNUIVEN, alsofde van SEGAREN en TABAK, nemen ry dierhalve de vryheid zich verder in de gunst huusne Vrienden en het Pbliek aantoebevelen en door deze hun aantoebevelen en het te maken, dat ry na voortgaeden hebben, buiten den eigen Fabriek en verkyrbaar aan den Establissemant, de uitgezochte Engelsche, Schotse, Iersche, Spaansche, Portugesche, eaz. enz. Snuiven, te veel om te meiden.

Zyne mede dese geleegndheid te bat, huusne Zinken of Coenens mede voor al te recommandeeren. Certificaten van deszelvse goede effecten en uitwerking, moedigen hun aan dit artikel in het bysonder aantemerken.

Hunne Manilla en Havanna Segaren, overtroffen voorzeker in kwaliteit thans in de Kolonie, door deseyle ouderdom en geur, en bestaan uit:

Manilla No. 3, No. 4 en 5 Superieurs, No. 4, à fina, No. 5 à Batida 1—Opprete Havanna, Rubio, Habana, dito nagegemaakte, dito Napoleon's, alsmede, Sandoway, Havanna, Van Zan Dyka, Quinsarab, enz. enz. enz.

Ook voorhanden, beste Cavendish, Knest, Amerikaansche, Blader en beste opprete Kaapsche Kango Tabak, Return, Ladys Twist, Gekorven, Engelsche Birds Eye en Kanaster-tabak.

N.B. Die eenige orders in bovenstaande artikelen wenschen op te geven, zullen onverdienst dat men nergens in de stad blyker behandelde zal worden,—komt slechts en onverdienst, die lagst prijs zyn hier op goede artikelen gesteld.

Amerikaansche Blader en opprete. Kaapsche Kango-tabak, eer goekoop by den enkelke 100lbs. om bunnen groeten voorzaad een weinig te doen verminderen.

Uitgegeven te No. 92, Waterstraat, Kaapstad, elien Dingdag en Vrydag Octoeb, en met de eerste hem post naar de Buitens Districten verstuurd.

Termin: In de stad per jaar Rds. 22; per kwartaal Rds. 6: 4.—In de Buitens Districten voor de twee nummers in derzelver gehele Rds. 26 per jaar; per kwartaal Rds. 7; doch wanneer al de drie van de Dingdag en Courant (de ene daal) by wege van Supplement tot de Vrydag-Courant, wordt begeerd, Rds. 22 per jaar, of Rds. 6, 4, per kwartaal.

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## ERRATUM.

We hasten to correct an error which appears in our Leader of Friday last the 21st of June, in the first column the 18th line from below, were the word "RECEIVING the interest," has erroneously been copied for "WAIVING the interest."

## AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS,	
Beaufort,.....	Mr. A. P. Meling,
Laketon,.....	Mr. J. J. Tessellar,
Colo-Willem,.....	Mr. S. J. de Tolt,
Coldenborg,.....	Mr. James Walker,
George,.....	Mr. D. Coonan,
Graaf-Petel,.....	Mr. D. Fincham,
Malmoebury,.....	Mr. J. D. A. Prellely,
Pearl,.....	Mr. J. D. Haute,
Port Natal,.....	Mr. Postman, M.D.
Somerset,.....	Mr. C. Holler,
Stellensbosch,.....	Mr. F. Kotzen,
Swellendam,.....	Mr. John Barry,
Tulbagh,.....	Mr. H. P. de Lange Van,
Tygerberg,.....	Mr. F. Uys,
Uitenhage,.....	Mr. J. Brechin,
Wellsburg,.....	J. Addy, M.D.
Worcester,.....	Mr. J. Meling.

## THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, JUNE 28, 1844.

On Saturday last the Council sat in deliberation upon the Estimate for 1845. The several items proposed under the head of Civil Establishment, including ordinary, and contingent, have been approved; after which they adjourned. The next chapter for consideration will be the Ecclesiastical and School Establishments.

In the same sitting His Excellency the Governor communicated to the Council, his view on the subject of European Immigration, in a Minute laid upon the table, of the following contents:—

Government House, Cape Town, 22d June 1844.

## MINUTE.

### IMMIGRATION.

Honorable Gentlemen, I lately suggested to you to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenue, which appears in the Estimate before you, to Immigration, and which I am of opinion should be from the United Kingdom. I believe we all agree in the importance of this object. I am, therefore, desirous of submitting for your consideration the views of my Government upon it, that I may obtain your advice and assistance in concerting a Scheme of Immigration, calculated to develop the resources of this Colony, without hazarding any serious derangement in our social relations.

2. I am of opinion, that care should be taken in directing Immigration to this Colony, that the Immigrants arriving at one time do not exceed the means of immediate employment, in the various branches of labor and skill to which they have been trained. I am also of opinion, that, unless the condition of the Immigrant be improved in the same ratio, that his Employer is benefited by his labor, the system will be defective, and, I am further of opinion, that, unless we import both character and intelligence with the labor, the advantages realized will not be commensurate with the expense incurred.

