of conspiracy, it failed, mainly because we were not an illegal association.

Under its then constitution Chartism had no class-leaders, generals, or other officers; there was one indivisible body, and but one active and these whose arrated them.

In allow, or would they have been convicted upon the evidence of those informers? I contend that they could not, and would not—and, therefore, they stand convicted upon evidence upon manently benefit all.

With this preliminary I proceed to explain the evidence of those informers? I contend that they could not and would not and there would only still more confound the subject to be explained.

With this preliminary I proceed to explain the evidence of those informers? I contend that they could not and would not and there would only still more confound the subject to be explained.

With this preliminary I proceed to explain tuating motive, and those who separated them- | dog." And the reader must never lose sight | the most important of all subjects at this crisis selves from that body and became actuated by of the fact, that the villain Davis swore that in the affairs of the civilised world. other and different motives, did not entail Ward and Robinson proposed the dissolution The anarchy of Europe and the disordered guilt or criminality upon the body, while Chartism, as at present constituted, has been cowards because he got five shillings and half- bring order out of confusion, are the necesdeclared by the Attorney General to be an illegal combination, its organisation emanating from an illegal source.

So ample were the rights of the people, as defined by Baron Rolfe at Lancaster, that the fiftynine persons who were then tried and acquitted, not the wholesome advice of Ward and Robin- hitherto governed, has been based solely on solemnly accepted the construction of the law son have saved the victims from the trap falsehoods opposed to every known law of naby the "JUST JUDGE," and all declared that which the Government had baited for them? they would henceforth act upon his construct and, in the words of Lord Denman, (as applications has been, and can only be, maintained by com tion of the law; and the consequence is, that ble to the case of Cuffey and others), is not the plicated and most artificial institutions, and a not one of those fifty-nine have been entrapped law "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare?" by the National Assembly.

the Judge's charge to the Jury.

the Judge's charge to the Jury.

He commented upon the fact that, although it appeared clearly proved in the course of the case that the informers were not aware of each other's movements, and had no opportunity of concocting a story, yet they agreed with each other in several most important particulars; but, whatever opinion the jury might ultimately form of this testimony, he was undoubtedly of opinion that when the Government received information of the calamity that was intended to be effected, they would have neglected their duty, and not have deserved the name of a Government; if they had he sitated for one moment in putting the

my concurrence goes with the text to establish not mistake nor misunderstand me, by presum. | continuance; and now, the longer it shall be the criminality of the Government. The judge ing that, in consequence of the opinion given enforced by the authorities of the world, the says, that the Government would have been by the Attorney General, that I am therefore more grievous will be its miseries to all, and criminal if it had "HESITATED FOR going to abandon the Association. So far the greater will be the danger of elevated ONE MOMENT IN PUTTING THE otherwise, I now accept the election of the positions in every country. CRIMINAL LAW INTO FORCE AND VINDICATING THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW." Now is it not clear to the simplest mind, that Government was in full possession of all that was going on, and that violation of the Combination Laws, to hold was intended to go on, not FOR A MO- its Convention in London, in which I shall be has been founded through past time on a false-MENT but for months, and did not the Go-vernment not only hesitate but neglect to vin-dicate the law until, as admitted by the Judge, MENT but for months, and did not the Gothe conspiracy became deeper and more formidable? Has not the villain Davis sworn that he gave information to the inspector of police within two hours after he had attended the several meetings, at which he was the prime instigator to rebellion and revolt? He has sworn that he secreted himself in a private room at Greenwich in order to hear a conversation that took place between members of the Confederates, and that he reported what would least suspect, will shortly appear in that their intentions were, not to a policeman but character. I have apprised you many times, to Mr Mallalieu, the superintendent of police, that all classes, from the Queen to the hangand that this Mr Mallalieu not only HESI- man, are opposed to you—that is, from the and that this Mr Mallalieu not only HESI- man, are opposed to you—that is, from the TATED FOR A MOMENT, but counhead of the Executive to the finisher of the selled him that the meetings might go on, and law; although we may naturally presume that that he would send a policeman to attend them, it would be as much—nay more—the interest and the villain adds:—"AFTER THIS I of the monarch to be your friend than your ADVISED PEOPLE TO GO TO enemy, yet the system which she is bound to men who are attempting to legislate on a false THESE MEETINGS, AND THE maintain—and of which she is thoroughly and base, against nature and common sense.

LANDLORD USED TO GIVE ME hopelessly ignorant—places her in antagonism To support this fundamental falseho HALF - A - SOVEREIGN OR FIVE with you, the working classes; because in her SHILLINGS, NOW AND THEN, IN RETURN FOR MY FRIENDSHIP."

The villain further adds:-I won the certain, but I suppose I did tell Ward that I won t be certain, but I suppose I did tell Ward that there was to be an outbreak in London, and I advised him to keep away. I did not say that I was going to London to reconnoitre, and see which were to be the points of attack; but I did say I was going to London early in the moraing to see if there was any likelihood of a riot taking place; and if there was, I should get out of danger as soon as I could. I remember Ward and Robinson making a proposition to dissolve the Greenwich Association, and I connected it.

opposed it.

Mr Rallantine.—Why did you oppose the dissolution of an association which you believed to be illegal?

Witness.—Because I thought it would injure the land.

Cross examination continued.—I think I called them was on his road to his future destiny. The decree has gone forth from nature, by cowards at the same time, but I did not pull out my pistols, and say that if any one had attempted to arreat me, I would have blown their brains out. I don't was !—and Baldwinson, and ministers of this worn-out system of falsehood

Now, you will bear in mind that I am not Emmett! and now their wrath swelled, and people, it will bear in mind that I am not Emmett! and now their wrath swelled, and people, it will be downright madness and insanity in govern- Hillgate.—Stockport, Chester, Marple, Macclesfield, and now their wrath swelled, and people, it will be true wisdom in the existing authorities in tionally, or in accordance with the laws of hu
be downright madness and insanity in governHillgate.—Stockport, Chester, Marple, Macclesfield, self-convicted villain Davis, but that I am they could not catch the RED CAT IN THE all countries not to oppose this great revoluments. The language of all will be that of ments or people lenger to attempt to prop a Hyde. using it in support of the Judge's conviction of TRAP! But however the Government may tion of humanity; but, on the contrary, seeing truth only, no motive being created or ex- worn-out system, based solely on falsehood the HESITATING GOVERNMENT, chuckle over their presumed victory, they may that it is a revolution from an entire system of because it is impossible to presume for a mo- rest assured, that as tyranny drove them from falsehood and oppression of the weak by the action. ment that Inspector Marks or Mr Superin- office in 1841, ty-anny will drive them from strong to another of entire truth and justice, in tendent Mallalieu dared to act upon so im- office in 1849. portant an occasion upon their own responsibility, and the legitimate and only conclusion believe in my conscience that a more honest or to direct it wisely and with foresight, so that bility, and the legitimate and only conclusion believe in my conscience that a more nonest or bility, and those second-hand spies acted upon sincere man never breathed than Cuffey, and union, peace, order, and superior external articles are superior external articles acted upon if he was foolish enough to lend himself to the rangements may everywhere supersede distance of the business or enjoyment of life. In fact, the tinually produce and re-produce good to victed by the Judge of the crime of hesita- machinations of such villians, it was lest he union, war, anarchy, and inferior external ar- business of life, by these means, will be made all of the human race, as hereafter shall be tion with a perfect knowledge, for months, of himself might be suspected of cowardice. rangements. all that was going on, and that it was intended Cuffey—as I frequently told him—was operated This change should immediately commence, Under this change, it may be now asked, should go on. Can anything be more dia- upon by the cheers and applause of the spies that in the next generation the pure principles what will be the future state of Europe to which London, 3rd Oct., 1848. bolical than the fact of this hired spy of the and informers that filled the galleries during of charity and kindness, co-extensive with the this transition will lead? Government thus, at the instance of the Gothe sittings of the Convention and the Nahuman race, may be made to pervade all minds,
vernment, urging his confiding dupes to the
tional Assembly; and I told him and others and gradually to prepare all nations to acquire

