

THE
M I R R O R
OF
P A R L I A M E N T.

FOR
THE FIRST SESSION OF THE
THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
IN THE
FIRST AND SECOND YEARS OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA,
APPOINTED TO MEET NOVEMBER 15. 1837, AND FROM THENCE
CONTINUED TILL AUGUST 16. 1838.

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SECOND SERIES,
COMMENCING WITH THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

VOL. VI.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY
LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER-RROW; JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET;
AND
J. RICHARDS & CO., FLEET-STREET.
1838.

SIMPSON'S ESTATE BILL.

Reported specially, with amendments, and Bill to be ingrossed.

*FEN DRAYTON INCLOSURE.—
LEEDS AND HOMEFIELD
ROAD.*

Bills reported, without amendments.

ROCESTER BRIDGE BILL.

Reported, with amendments.

*WADSLEY AND LANGSET
ROADS BILL.*

Reported from Select Committee appointed for proposing committees on opposed Bills. That the following Lords be selected and proposed to the House to form the Select Committee for the consideration of the Bill, namely:—

The Marquess of Salisbury.
The Earl of Abingdon.
Lord Sondes.
Lord Foley.
Lord Gage.

Agreed to, and the said Lords appointed accordingly. The committee to meet on Thursday next, at eleven o'clock; and the petitions for, and the petitions praying to be heard by counsel against, severally referred to the committee; with leave for those praying to be heard by counsel to be heard as desired, as also counsel for the Bill.

PAPERS, &c.

Copy of the weekly medical return for the Bridgwater workhouse, from the 29th of September, 1836, to the 28th of April, 1837: Also,

Copy of the weekly medical return for the North Petherton Workhouse, from the 29th of September, 1836, to 28th of April, 1837: Also,

Copy of the dietaries used in the Bridgwater and North Petherton workhouses previous to the 28th of April, 1837: Also,

Copies of dietaries adopted since the 28th of April, 1837; specifying when first adopted, and when sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners: Also,

List of paupers removed from the

Bridgwater to the North Petherton workhouse; stating the state of the health, and, if sick, the disease of each when removed: Also,

A Return of the largest number of pauper inmates in the Bridgwater workhouse in each week, from the formation of the Bridgwater union to the time of removal to the new workhouse: Also,

Copy of any Report made by the medical officer of the Bridgwater workhouse, that the house was crowded too full, or that the dietary was improper or insufficient, and ought to be changed; together with any resolutions adopted by the board of guardians in consequence of such Report; specifying the dates: Also,

Copy of the medical weekly return for the Bridgwater workhouse, from the 1st of January, to the 30th of April, 1838; specifying the ages and the nature of the diseases of each pauper respectively: Also,

Names and descriptions of persons applying for relief to the board of guardians of the Bridgwater union, between the 12th of January and the 2d of March, 1838, to whom out-door relief was ordered; specifying the relief ordered in each particular case: And also,

Copy of any rule relative to pauper funerals adopted by the board of guardians of the Bridgwater union, on the 25th of August, 1836:

Delivered (pursuant to order of the 18th of May last), and referred to the Select Committee on the Poor Laws.

Copy of correspondence between the Reverend William J. Phillpots and the board of guardians of the Martley Poor union, respecting the ill-treatment of a female pauper in the Hallow workhouse by the matron.—Delivered (pursuant to order of the 21st of May last); to be printed; and referred to the Select Committee on the Poor Laws.

SLAVERY.

The DUKE of CLEVELAND, the BISHOP of HEREFORD, the EARL of GALLOWAY, the MARQUESS of CLANRICARDE the MARQUESS of SLIGO, the MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY, LORD DENMAN, and LORD BROUGHAM presented petitions for the emancipation of negro apprentices,—from members of the Church of Scotland, Birmingham: from dissenting congregations of Parrak Nook, Rishworth; Codnor,