3. The system adopted in the Eastern Colonies, of importing Immigrants in large numbers, in Vessels taken up by the Government expressly for the purpose, appears to me wholly inappropriate to this Colony. The principles on which I have proposed, in the Second Paragraph of this Minute, to have the scheme of Immigration, are not so likely to be realized by the Government becoming the Importer, as by its affording, under Regulations, to prevent abuse, pecuniary aid to the Employers in procuring the particular description and exact amount of labour he may require. I propose, therefore, that the Government should give notice of its readiness to pay a Bounty on the importation of Immigrants, on a graduated scale, corresponding to the several classes of Labourers to which I shall presently allude, provided the Importer conforms to the Regulations under which such Bounties will be granted.

4. By these Regulations it should be provided, that when an application is made to the Government for a Bounty Order, on the importation of Immigrants, to be employed on their arrival by the Applicants, a distinct and explicit statement should be given of the number and description of Immigrants required; & the sum of money wages at which he engages to pay them on their arrival; & the time he will undertake to employ them at that rate, and the Part of the Colony at which he proposes to disband them. The Applicant should be allowed nine months, from the date of the Bounty Order, to import the Immigrants of that description, and on those terms of which the Government had approved. At the expiration of that period the Order should become void.

5. On the arrival of the Immigrants, the Importer should be required to, & to the satisfaction of the Government, that they correspond to the description of Persons stated in the Application on which the Order was issued; and to enter into a Contract with each, to secure to him the Wages and the term of employment which had been stipulated. In no case should the term of employment be less than twelve months from the date of the Immigrant's arrival in the Colony, but, of course, it might extend to any longer period, for which the contracting parties mutually agreed.

6. If, between the date of a Bounty Order and the arrival of the Immigrants specified in the Application on which it was obtained, circumstances should have arisen to render the rate of Wages inserted in the Application, considerably below the average Market Rate at the time of arrival, the Contract, on such terms, would, "equally, be unequal." To remedy this, the Government should reserve to itself the power to raise the Wages to their fair average, before the Contract is signed, and should the Importer refuse to enter into Contract at the new Rate, he should be released from his engagement, but the Bounty should, nevertheless, be paid to him, provided that, in all other respects, he had conformed to the Government Regulations. In case of this kind, which are not expected to be frequent occurrence, the Government will have no difficulty in finding immediate employment at the Public Works, for the Immigrants, at the Wages proposed, until they shall have succeeded in finding for them, a more eligible employment.

7. To ensure, as far as practicable, the beneficial application of your Funds to the importation of superior and intelligent Immigrants, I propose to establish three rates of Bounty, corresponding in amount to the qualification of the three following classes of Immigrants:—

For the first Class, which should consist of superior or first rate Farm Servants, Farm Overseers, Shepherds, Mechanics, Domestic Servants and Master Workmen of every Trade, (between the ages of 25 and 45,) a Bounty of £12, and for a married Couple, one of £18, with an additional Allowance of £4, for each Child of their Family, and £22. 10s. for a married Couple with a child, additional Allowance of £5, for each of their Children, (not exceeding three in number,) above the age of 10 years.

For the second Class, which should consist of ordinary, or second rate, Persons, of the same Trades and Occupations as are enumerated in the first class, I propose for each single Male or Female, between the ages of 18 and 40, a Bounty of £12, and for a married Couple, one of £18, with an additional Allowance of £4, for each Child of their Family, (not exceeding three in number,) above the age of 10 years.

For the third Class, which should consist of Laborers in the town, once met with me on shipboard. He did not know me. I was sitting reading a newspaper in the cabin of a married Couple, with an Allowance of £3, for each of their

children, (not exceeding three in number,) above the age of 10 years.

All ages should be computed from the time of embarkation, under the usual proof; and no Bounty should be paid for Emigrants who may die on the passage.

8. The Bounty should not be paid to any but able-bodied Immigrants, and proof should be afforded to the Government, that they were in good health at the time of embarkation; and the Holder of a Bounty Order should also be required with proof, that the moral character of the Immigrant, for whom the Bounty is claimed, is good, more especially as regards industry and sobriety; that he is acquainted with the common branches of Education; and that he is entitled to the place in the Class to which the Bounty claimed is attached.

9. And as the object of the Government, in affording the aid we have proposed, is to procure the introduction of those Immigrants into the Colony who will go into Service, it should be distinctly declared, that Applicants using any deception to avail themselves of this means to bring out Rules which would not take Service, or any other description, by which the obvious intention of the Government would be frustrated, will forfeit all claim to the Bounty, and any Order they may have received.