the Judge says :--

himself as a witness to shake the evidence of own order placed in his integrity, and from an informer? Was not the Judge perfectly the conviction that he would not allow his This revolution in human existence, woncases—that the fate of such witness would be to the amount of a shilling. his identification by the informer as one whom he then recognised as being one of the most violent at the meeting in question, and, con-sequently, the result would be the removal of others. Such was the language of Baron Platt on Saturday the 30th. Now hear mine, written on Saturday the 30th. Now hear mine, written a such as such as sinking state on the 19th of sure to all, merely by the adoption of a most result of the sure to all, merely by the adoption of a most result of the sure to all, merely by the adoption of a most result of the sure to all, merely by the adoption of a most result of the sure to all, merely by the adoption of a most result of the sure to all, merely by the adoption of a most result of the sure to all, merely by the adoption of a most result of the sure to all, merely by the adoption of a most result of the sure to all, merely by the adoption of a most result of the sure to all, merely by the adoption of a most result of the sure to all, merely by the adoption of a most result of the sure to all the sure on Thursday the 28th-you will find it in the third paragraph of my Letter to the Char-

tists.

William Hewitt, Sublisher 16 Gt Windmill St, Haymarkel

VUL. XI. No 572.

to the authorities.

name everything is done.

I remain, Your faithful Friend and

the captain and crew were taken off.

unpurchaseable Representative,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1848.

The anarchy and involved state of the Now, I wrote the above in anticipation of civilised world, arising from an unavoidable

two points—the one upon which he must have A large portion of your subjects have been, have been conversant from practice and prece- or they are afraid to investigate.

dent—there is no great fault to find with the Your Majesty, it is well known, desires the

are circumstantially or positively proved. But the just, the impartial, and the only view that can be taken of the whole case, is this—would the prisoners have been convicted upon the evidence of those instigators and informers plicit that the educated may, at length, fully alone, or would they have been convicted upon comprehend them, for a partial knowledge of

of the society—that this villain called them mental state of those who are attempting to and happiness. a-sovereign from the landlord—and that he sary effects of all being involved in a system communicated the fact IMMEDIATELY after emanating, at an early period, from the igno rant imaginations of our savage and inexpe-Now, was not this hesitating on the part of rienced ancestors.

the authorities, and, but for this villain, would This system by which the world has been ture, and of humanity; a system which ever wretched, demoralising, and a most injurious In so great a national movement as that for classification of society.

I shall now comment upon two portions of the accomplishment of the people's rights, it is These institutions and this classification the Judge's charge to the Jury.

ment, if they had hesitated for one moment in putting the criminal law into force, and vindicating the majesty of the law.

Now with the above I entirely concur, but organisation. But, nevertheless, you must and your Children are deeply injured by its majesty. Chartist body as one of its Executive, and I Its ignorance, injustice, and oppression has

will see that the Chartist Association is re-or- aroused against it even the most docile and ganised and recruited in its original form, as dormant feelings of humanity, in all the sanctioned by the judges of the land, and so nations of the civilised world. construct it that it will be able, without any This statement requires farther explanation.

The system of the world, as far as is known,

of this I am resolved, that neither the quibble self to be what he is, and in consequence that of the law, nor the prejudice of the jury, shall it is just to make each one responsible to the deter me from the advocacy of those principles accidental authorities of the world, for his which I have maintained through life, and belief and actions. which are now becoming the adopted of all This ignorance of the unchanging laws of

nature is the origin of the erroneous idea, "that man is bad by nature"—a natrue given Let me assure you, however, that you have to him by the Great Creating Power of the not yet done with spies and informers, as I am credibly informed, that some whom you Universe.

From this original error emanates all sin and crime, and the irrationality of mankind.

It is to-day the true cause of the anarchy of Europe, and of the insane conduct of all nations and people. Hence the present complicated and involved condition of society, its poverty and disunion, with all the inconsistent and absurd remedies proposed by the States.

To support this fundamental falsehood, it became unavoidable that error should be added to error in principle and practice; and now I dare say I should have received a vast the glaring inconsistencies arising from these amount of very doleful sympathy if I had allinsane absurdities, are daily and hourly prolowed the villain Powell to have placed me in ducing so much evil to every class in every become rational. This change, however, deceived by vain talking, calculated only to the situation to which he has brought poor country, that human nature is everywhere can never be effected until the falsehood on mystify. All men should be engaged in the true cuffey and others: and never lose sight of the aroused against it, and will not longer be which society has been based, shall be openly business of life; that is—to create and distribute fact, that he did his utmost to entrap me, as governed by it, or allow it longer to derange and for ever abandoned, and the true funda- wealth, form character, and govern in the eyinced in his two letters, which I published; the mental faculties of every succeeding geneand, as I before stated, those who have invested ration.

their property in me from a belief not more Public opinion, which governs the world, in my integrity than in my prudence, would now declares that this insane system, so inhave felt more grieved for themselves it jurious to every one, shall be destroyed, root stances for producing and distributing wealth, and country, and superseding them by a gradual their property, vested in the felon, was and branch, and through all its endless misconfiscated to the Government, while he chievous ramifications.

me, I would have blown their brains out. I don't was !—and Barrett, and Baldwinson, and Winter think I made use of such an expression. I don't remember it. It is possible I made use of the expression. If did it was only to throw them off their guard, and I terbottom, that swore against his own brother! may have said so and forgotten it.

Morid.

This transition state will gradually lead to a falsehoo terbottom, that swore against his own brother! brained world.

