For the Mansion House.

The refusal of outdoor relief has had certain strange results. Those in want, &c.

The same broken up many a home, driven the佐任 a deserving working man to
might have been carried through a transient distress, driven with repulsions in the kind
of want, & if he had any savings, stripped of all he possessed he became a pauper.

Now, there is little hope of rising again. He returns to work, perhaps for life, after
when driven them to beg, and desperation drives them to drink & often to crime.

Though this action of the Poor Law has no effect upon charity itself by increasing them to
increase their employment of hands, it has certainly had a great effect upon the
charity of London in the matter of giving of alms. The Times gives
the Times of
for the statement that in the week ending 25,000
been annually given in charity, all that in the time 27,000,000, and believe
up by the agency of the institution.

No wonder the Charities Organisation Society sprung up. The Poor Law had
created the mischief and had already its office in providing for the
suffering poor in times of transient distress. The Charities Organisation Society
rose up to prevent waste in charity, and to help the deserving purely by gift or
more wisely by loan.

It must not be forgotten that the Poor Law Commissioners in their Report in 1833 supposed
that help might be afforded by way of loan, but that the wages of the borrower might be
attached, after loans recovered under the 59. George III. c. 12.
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their help might be afforded by way of loan at that time. If the borrower might be
attached, that loans recovered under the 59. George III. C. 32.
though an infinite National expenditure can be accommodate National wants.

The Government responsible for the due operation of national wealth, is bound to be
futile incapable of such works are not only fulfilled.

The Royal Marines, 12 feet high, and all that relates to the defence, safety of
are national works to be executed by the State, under the responsibility of the Government.

But can any 12 feet Royal Marine now more than forty years ago, expect in the pro-

safety of defending our ports, coasts and commercial towns. What has been done?

Plymouth, Portsmouth, a most industrious Chatham & the other Ports, we may be
considerably improved by their making.

Again thirty years ago a Royal Commission reported on the necessity of

peninsulas. Shut up along the five hundred miles of coastline from the

W. Thames to the mouth of the Medway. In more than one case, it is

hardly been formed. I have heard there was agreement to show that we are

tolerate with them. How can we think that could be made to employ thousands

of hands in keeping permanent national works?

Not one of these works were formed, and we beyond the power

of individuals or localities. The Government alone can do these - and if any

enables the operation of such works.

Such national works are limited in their nature, exposed by the will of Parliament

from the cost of national works.

Nations and come the industrial nation, greatest danger there. The country. Indeed, of

them are the funds were of public utility in which in times of severe transient times the
deserving man out of work could be employed.
forming Nations of Refuge along the five hundred miles of lonely coast from the

Clackline to the south of Scotland. A thousand lives are lost every year. But

of hardships has been formed. I have heard elaborate arguments to show that we are

safeguard without them. We can make this world by the work of men, not by the

laws. In a proper form, sufficient to support the national

work. The government must do its part, and if any

disaster should fall on the Government will the guilty of the evil that may come.

Such national works are limited in their nature and are guarded by the vigilance of Parliament

from the evils of national works.

Next in order come the local institutions, greatest when they are the country. Much of

their work is found useful in times of stress and disaster, in the

demand for men out of work could be employed.

Finally, the whole country is subdivided into perpetual communities each of which is charged

with the care of its own poor. By this great multiplication of centres, the dangers of action

by action are avoided, and a knowledge of the kind of men who apply for relief

to, with common care, easily possible.

Box 12.
Item 3. Outdoor Relief. 2 pages
Page 9.
By the Statutes of Elizabeth it is provided that relief shall be given to those unable to work, but to those who are "able to work" no relief is given. It is apparently declared that employment must be given not only as a test to detect the idle, but as a means of support to those who have no fixed way of gaining their bread. Thus they may easily be underemployed by reason of ill health. But if the law provides for them do that same thing "out for lack of work", how much more does it contemplate the relief of the deserving whom they are bound to support by no fault of their own but by the failure of trade, a refusal of employers. Sir Matthew Hale writes that the Poor Law is not for the"indigent poor", a term frequently used. He means that the help is the given to the "indigent", already at work. But apparently he did not intend to refuse help to the "indigent" whom by no fault of their own they are deprived of work, or by reason of idleness.

Moreover the Statutes of Elizabeth recognize the danger of want leading into crime, they provide:

In truth, the whole legislation of one event is to preserve against the criminal theft of beggars, thieves, and drunkards, breaching the spirit of confinement upon poverty, really the same. The last is harmed by no one who knows the criminal. He is bound to it in acts of Parliament. In a democratic nation at this day is in the hands of men of another mind & spirit. It is not only shown in the attitude on the death of Walpole, but it is there stated that the administration of the Poor Law is equally unjust in the Metropolitan District.
but intend to refuse help to the industrious men by the peculiar case of their own they are diffeated of work, otherwise they benefit.
Moreover the statutes of Elizabeth recognize the danger of want falling into crime.

In truth the State legislation, since it was to escape against the criminal class of beggars thieves and rapines, breathe a spirit of confusion upon petty reality of ill reason. The act was formed by men who knew the chaos in law, if embodied in acts of Parliament. The administration of this day is in the hands of men of another mind & spirit. This is totally shown in so little on the Watchful, Watchful, and

This then stated that the administrator of the Poor Law is strictly negleced in the Metropolitan District.

The influence, a persisence of a single person is enoug to the long time to effect a whole Board.

Gum. Don.

1st. Fortnightly Report for Feb'y 1846 by Jas. Park.
In certain points of the East of London outdoor relief has been refused absolutely. The effect has been apparently to diminish the number of outdoor paupers, but it is known that many migrate to the West of London where more emigration relief is the prevailing rule. The question asks the question whether it would be wise or just to abolish the Poor Law. The answer that it is a long period it would be neither wise nor just under the people have been raised by a combination of education and manual discipline in thrift and efficiency. This is precisely the reason why the prevailing method of relief in periods of severe distress did not appear to be wise or just.

There is no controversy now among reasonable men as to the outlines or main principles of Political Economy. The main contention is as to the application. Some would have it applied at once in all its abstract views. Others contend that the Science of Political Economy, as it is a science by country, must be applied not as if men were living in an exhausted revenue, but as they actually are in the midst of abundance of human life. There are moral laws which command, and these are the application of the most perfecting and most human. They may be self-evident in theory, but they must be written wise men just in practice at application. We seek the moral and wise end of the poor can bear them without accident but inevitable ends.
have it applied directly in all its abstract aspects. Others contend that the Science of Political Economy, which is a science by courtesy, must be applied rather of men and living in an environment, but as they actually are in the midst of

...necessity... There are many laws which surround us that the application of the most promising and trust-worthy. They may be self-evident in theory, but they

would be reiterating poor just in specific's application: an evolved the moral condition

of the poor can hear them without accident but miserable ends.

The idea being NC