10. To prevent the greater of Immigration exceeding at any time that of demand, and to ensure the healthy incorporation of the Immigrants into the Community, as they periodically arrive, I propose that the Bounty Orders for any one month should be limited to one hundred Persons, including Men, Women and Children, who, of course, would arrive here as private Passengers in the ordinary Trading Vessel.

11. In regard to the issue of Bounty Orders to Applicants throughout the Colony, I am of opinion that they ought to be apportioned, as nearly as can be, to the several Divisions, in proportion to their respective amounts of Population.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Governor.

## AMENDED REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FIRE ENGINES.

1. The Fire Engine Department shall be placed under the superintendance of a special board, to be styled the Board of Fire Engines, and the engine-houses, horse-carriage-matters and things to my superintended with that department, and belonging to the Municipality of Cape Town, shall be placed under their immediate charge.

2. The Board of Fire Engines shall consist of one or the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality to be the chairman of the board, five Commissioners of Fire Engines and the Superintendent of Waterworks, the latter by virtue of his office.

3. The Chairman and Commissioners of Fire Engines shall be appointed by the Board of Commissioners for the Municipality of Cape Town, the first four of their own election and the last mentioned from each of the inhabitants of the Municipality as are competent and willing to undertake the duties of that office.

4. The appointment of said Chairman and Commissioners shall take place every year during the first week of the month of June, but the first appointment shall take place within fourteen days after the publication of these regulations.

5. The Chairman or any of the Commissioners who shall absent himself from the Municipality for any period exceeding three months, or shall become incapacitated by mental or bodily infirmity or disease, from fulfilling the duties of his office, shall "pro facie vacante his office" and in case any person so appointed as aforesaid shall die or become disabled in manner aforesaid, or shall resign or refuse to accept the office, or in case of any casual vacancy happening in any manner whatever in such office, notice shall be forthwith given by the acting Commissioner of Fire Engines to the Commissioners for the Municipality of Cape Town who shall fill up such vacancy in manner as is by the section of these regulations provided, and the person thus appointed shall serve until the next annual appointment of the Commissioners of Fire Engines.

6. The Board of Fire Engines shall hold their meetings in the Town House with open doors. Their ordinary meetings shall be held at least once every month on such days and hours as shall be fixed upon by a resolution of the said Board.

7. It shall be competent to the Chairman or to any two of the Commissioners of Fire Engines to convene a special meeting on any other day whatever as they shall determine.

8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to the Municipality to attend in that capacity at each and every meeting of the said Board of Fire Engines, and to keep a book to be styled the minute book, a true and faithful account of all acts, orders and proceedings of the said Board of Fire Engines at such meetings, which, at the close of the meeting shall be signed by the Chairman and two of the Commissioners, and any person so appointed as aforesaid shall keep a record book, called a record book, and be signed by the Chairman and any two of the Commissioners as confirmed, and constitute the records of the said Board of Fire Engines which said record book the Secretary shall on every ordinary meeting of the Board of Commissioners lay on the table.

9. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners for the Municipality to appoint an Overseer of Fire Engines, at such salary as may be fixed by the said Commissioners for the Municipality and approved of by the Wardmusters, who shall execute all such orders and directions as shall be given to him by the Board of Fire Engines.

10. The Overseer of Fire Engines shall reside in the Town House, and on payment depart therefrom without notice to the Board of Fire Engines.

11. It shall be the duty of the Board of Fire Engines to appoint a Fire Watch for each of the Fire Engines, and to pay him more as may be required by the Board of Fire Engines, the men to receive such wages as shall be fixed by the Commissioners for the Municipality, and approved of by the Wardmusters.

12. It shall be the duty of the Board of Fire Engines to cause all the Engines and all materials and things connected with this department to be kept in a fit and proper state; and in case of any fire within the Municipality, to superintend theret and to have the entire management of the same.

13. It shall be the duty of the said Board of Fire Engines at the first meeting after being duly constituted, to appoint one of their number to have the chief command over the Fire Engines in case of fire, and to fix his successor, or successors by rotation in case of absence or other casualties.

14. Each of the said four Commissioners of the Fire Engines, shall take upon himself the care of fire, the management of one of the Engines, and be assisted by two Fire Wardens and as many men as may be required.

15. On their breaking out of any fire within the Municipality, it shall be the duty of the Police in the neighbourhood of such fire, immediately to repair to the Town House for the purpose of giving due notice thereof to the Overseer of the Fire Engines, who shall thereupon forthwith repair to the Engines, and all things appertaining thereto, which may be required, and give the alarm by the tolling of bells at the Town House, and also said notice thereof to the Chairman and Commissioners of Fire Engines, and to the Sextons of the several Churches, having belfries within the Municipality, to enable them by the tolling of their bells to spread the alarm.