Seeing that the change is inevitable, that it long permanent and very superior condition crimes. Will be for the high advantage and permanent of society; a state in which all will be trained with the change is inevitable. Now, you will bear in mind that I am not Emmett! and how their wrath swelled, and good of all nations and people, it will prove to from their birth to feel, think, and act ra—which have been latterly perfected, it will falsehood and oppression of the weak by the action.

strong to another of entire truth and justice, in which the weak will be sustained by the and every inferior circumstance of man's all countries, quietly and with foresight, to extend it will be for their nermanent benefit areation. A word about Cuffey, and I have done. I strong, it will be for their permanent benefit creation, which can influence the formation of gradually supersede this system, producing Colne, Barrowsford, Padiham, Bacup, Todmorden,

commission of crime, which has ended in the transportation of some and the misery of so many more?

Towards the close of his address to the Jury, the Judge says:

Towards the Ludge says:

Towards the Commission of crime, which has ended in the that they would be victimised to this false and knowledge, as will qualify the best for all the inhabitants of the Bristol them to live harmoniously in a state of real liberty, equality, and fraternity, or, in other words, in a new state based on truth and hesitation in declaring that I feel more for words, in a new state based on truth and heads the close of the Jury, the Ludge says:

Towards the Commission of crime, which has ended in the that they would be victimised to this false such habits and knowledge, as will qualify the best for all the inhabitants of them to live harmoniously in a state of real liberty, equality, and fraternity, or, in other words, in a new state based on truth and heads the close of his address to the Jury, the Ludge says:

Towards the Commission of crime, which has ended in the that they would be victimised to this false such habits and knowledge, as will qualify the best for all the inhabitants of Europe, and to remember that until all shall be justly treated, no one can be permanently he justly treated, no one can be justly treated, no one can be justly treated, no one can be justly treat Cuffey than for any man that has been vic- justice in which all will be so rationally placed It will be, beyond doubt, for the permanent cuniary business, the following persons were elected In the first place the names of several persons had been mentioned as being present at some of the meetings, who ought to have been called to contradict the accomplices if they were not telling the trath, and yet not one of them had been examined.

The first place the names of several persons had been doubt, for the permanding that, according to age and natural capacity, happiness of every inhabitant of Europe—they will have equal education and condition may scoff, rogues may sneer, spies may swear, far superior to any yet given, and the condition and juries may convict, I tell you that an analysis of every inhabitant of Europe—they will have equal education and condition far superior to any yet given, and the condition and juries may convict, I tell you that an analysis of every inhabitant of Europe—they will have equal education and condition far superior to any yet given, and the condition and juries may convict, I tell you that an analysis of every inhabitant of Europe—they will have equal education and condition far superior to any yet given, and the condition and juries may convict, I tell you that an analysis of every inhabitant of Europe—they will have equal education and condition far superior to any yet given, and the condition and juries may convict, I tell you that an analysis of every inhabitant of Europe—they will have equal education and condition far superior to any yet given, and the condition of the permand they will be so rationary places. Let me ask any professional man, under-honester man does not breathe the breath of or any yet experienced by sovereign or subject general government, emanating from independent of the latter of the taking the defence of the prisoners, whether he life than Cuffey; and that he was appointed at any time in any part of the world, or that dent federative governments, in which local

aware—it having occurred in innumerable own brother to practise a fraud upon the poor derful and impracticable as it must appear to the best qualities of wealth, should be made, the children of the old system of error, sin, and and also for its just distribution. misery, will, like the far more wonderful effects of the electro-magnetic telegraph, be accomplished by very simple means, now everymoral, and practical character, from and before

moral, and practical character, from and before

moral, and practical character, from and before

moral, and practical character, from and before

proved to be the demon of the human racc- overcome by the introduction of truth to sue Secretary,

principle will be to separate the dense popu- then will be evident the folly and wickedness by any district secretary after that date, shall not lations of cities and towns, and unite them arising from the present insane divisions of Eu. be considered valid. in scientific, manageable masses, to accom- rope into different languages and opposing in- 4th.—That it shall be imperative upon each dis-Now, I wrote the above in anticipation of civilised world, arising from an unavoidable the Judge's or the Attorney General's comprogress to a superior condition of human life, which under these arrangements, may be life and property, and wasting the labour trains in his district, on or before Monday, the 23rd greatly simplified and improved. These masses of all. to be so arranged in new situations, that Then there will be no Germany, France, every inferior and hurtful circumstance Italy, Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Bel shall be carefully excluded, and those only be gium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, &c., or

combined which experience has proved to be Great Britain. It will be Europe and Eurosuperior. This is the system, in principle and practice, without the slightest necessity for standing which your Majesty's Royal Father-if he had armies or ecclesiastic establishments, now the lived to come to the throne of these realms- force and fraud by which nations and indivihad pledged himself to use his utmost efforts duals are divided and kept in hatred to each the meetings on the 23rd inst., on or before the

ties are now vainly attempting to gain the rangements of slavery.

Same results.

What miseries what I hope it is destined that his daughter, in human faculties and means, have these insane ing officers. the person of the Queen of the British empire divisions of languages and names produced! pires—shall reign over it when this change— now producing throughout Europe! the greatest physical and mental change that the world has yet known or humanity ima-gined—shall be accomplished, and all the old prophesies and predictions be fulfilled to the of Europe now a grievous sufferer by these use-

very letter of their sayings. This will be the greatest of all miracles ever like, opposition, and contests? wrought for man, and which nature, or the Talk of German unity—of Italy being God of nature, is now, in the fulness of time, united-of peace between these opposing forcing upon humanity for its permanent good names—when all from birth are trained in prin-

By this change the ignorance, crimes, dis- the earth remaining dry when the clouds pour union, and misery, produced by the various continued rain upon it. Remove the universal contending superstitions of the world, by pri- cause of disunion, and all minor causes—as those vate property, ill-devised family arrange of language, artificial names, and localities, are ments, and a wretchedly-ignorant classification made to be—will soon cease, and be no more of society—all destructive of rationality—will remembered, except as the period of the be superseded by other arrangements, based past follies of the irrational existence of huon truth, that will ensure permanent progres- manity. sive prosperity to all nations and people, with ever increasing intelligence, goodness, and happiness.

Were the subject at this crisis not all-impor- for ever in vain until the primary cause of distant, it would be necessary to apologise for the union among the human race shall be eradilength of this letter-but even another letter cated, root and branch, out of society. When will scarcely suffice to explain the full import this shall be done, universal peace will be a of the last paragraph, denouncing the causes necessary consequence. It will be then easily of the ignorance, disumon, and crimes, so pre-valent in all countries, with the total want of Let, then, all intelligent and good charity and goodness among every sect of reli- women—as far as the present irrational system

The institutions of sectarian religions united goodness being formed-now exert all their inwith a most ignorant and injurious classifica- fluence to remove out of society the great evil tion of society and ill-advised family arrangements, including private property, have been hypocrisy, disunion, and crime, with all their

Secretary: W. Astill, Church-gate — Leicester. insanely taught to the world, as being the endless miseries. Remove this cause, and wars foundation of all virtue and goodness, and will cease-poverty will nowhere exist-ignowithout which the earth would be filled with rance will rapidly disappear—crimes will be robbers and murderers, and all manner of unknown-truth alone will be the language of

wickedness. This instruction has been a gross imposition apon human weakness.