Heanor; Independent Methodist chapel, Stockport; Mexborough; Whitstable; Tintwistle; Oxford Place chapel, Leeds; Keighley, Pangbourn; East Street chapel, East Street, Walworth; Wycliffe chapel, London; Welling chapel, Kent; Denholm, Bradford; Chapel new chapel, Reading; Oxford Place chapel, Leeds; County Slip chapel, Bristol; Wednesbury; Cary Lane chapel, Birmingham, Thorpe Arch, Yorkshire; Bethel chapel, Trowbridge; Quarry Hill chapel, Leeds; Mells; Arnold; Churchover; Ebenezer chapel, New Buildings, Hinckley; Carter Lane, Salop; Nassington and King's Cliffe; Balloon Street chapel, Birmingham; New Jerusalem church, Summer Lane, Birmingham; Henley-upon-Thames; Rawmarsh and Whiston; Paulton; Frome Woodlands; Wellingborough; Hollingworth; Manningtree; Birmingham; Cookham, Cookham Dean; Clutton; Hilperton; Partridge Lane chapel, Faversham; Rotherham; St. James's chapel, Ashted, Aston; Great Grimsby; Stockwell Head, Hinckley; Archdeacon Lane chapel, Leicester; Charles Street chapel, Leicester; Grassington; Rock chapel, Stockport; Chase Side chapel, Southgate; Wetherby; Alfred Place chapel, Old Kent Road; Leatherhead; Grays Thurrock and Hornon-on-the-Hill; Tooting chapel, Surrey; Clapham; Oxford Street chapel, Birmingham; Hounslow; Leicester; Tabernacle chapel, Stockport; Bewdley; Stretton-under-Fosse, Monkskirby; Bradford Street chapel, Birmingham; Hereford Circuit; Baldock; Gildersome; Bridge Street chapel, Bristol; Ebenezer chapel, Birmingham; Zion chapel, Trowbridge; Keynsham; and Stepney College chapel, Stepney: of inhabitants of Erith; Kingstons; Alvingham; Shipley; Bilston; Ware; Birstal; Durham; Scamblesby; Stourbridge; Charing; Wingham; Selby; Skellow, Owston, and Carcroft; Broad Stairs; Woburn; Thornton; Smethwick; Ash; Upstreet; Hoddesdon and Broxbourne; Thurcaston; Amersham; Durham; Canny Hill, Durham; Queniborough; Strotfold; Yeadon; Cawood; Durham; Upstreet; Houghton-le-Spring; Covenham; Rearsby; Heighington; Bedale; Sapcote; Blidworth; Oxton; Durham; North Somercotes; Hornby; Thorne; Heighington; Littlebourne; Fulstow; Eccleshill; Pudsey; Massam; Syston; Earl Shilton; Adwick-le-Street, York; Tathwell; Thetford; Durham; Chalford St. Peter's; Anstey; Great Missenden; Sleaford; Birmingham; Darlington; North and South Elkington; South Willingham; Wilsden; Much

Hadham and Little Hadham; Leighton Buzzard; Northfleet; Warboys; Etherley; Houghton and Witton; Norfolk; Somersham; Appleton-upon-Wisk; Audian's parish, Dublin; Milnthorp; Lambeth; Nunney; Cosby; Fowlmere; Patterdale; Wragby; Bardney; Grimoldby; Langharne; Railey Fell; Tetford; Great Carlton; Coggeshall; and Fulbourne: and of females of Stone. — Read, and ordered to lie on the table:

And petitions of the congregation assembling in the Independent chapel, Ramsden Street, Huddersfield: and of inhabitants of Bristol.

SABBATH.

LORD SKELSMERSDALE presented a petition for the better observance of, — from inhabitants of Liverpool.

BALLOT.

LORD BROUGHAM, and the EARL of YARBOROUGH, presented petitions in favour of, — from electors, burgesses, and others of Hilston; and from inhabitants of Gainsborough.

DIOCESE OF RAPHOE.

The EARL of WICKLOW presented a petition, complaining of the effects produced by uniting the said diocese to the see of Derry, and praying for relief, from parishioners of Raphoe and Conroy.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The MARQUESS of CLANRICARDE presented petitions against, — from inhabitants of Tyrone and Stewarton.

CORONATION OATH.

A NOBLE LORD presented a petition from Thomas Thrush, of Harrogate, in the county of York, Esquire, respecting.

MEDICAL REFORM (IRELAND).

LORD BROUGHAM presented petitions in favour of, — from David Moore, surgeon, R. N., Belfast; the chairman, and Charles Hurst, surgeon, Belfast; the secretary of a meeting of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries practising in Ulster, held in the Belfast Hospital.

Slavery Abolition Act 1833

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Slavery was officially abolished in most of the British Empire on 1 August 1834. In practical terms, however, only slaves below the age of six were freed in the colonies, as all former slaves over the age of six were re-designated as "apprentices", which was abolished in two stages; the first set of apprenticeships came to an end on 1 August 1838, while the final apprenticeships were scheduled to cease on 1 August 1840. The Act also included the right of compensation for slave-owners who would be losing their property. The amount of money to be spent on the compensation claims was set at "the Sum of Twenty Millions Pounds Sterling". Under the terms of the Act the British government raised £20 million to pay out in compensation for the loss of the slaves as business assets to the registered owners of the freed slaves. The names listed in the returns for slave compensation show that ownership was spread over many hundreds of British families, many of them of high social standing. For example, Henry Phillpotts (then the Bishop of Exeter), in a partnership with three business colleagues, received £12,700 for 665 slaves in the West Indies. The majority of men and women who were awarded compensation under the 1833 Abolition Act are listed in a Parliamentary Return, entitled *Slavery Abolition Act*, which is an account of all moneys awarded by the Commissioners of Slave Compensation in the *Parliamentary Papers 1837-8 Vol. 48*.

In all, the government paid out over 40,000 separate awards. The £20 million fund was 40% of the government's total annual expenditure.

As a notable exception to the rest of the British Empire, the Act did not "extend to any of the Territories in the Possession of the East India Company, or to the Island of Ceylon, or to the Island of Saint Helena."

On 1 August 1834, an unarmed group of mainly elderly people being addressed by the Governor at Government House in Port of Spain, Trinidad, about the new laws, began chanting: "Pas de six ans. Point de six ans" ("Not six years. No six years"), drowning out the voice of the Governor. Peaceful protests continued until a resolution to abolish apprenticeship was passed and de facto freedom was achieved. Full emancipation for all was legally granted ahead of schedule on 1 August 1838.