16. The Overseer of Fire Engines shall also immediately forward such notice to the Superintendent of the Waterworks, whose duty it shall be to furnish the fullest supply of water to that part of the town where the fire exists.

17. The Commissioners of the Municipality shall from time to time award such premiums to be distributed amongst the men of the several Engines as they shall think proper, which shall be apportioned by the Board of Fire Engines in such manner as they may think the services of the men employed make an affirmative. This hesitation of the English Parliament is easily explained. Humanity declares that 12 hours' work exceeds the strength of human nature. Manufacturing and commercial interests reply, that a diminution of labor involves both a falling off of profit and a diminution of the general prosperity of the country. After having yielded to a movement of charity, they now cling to considerations of self-love and state reasons. It is not useless to show in what proportion these two sentiments were exhibited amongst the manufacturers.

18. Immediately after the publication of these Regulations, the existing Municipal Regulations shall cease and determine, and no longer exist.

19. The Board of Fire Engines shall immediately after their appointment, and within three months thereafter, draw out such addition J-Regulations for the proper management and charge of the Fire Engines, for the appointment of Fire Engineers, the enrolment of men to work at the Engines, the instruction for the Overseer, and such other matters and things as may tend to carry out the object of the Establishment of a Fire Engine Department, which Regulations shall be submitted to the Board of Commissioners of the Municipality to be approved of by the said Board of Commissioners and the Board of Wardmusters.

THE FACTORY BILL.

We cannot do better justice to the cause which Mr. Oastler has so strenuously advocated, and to the triumph of which he has of all men living most contributed, than by reprinting the following extract from a speech lately delivered by him at Manchester:

"A very benevolent man in Leeds, one of the best men in the town, once met with me on shipboard. He did not know me. I was sitting reading a newspaper in the cabin of a

the steamer going from Hull to London. He was conversing with two Americans: the conversation was about the factory system; and this benevolent individual from Leeds told them Americans that he had resided in Leeds 24 years, that he was intimately acquainted with the factory system, and that the factory masters were decidedly the most benevolent persons in the country. (Laughter), and I dare say a great many of them are; and that the factory children were the strongest, heartiest, most Hale, robust-looking children in the kingdom. (Laughter). I gave over reading my newspaper, and began to be a listener, you may be sure. He said he would engage that if 200 children were taken indiscriminately as they came out of the factories, and were compared with 200 agricultural children, the factory children would not only appear to be the most robust, but would actually be the strongest, healthiest and most healthy of the two. (Hear, hear.) He went on till one of the Americans asked: How left we hear such strange accounts of the distorted limbs, emaciated frames, and stunted bodies of the factory children? and my name was mentioned among the rest. "Well," says our Leeds friend, "I believe that those persons are sincerely honest;" and he mentioned my name, and said he believed I was a well-intentioned man, but an enthusiast, and a visionary; that I heard tales told to me, believed them, and that my imagination made them ten times worse than they really were; that when I was speaking all those violent things, I believed it was quite the contrary; he knew that there was nothing so comfortable on the face of the earth, in the way of labor, as the factory labor of England. (Hear, hear.) Well, I said nothing for a long time, but thought they should have it all to themselves. He had known me 20 years before, but he did not discover who I was while he was speaking. At length I entered into conversation with them, and, addressing this gentleman by name, I said—"I have heard all you have to say; probably you will allow me to ask you a few questions?" "Oh! yes," he said; "I hope I have not offended thee by anything I have said." "I said, "Not at all; you attribute no improper motives to me, and therefore you cannot offend me. Now, Sir, you live in Leeds and you allow me to ask you whether you have ever taken 200 factory children and 200 agricultural children and weighed and measured them one against the other?" "Oh! no," says the man, "I never thought of doing that." (Laughter.) "I am only a visionary, but I have done that." (Applause.) "Now, Sir, have you ever been in a factory?" "No, never; I have never been in a factory in the morning till 10 at night?" "Ah, no, I am only a visionary." (Applause.) "Were you ever at a factory door at 4 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night?" "No, never; I am only a visionary." (Applause.) "Did you ever see 20, or 30, or 40 children gathering together, because their parents had sent them home, some having been called two hours, and some an hour, before their time, for fear of having their day quarreled?" "Oh, no, I am only a visionary." (Applause.) "I am only a visionary, but I have done that." (Applause.) Did you ever feel in your hand a lock of hair that had been pulled from the head of a little factory girl that was failing at her work, and she was lifted up by it over the overseer, and then thrown upon the floor?" "Shame, shame." (Applause.) "But I have, though I am only a visionary." (Applause.) "Now, Sir, I said, "did you ever visit the houses of these factory children, and see how they are dressed at night, sitting upon the forms or the bed, whilst their mothers put the pillow into their mouths?" Have you seen them so tired that the bread has been unmarketable, and they have fallen fast asleep with it in their mouths?" "Oh, no, I am only a visionary." (Applause.) 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