Man may be taught, most conscientiously, to believe any absurdity most true, or the only as members of the same family, where most valuable truths to be abominable false- ever they may be, cordially united in all sincehoods; and thus has he been hitherto in- rity, to promote each other's knowledge, excelstructed, and made to become irrational in his lence, and happiness. feelings, thoughts, and actions.

And, at this day, he has been taught to call good evil, and evil good—and hence, the confusion of all nations, and the cause of all asking, "Who will show us any good?"

These profound, yet all-important subjects have been hitherto tabooed by the ignorance and prejudice of the human race. Their value for the creation of universal goodness, intelligence, and happiness, shall be explained in the succeeding communication.

With respect for the high, and, at this crisis, most important, station in which an extraordinary combination of circumstances has placed your Majesty, I remain,

Your Majesty's faithful subject ROBERT OWEN. London, 28th Sept., 1848.

PRESENT AND FUTURE STATE OF EUROPE.

The anarchy of Europe, and the confusion and violence of all parties are daily increasing. The transition state is urgently required to calm men's minds, and to prepare them to should now know the truth and be no longer can never be effected until the falsehood on mystify. All men should be engaged in the true Secretary; George Barnett, 177, High-streetmental principles shall be adopted.

The transition state is to lead to this change only by gradually abandoning all the existing of principle, and to a practice in conformity; inferior arrangements which felsehood and igthat is, to an entirely new arrangement of circum- norance have everywhere created both in town forming character from birth, and local, and new creation of superior circumstances, which general governing, and to effect these in a may now be effected with incalculable advanmanner greatly superior to any practiced in tages to all in every country, and with less than these departments even in any part of the a tenth of the capital and labour required to

This transition state will gradually lead to a falsehood, and its necessary oppressions and isting to express a falsehood in look, word, or and constructed to produce, in practice, vic

one inferior quality in one individual, be most and re-producing evil continually, for another Skipton, Hebden bridge. a source of perpetual pleasure and happiness. | more fully explained.

To answer this question with knowledge, it is necessary only to consider what will be per-

officers of the locality:—W. H. Hyatt, treasurer; C.J. Clark, secretary; J. Dyer, scrutineer; H. Fick, Thomas Hall, A. H. Browing, J. Fowler, and J. Marsh—committee. The following was then agreed to:—'That this branch meet every Monday even-1st. That it should, as speedily as practicable without violence, become one people, with one language and one interest, having one MAIDSTONE.—At the usual weekly meeting of this branch, Mr Richard Casingham was e'eoted to recould consistently with his duty, allow any party present at those secret meetings to offer from the implicit confidence that those of his system of falsehood, disunion, deception, and without any of the inherent evils of elections. 2nd. That the best arrangements for permanently producing the greatest amount of

3rd. That permanent arrangements should

sequently, the result would be the removal of the witness from the witness box to the dock? Some men may be philanthropic and devoted, but few are sufficiently so to jeopardise themselves upon the mere probability of serving others. Such was the language of Baron Platt on Saturday the 30th. Now hear mine, written of Saturday the 30th. Now hear mine, written sequences and sequences are sufficiently so to jeopardise themselves. Such was the language of Baron Platt on Saturday the 30th. Now hear mine, written sequences are sufficiently so to jeopardise themselves. Such was the language of Baron Platt on Saturday the 30th. Now hear mine, written sequences are sufficiently so to jeopardise themselves. Such was the language of Baron Platt on Saturday the 30th. Now hear mine, written of the removal of all governments and before the witness-box to the dock? Ship was abandance of the crew of the ship of sequences are sufficiently so to jeopardise themselves. The barge Cadmer, which arrived yesterday morning, brought in the societies of such numbers as will, in the best which arrived yesterday morning, brought in the societies of such numbers as will, in the best societies of such numbers as will, in the best societies of such numbers as will, in the best such at a soon as its advantages can be made known to the public, in peace, and with pleasure to all, merely by the adontion of a most of the command of all governments and before the command of all governments and before the command of all governments and before the command of all governments and birth, for every one.

Shipwerk.—The St John, 48. 16.; Nothingham, per Mr Rider, as per Sraa, September 24th, to October the the command of all governments and birth, for every one.

This, the most mighty, magnificent, glo-surfacent, soon the people.

This, the command of all governments and before the command of all governments and birth, for every one.

Ath. That these arrangements should be united, to be th

ing, at half-past seven o'clcck.'

at the forthcoming Convention.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES.

The Board of Directors having decided upon holding a Conference at Birmingham, on Monday, October 30th, they have to call the attention of the various branches to the following rules in the no-

mination and election of delegates :--1st.—That meetings of branches shall be beld between Monday next, the 9th inst, and Monday, 16th, for the purpose of nominating candidates.

2nd.—That it shall be competent for any two members to propose a candidate at a branch meeting, but the name of the candidate who receives the highest number of votes at the branch meeting only, shall be sent to the district secretary.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

peans, without any absurd opposing division-

ciples of disunion :- as well may men talk of

Well-meaning men and women may hold a

Congress in favour of universal peace, in Brus-

sels, or elsewhere; but such meetings will be

Let, then, all intelligent and good men and

of falsehood can admit of intelligence and

-class, and sect, and party, and country, with

their natural death, and men will be known

ception, to unite Germany, or Italy, or France,

Before nations can be united, the cause of

and then the otherwise eternal difference

between aristocracy and democracy, between

language, and local names, will cease. Then

Cobden and Mr Disraeli, M. Thiers and M.

numerable opposing individuals over Europe

and America, become united and advocate the

alone make all good, intelligent, truthful, prosperous, united, and happy.

But until society shall thus descend to the

root of the evil and utterly destroy it, the talk of

these statesmen will have as much effect, and

no more, towards ameliorating the permanent

It is time that the population of the world

best manner, a practice which can be accomplished

continue the present insane system of gross

With the discoveries—physical and mental

Pational Land Company.

present the members of the several branches com-

Chartist Intelligence.

prising the district to which Maidstone may belong

ROBERT OWEN.

a rookery.

to attempt to empty the sea with a sieve.

3rd.—That all such nominations shall be sent by branch secretaries to district secretaries, on or before Thursday, 19th inst. Any nomination received

may have been received by him, in accordance with 5th.—That meetings of branches shall be held on Monday, the 23rd inst., for the purpose of making

an election from the list of candidates, which will have been by that time forwarded by district to branch secretaries for such purpose. 6th .- That branch secretaries shall communicate

to introduce into these islands, and throughout the British empire. This would have been a far better mode than through the violence of universal deception. Nor yet will there be and defective measures by which various par custom-houses or passports, or any such artaries should be themselves candidates, it will then be the duty of the members to appoint other and What miseries, what crimes, what waste of disinterested persons to perform the duty of return-

8th.—That each district shall bear the expense —the most extended and powerful of all em- What divisions, crimes, and miseries are they of its own delegate to the Conference, as well as all expenses of his election.

9th.—Branches not enumerated in the following Of what real benefit have these divisions list of districts will vote in that district, the district ever been to any individual? Who is, to-day, of towns of which may be nearest to them. benefitted by them? Is not every inhabitant 10th .- Where districts have to return two delegates, branches can nominate two candidates. less, insane, disuniting, artificial causes of dis-

NORTHAMPTON DISTRICT. Secretary; William Munday, Silver-atreet— Peterborough, Wellinborough, Kettering, Thrap-

COVENTRY DISTRICT. Secretary; William Hosier, Coach and Horses Yard, Much Park-atreet—Warwick, Leamington, Daventry, Long Buckly, Stoney Stratford, Newport Pagnell.

OXFORD DISTRICT. Secretary; John Bridgewater, Paradise quare—Banbury, Minster Lovel, Witney, High Wycombe O'Connorville.

SWINDON DISTRICT. Secretary; David Morrison, 2. Bath street, New Town—Newbury, Reading, Wootton Bastett, De-vizes, Bradford (Wilts), Trowbridge. Frome, Salisbury, Market Lavington.

SHEFFIELD DISTRICT. Secretary; George Cavill, 33, Queen-street—Sheffield, Rotherham, Donoaster, Barnsley, Worsbro

NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT. Secretary; James Sweet, Goose-gate-Newtingham, Newark, Mansfield, Sutton in Ashfield, Carrington, New Radford, East Retford. DERBY DISTRICT:

Secretary; W. Crabtree, Rotten-row-street-Der'y,

Mount Sorrell, &c. MANCHESTER DISTRICT (Two Members). Secretary; William Foster, 12, Alice street, Davonshire-street-Halme, Newton Heath, Middleton, the world—charity will be pure and universal Eceles, Salford: WIGAN DISTRICT.

all their criminal disuniting influences, will die Secretary; Thomas Sinolair, Duke-street-Lamberhead-green, Warrington, Birkenhead, Liverpool. PRESTON DISTRICT. Secretary; James Brown, 71, Park-street—Preston, Chor ley, Lancaster, Clitheroe.

BOLTON DISTRICT. All attempts, with the present ill-formed secretary; William Pickvance, 18, Duncan-street Bolton, Bury, Heywood, Leigh, Ratcliffe Bridge. mind based on falsehood and early-trained de-BLACKBURN DISTRICT.

or Great Britain and Ireland, are as vain as to attempt to empty the sea with a sieve.

Secretary; Mr Newbigging, 54, Threstle-strest, Blackburn—Haslingden, Accrington, Oswald-TEIGNMOUTH DISTRICT. disunion between individuals must be removed, Secretary; James Edwards, Hat manufacturer-

Teignmouth, Truro, Plymouth, Totness, Newton Abbott, Exeter. TIVERION DISTRICT.

Secretary; Henry Land, Prospect place—Tiverton, Barnstaple, Bridgewater, South Molton, Collumpton, Wellington, Taunton. will Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, Mr BRISTOL DISTRICT. Louis Blanc, General Cavaignac and Prince Secretary; The Secretary of the Bristol Branch-Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and the other in-

Bath, Merthyr Tydvill, Newport, Abergavenny, Monmouth. CHELTENHAM DISTRICT. same simple principles and practices which can Secretary; Charles Hyett, Park-end, Queen-street

-Gloucester, Cirencester, Stow-on-the Wold, Up-ton-on Severn, Lowbands, Snig's End. WORCESTER DISTRICT.
Secretary; James Harding, City Arms-Kidder-

minster, Pershore, Bromsgrove, Stourbridge, Malvern. BRADFORD DISTRICT. condition of nations, as the cawing of rooks in Secretary; John Smith, 2, Thomas-street, Man-

chester-road-Idle, Otley, Clayton West, Bramhope. LEFDS DISTRICT. Secretary; William Hewitt, Chapel street-Leeds Armby, Holbeck

HULL DISTRICT. Selby, York, Scarborough, Grantham. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT (Two Members). Secretary; Mr Nisbett, 10, Gibson-street-Newcastle-on-Tyne, Windy Nook, North and South Shields, Carlisle, Sunderland, Durham, Bishopswearmouth, Essington-lane, Thornley, Hexham,

BILSTON DISTRICT. Secretary; William Furnival, Holloway's-build-ings.—Dudley, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Wednesbury, Smethwick.

Hartlepool, Cockermouth.

BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT. Secretary; Charles Goodwin, 19, Darwen. street. STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES DISTRICT. Secretary; Henry Foster, Etruria.— Hanley, Longton, Burslem, Crewe, Congleton. STOCKPORT DISTRICT.

ASHTON DISTRICT.

Secretary; James Taylor, Turner-lane,—Ashton, Stalybridge, Mottram, Glossop, Duckinfield, Mossley, Droylsden. BURNLEY DISTRICT.

Secretary; Mr Henry Smith. Curzon-street .-

RCCHDALE DISTRICT. Secretary; Edward Mitchel, 55, Cheetham-street, Rochdale, Oldham, Hollenwood, HALIFAX DISTRICT.

Secretary; J. S. Anderson, Black Ledge, Keighley, Elland, Sowerby, Wakefield. HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT.

Secretary; Mr Stead, at Cook's and Co's.-Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Littletown, Holmfirth. WINCHESTER DISTRICT. Secretary; George Sturges, Hair-dresser, Upper Buck street—Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Jersey, Southampton, Gosport, Blandford.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT. Secretary; Georgo Giles, 23, Victoria street— Brighton, Chatham, Maidstone, Tonbridge Welts, Lewes, Merton, Crayford, Dover, Dork-

ing, do. CHELMSFORD DISTRICT.

Secretary; Mr Dawsett, Old Royal Oak Inn-Romford Braintree, Bury St. Edmund's, Colchester, Ipswich, Brightlingsea. NORWICH DISTRICT.

Secretary; Mr R. A. Clark, 98, Potter Gate-Wisbeach, Lynn, Ely, Brandon, Yarmouth, Cambridge.

LONDON DISTRICT.—Two Members. Secretary; James Grassby, No. 8, Noah's Ark-court, Stangate.—London, Greenwich, Stratford, Hammersmith, Chelsea, and Woolwich.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW DISTRICT. Secretary; Duncan Sherrington, Romford street, Bridge Town.—Greenock, Alexandria, Kilmanicok, Paisley, Barrhead, Hamilton, Campsio, Sinlithgow, Falkirk, and Denny.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT

THOMAS CLARK, Cor. Sec.

TION) the main causes of Billousness, Nervousness, Liver Complaints, Nervous Hesdaches, Noisesin the Head aver complaints, Nervous Hesdaches, Noissain the Head and Ears, Pains in almostevery part of the Body, Heart-burn, Low Spirits, Spasms, Spieen, &c., effectually ge-hoved from the system, by a permanent restoration of the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without parging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, by DU BARRY AND CO.'S REVALENTA

ARABICA FOOD. (The only Food which does not turn acid upon, or distend, a weak stomach, and a three-penny meal of which saves four times the value in other Peod; hence effecting a saving instead of causing an expense.)

Imperial Ukase-Russian Consulate-General in Great Britain. — London, the 2nd of December, 1847. — The Consul-General has been ordered to inform Messrs Du Barry and Co., that the pewders (the Revalenta Arabica) they had inclosed in their petition to his Majesty the Emperor, have, by imperial permission been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

Stepleford Park, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire,

June, 19th, 1848.—Sir,—I have taken the Revalenta

Food for the last ten days, and bag to tender you my most grateful thanks for your kind advice; the benefit I have derived in so short a time is very far beyond my expectations: the pain at the pit of the stomach quite left mentertaking your food three days, and the effect on the bowels has also been very favourable; I feel much less pain in my head, back and legs. I sleep much better and feel refreshed from it. My appetite is much better.
I shall continue the Food and think it will restore me to health again. I heartily thank you for your kind attention, and shall take every opportunity of recommending this excellent Food to any one that may be suffering from the same complaint, &c. -I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant, Morgan Stickland, at the Earl

of Harberough's. 50, Holborn, London, 22nd Dcc. 1847.—Dear Sir. have much pleasure in informing you that I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Ara-

bica.—A. G. Harris (Optician.)

Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.—....

Forthe last five years I have been in a most deplarable chank you most sincerety, not only for oringing this in-valuable aliment to my notice, but for other kind advice given me as to diet, &c.—(Rev.) Thomas Minster. (Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire.)

3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1817.— Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the

person for whom the former quantity was procured, has derived a very great beacht from its use; distressing symptoms of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with sonfidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers.—I am, Gentlemen, very truly yours, James Shorland, late Surgeon

3, Sidney-terrace, heading, Berks, January 9th, 1848. except that it did not pit on pressure, but was a firm elastic swalling. After a few days' use of the Revalenta, this unnatural tumefaction subsided; the integumenta became universally soft and pliable, and every unplea-sant feeling in this respect was removed......J. Shorland,

ate Surgeon, 95th Reg.
21, Broad-street, Golden square, London, Nov. 26th. 1847.—(Details of nineteen years' dyspepsia, with its consequent horrors in infinite variety, and the effects of three-weeks' diet on Revalenta Food) I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c. -142.

11, Victoria-terrace, Salford, Manchester, Jan. 2, 1848.

The benefits I have derived therefrom, in so short a space of time, have exceeded my most sanguine expectations, &c. — John Mackay.
Winslow, Bucks, Jan. 22. 1848.—I found it to be simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing goed to my own and others functional disorders.—Yours,

dear sir, very truly, (Rev.) Charles Kerr (of Great Harwood).—A Mons. Du Barry.

9. Antiqua-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 1843.—I am happy to be enabled to say that I have derived very considerable benefit from the use of it.—Arthur Macarthur.

Straing, Jan 31, 1848.—Dear Sir,—The Revalenta Ara-

bica has been of immense service to me.-William 72 Leeds street, Liverpool, Feb. 7th, 1848 -Thanks to the Revalenta Food, I have been entirely relieved in a very short time from the most distressing symptoms of Indigestion, Low Spirits, Despondency, &c., and which

for two years had resisted the most active treatment, &c. High-street, Maryport, Cumberland: May 18, 1848.-Gentlemen,-It is now three weeks since I tried your 'Revalenta Arabica,' and I am happy to say that it has had the desired effect, in restoring me to health again, &c.

-Anthony Kitchen. Wymondham, Norfolk, May 10, 1848 .- Gentlemen,am happy to inform you, that through the Divine blessing apon the Revalenta Arabica Food, I am much better, although I have taken it only four or five days. I can safely say that it has had a better effect upon the stomach and bowels, than all the medicine I have taken for the last four months. I have had the advice and attendance of one physician and four surgeons, but none of them have been able to do so much for me as has been done in so short a time by the 'Revalenta Arabica Food.'-Robert

Woodbine, builder, &c .- MessrDu Barry and Co. Athol. street, Pertb, May 2nd, 1848.—Some time has now elapsed since the lady (who had been an invalid for thirteen years), for whom I procured your Arabica Food has been using it daily as directed, and I am happy to say that it has produced the most salutary change in her sys tem, &c.—Ĵames Porter.

St Andrew-street, Hertford, 1st June 1848 .- The Revalenta Arabica Food has done me a most considerable deal of good,—O. Reeve. AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE REVALENTA

ARABICA.
Agents in London: Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent street; and Fortnum, Masen, and Co., 181 and 182, Pic-

Discovered, grown, and imported by Dv Barra and Co.,
75, New Bond Street, London.
In canisters of 1th at 4s 6d; 4th at 11s, 10th at 22s; super-refined quality, 1\frac{1}{2}th at 11s; 4th 22s; and 5th 33s.; suitably packed for all climates. ters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of Post-Office or Banker's orders, carriage free to any Bailroad Station connected with London; and to any Port in Scotland or Ireland connected with London by Steam or Sailing Vessels. Shipments abroad at-** THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

A Popular Treatise on 'Indigestion and Constipation, entitled 'The Natural Regenerator of the Digestive Or. gans without medicine' by Du Barry and Co., forwarded by them post free, on receipt of letter stamps for 8d, People's Copy; or 2s, Court Copy.

The extensive practice of Messra R. and L. PERRY and Serr work, entitled, two SILENT FRIEND, (one hundred and twenty-five thousand capies of which have been sold), and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to assume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is hereby cautioned that such persons are not in connected with the firm of R. and L. PERRY and Co., of London, who do not visit the Provinces, and are only to to consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establish-ment, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

Illustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on Steel. On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, an Impediments to Marriage.

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in postage stamps.
THE SILENT FRIEND; medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the conse-quences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserrations on the married state and the disqualifications vations on the married state and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-raw; Hanney 68, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichberne, street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Saimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Arrell street Classon. I Priestly Lord street and T.

Larket-place, Manchester. Partthe First s dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second

Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram,

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by ever indulgence of the passions and by the pracsa he was not like the same man since he had taken to great shirst, the violent pains in his body, taken together near in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence of clothing of a superior kind, a packet with the fact that he died in forty four hours after his of rose powder, and a note, written in an elegant first seizure, are circumstances all in the highest degree presumptive of death from arsenic. Dizzliness from the companying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eraptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes disease of the bones, gonorrhæa, gleet, stricure, oce are shown to depend on this sause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect Wither in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, we shown to be the prevalence of the Piers. or in the treatment, we shown to be the prevalence of the in the treatment, which sooner or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in the most frightful stage, not only on the individual stage, not only on the individual the bear administered in a handkerchief, and the continued very sick, and after being sick two or three times he want in the most frightful stage, not only on the individual the bear administered in a handkerchief, and the continued very sick, and after being sick two or three times he want in the bear administered in a handkerchief, home. From that time he continued very sick, and after being sick two or three times he want in the bear administered in a handkerchief, home. From that time he continued very sick, some fell down with a tremendous crash, burying four of which his life. The Coroner was about to against his nostrils. Several similar robberies have the worken of which has been effected during the least of Sheffield, and which runs across the floor of chieffield, and which is supplied to the individual the bear administered in a handkerchief, home. From that time he continued very sick, some fell down with a tremendous crash, burying four of which his been effected during the least week.

This roar is illustrated by sale of the previous extended by the near of the previous extended by the near of the previous extended by the supplied to have been administered in a handkerchief, home. From that time he continued very sick, some fell down with a tremendous crash, burying four of which his been effected and which is supplied to have been administered in a handkerchief, home. From that time he continued very sick, some fell down with a tremendous crash, burying four of was about to was also violently purged. The supplied to have been administered in a handkerchief, home. From that time he continued which is supplied to have been administered in a handkerchief, home. From that the continued was a sound to the workmen, only one of whom has escaped w teen coloured engravings.

Part the Fourth

Part the Fifth
Li devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of dife, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary laddleence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic:

eands of cases. To these persons who are prevented en-ering the married state by the consequences of early reors, it is avaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or feur uantities in one for 35s. uantities in one fer 33s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from venereal centamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such ascruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the threat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely determive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Frice 11s. and 83s. per bettle.

The 51. cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Besence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; whereby there is a saving of 11.122., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 51.

PERRY'S PERIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of genorrhosa, cleat, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price is. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

Consultation fee, if by letter, 1L.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of

Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, frem eleven to two, and from five to eight; on London, frem eleven to two, and from five to eight; en Sundays from eleven to one.

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FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY. Extract of a Letter from Mr William Gardner, of Hanging Haughton, Northamptonshire, dated September 14th, 1847. To Professor Holleway.

SIE,—I before informed you that my wife had been supped three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their the water has now poon and a seem mercy.

seems, which is a great mercy.

WILLIAM GARDNER.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Extract of a Letter from J. K. Hoydon, dated 78, Kingstreet, Sydney, New South Wales, the 20th September
1847. lo Professor Holloway.

Su.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an emisent merchant and agriculturalist, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on 3, Sidney-terrace, heading, first, Linuary 3th, 1848.

The patient is above fifty years of age, of a full habit of body. Previous to her commencing its use she was affected, among other symptoms, with a peculiar fulness and distension of the skin over the whole body; the impression conveyed being that of general Anassarca, the impression conveyed being that of general Anassarca, the impression conveyed being that of general Anassarca, the man for welfastic swelling. After a few days use of the Revalenta, this unnatural tumefaction subsided; the integumenta the londing of a full to the patient is above fifty years of age, of a full list, and also a magistrate of this tewn, called on me on case:—A lady called and purchased a 2s. 9d. box, and dawaged by fire and water; contents supposed to be observed that she had heard a good character of them are insured in the Phoe ix. Fire Office. Ditto, back insurance in the londing of the standard and purchased a 2s. 9d. box, and dawaged by fire and water; contents supposed to be observed that she had heard a good character of them and was determined to give them a trial, having suffered for years from an asthmatic cough, and spent pounds on other medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the same lady called and purchased a 2s. 9d. box, and dawaged by fire and was determined to give them a trial, having suffered for years from an asthmatic cough, and spent pounds on other medicals aid, his disorder being an affection of the same lady called and purchased a 2s. 9d. box, and dawaged by fire and was determined to give them a trial, having suffered that one of the was determined to give them a trial, having suffered to give them a trial, having suffered to give them a good character of them insured in the Phoe ix Fire Office. Ditto, because in the londing and spent of the same and was determined to give them a good character of them insured in the londing and spent of the same and trial, having suffered to give them a good character of them insured in the londing and spen three months under the care of one of the best surgeons, that been completely cured by them.—merely one 2s. 9d. and removal. Ditto, Mr Mark Evans, hairdresser; without any good resulting from the treatment; the man box. 7 Other instances are from time to time occurring, damage by water, &c. No. 418, Mr Gallon, premises, then in despair used your pills and ointment, and much to his own and Mr Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now, this Games, July 28, 1847.

urprising cure was effected in about ten days. J. R. HEYDON, (Signed)

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST.

(Signed) . WILLIAM BROWNS. A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister, at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845.

Fo Professor Hollowsy. Str.—The pills which I requested you to send me were or a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy an natural, and he is increasing daily and strong. (Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, date
Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:—

To Professor Holloway.

Sin,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility my thanking you before this time for your politene nding me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all ever the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the cintment, in case any of my family should ever require either.
Your most obliged and obedient servant,

Signed) These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints .-Billous Complaints Female Irregu- Scrofula, or King larities Evil Ague Asthma Sore Throats Secondary Sym

Blotches on Skin Cont **Bowel Complaints** Headacho Indigestion Constipation Inflammation Jaundice the Bowel Consumption Lumbago Debility Dropsy Dysentery Piles Rhematism

Ulcers Liver Complaints Venereal Affec tions Worms, all kinds Weakness, from Retention of Urine whatever cause Feyers of allkinds Stone and Gravel &c., &c. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 24

lized world, at the following prices :- 1s. 1id., 2s. 9d., 4s. 5d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guldance of patients in every disorder are stixed to each box.



THE BEST ABT M WORLD. PARR'S

toms

Tumours.

Tic Douloreux

LIFE PILLS.

This medicine has been before the British public only a few years, and perhaps in the annals of the world was never seen success equal to their progress; the virtues of this Medicine were at once acknowledged wherever tried, and recommendation followed recommendation; hundered had soon to acknowledge that Pans's Life Pills had eaved them, and were loud in their praise. The startling facts that were continually brought before the public at smoore any projudice which some may have felt; the continual good which resulted from their use spread their fame far and wide, at this moment there is scarcely a centry on the face of the globe which has not heard of their benefits, and have sought for supplies, whatever the fittings which are adapted to 126 baths of different classes, eighty-six washing tubs, with all the ferrit classes, eighty-six washing tubs, with all the This medicine has been before the British public enly a Canada, India, and even China, have had immense quan-

thies shipped to their respective countries, and with the same result as in England - Universal Seeb.

Communicated by Mr John Heaton, Leeds.

Gentlemen, --I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of Pann's Live. Pills: to enumerate the cases would be a task too for-midable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of LIFE PILLS, for LIFE Pills they were to him, they had done him so much good in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma. another said they were WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD;

as he was not like the same man since he had taken

other. A very respectable female said her husband had been A very respectable female said her husband had been selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means afflicted above two years, and had tried many, things, by which these effects may be remedied, and full and but since he had taken PARR's LIFE PILLS he was quite ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of You will please send immediately, thirty-six dozen boxes at 1s. 11d., and six dozen at 2s. 9d.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
7, Briggate, Leeds. John Hraton.
Communicated by Mr W. WHITE, Agent for Circu.

were not subdued until property valued at several and while I live I shall bless the name of you and your thomsand nounds was totally consumed. The first hand and of the property valued at several this statement of facts whether deceased took anything and of an average height of twenty feet from the property and of the prope

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE,

PERFECT FREEDOM PRON COUGHS, n Ten Minutes after use, and a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by

LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from 'all 'ranks of society, in all quarters of the world, the following have been just re-MORE CURES OF ASTUMATIC CONGUS. ASTHMA, &c., IN DORCHESTER

Gentlemen, "The greatly increased demand by persons of all classes in this town and neighbourhood for Dr Locock's Wafers, is one of the strongest proofs of their excellence, and that they are peculiarly adapted for the relief and cure of pulmonary affections. They have been or singular senent in innumerable cases of cough, but principally their extraordinary efficacy has shown itself in asthmatic cases, whether recent or of long standing. As your appointed agent in this town, I have g reat pleatin bearing the above testimony, and in confirmation of my statement, I have the names of individuals to whom reference can be made, (Signed) James Proup, Chemist.

Oct. 23rd 1847. of singular benefit in innumerable cases of cough, but

VESSEL OF THE LUNGS, COUGH, &c., IN

Extract of a letter from H. Huntley, Esq., 12, Albion-terrace, Old Tiverton-road, Exeter. Gentlemen,—I ruptured a blood-vessel of the lungs about three months since, and a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried everything that my surgeon, friends.

CURES OF ASTHMATIC COUGHS, &c., IN YEOVIL From Mr Ince Camis, Medicine Warehouse, opposite

Stuckey's Bank, Yeovil. Gentlemen, As a proof of the excellence of 'Dr Lo-cock's Pulmonic Wafers,' I may mention the following case:—A lasy called and purchased a 2s. 9d. box, and

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. Frem Mr Edward Page, Director of the Choir and Organist of St Peter's Catholic Church, Leamington :-

duty to generally recommend it, as I am convinced that all persons will find immense benefit from the general and persevering use of it, and I shall be happy to answer.

Death. any inquiries .- I am, gentlemen, yours, &c., EDWARD PACE, Royal Learnington Spa. The particulars of many handred cures may be had

from every agent throughout the Kingdom, and en the Continent: Dr Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They azve a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 14d, 259d; and 11s per box.
AGENTS—BA SELVA & Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street,
Lendon. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Unprincipled persons (Chemists and others) prepare Counterfeits of this popular remedy. Purchasers are herefore cautiened net to purchase any Wafers unless! Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp entside each Box; without which all are counterfeits and an imposition.

Metropolitan Intelligence.

MARYLEBONE VESTRY. - ABANDONMENT OF THE committee had an interview with the metropolitan following conclusions:police commissioners, who freely admitted the injustice and non-necessity of the increased rate of £4,000. that being the excess beyond what the parish was rated to for the year, and beyond what the ratepayers were led to believe would be required. The commissioners kindly consented waiving their demand for the excess, until the collection of the rate next year. But, as the commissioners had no alternative but to obey the law and enforce the high rate Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable the committee recommended the vestry to petition bruggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civithe legislature to give to the police commissioners the power of taking a less sum than the sixpenny rate, -Mr Garnet moved the adoption of the report, and expressed a determination to resist, by every constitution of this readily dissolves arsenio in all its forms, and i tutional means, the increase of the police rate, as it was unjust and unnecessary .- Mr Michie seconded the motion, which after some discussion was carried,

and the vestry adjourned. ST MARYLEBONE BATHS AND WA'H HOUSES .- LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.—The foundation stone of ing, in the presence of the commissioners, members of the vestry, and the official parties connected with the undertaking. In the absence of the Rev. Dr Sory, the rector, the ceremony of laying the stone was performed by John Frederick Stanford, Eeq., of Foley-house, Portland-place (one of the commissioners), the silver trowel having been furnished for the occasion by Mr Best, one of the members of the St Marylebone vestry. The building will adjoin the St Marylebone County Court, and its architectural improved appliances for drying, ironing, &c., besides blishment of the kind in London, and cannot fail of in the following terms :population.

protected it amply rewarded.

who were sleeping in the house adjoining the vestry. an immense demand for it; and there is no country or port in the world where it will not speedily become an article efextensive traffic and general utility, as it may be had recourse to in all cases of sickness, with confidence in its simplicity, and in it power to produce relief.

apeedily the roof fell in with a crash. For a minute or two it had the effect of damping the violence of the Braidwood :- Wesleyan Chapel, Liverpool-road, Islington, burned out with the exception of chapelkeepers' house, and vestry adjoining. Insured in the Sun Fire-office. The school at the back of ditto exertions the flames were eventually subdued, but not before much property was totally destroyed. Subjeined is the official report of damage:—No 417, Strand, Mr Sheppard, beer shop keeper, groundfloor and staircase burned out, part of roof off, and the whole of the front and back floors very seriously damaged by fire and water : contents supposed to be considerable damage to back part of house by fire and water. Insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Fire

Office. The origin of fire is unknown: FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER .- On Tuesday Mr.

probincial Intelligence.

THE ALLEGED POISONING IN ESSEX. VERDICT: RAMSEY .- The adjourned investigation into the which has prevailed in this part of the county, was held on Monday week last, at the Nelson Head,

called was. Mr John Bird, surgeon.—On Thursday, the 21st himself. Rosert I of September last, I delivered to Professor Taylor, at of, has since died. his laboratory, at Guy's Hospital, the contents of the the words 'DR Leeen's WAFERS' appear in White stomach of the deceased Nathaniel Button. They were contained in four jars and three bottles.

Ramsey, before William Codd, Esq, the coroner

Professor Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, submitted a report, in which he stated that on Thursday, Sept. time in the body, but lost from putrefaction by long 21st, he received from the last witness the following interment. They did not, therefore, feel justified in ar icles for examination and analysis - 1. The coming to the conclusion that the deceased had died ject in view have been made by the Alnwick freemen stomach and the in estines. 2. The liver. 3. A a natural death. They would like to return a verportion of the skin taken from over the stomach. 4. dict which would leave the case open, in the event returned a favourable auswer. Earth taken from the grave. 5. Liquid taken from of the coroner being able to obtain any further FATAL OCCURRENCE—A me PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE POLICE RATE .- Mr the region of the liver. 6. Liquid from the grave evidence. Flood read a report of the committee appointed to and coffin. .: Having minutely examined, analysed, prevent the increased poor rate being enforced. The and tested these articles, the professor drew up the

1. That no arsenic existed in any part of the body of the deceased submitted for analysis. 2. That notwith standing this result, arsenic may have been present in the body at the time of death, and this may have disappeared after the long period of four years' burial, by rea son of putrefaction, leading to the entire destruction of the stomach and intestines, and in consequence of water having penetrated to the interior of the coffin. 3. Admitting that arsenic was really present in the body at the time of death, its entire absence after four years' interment easily admits of explanation under the special circumstances of this case. The principal product of putrefaction after loog periods is ammonia (bartshora). water be present, the arsenio may be thus entirely drained away and loat. 4. In those cases in which arsenic has been discovered in bodies after long interment, the stomach has either been preserved by the effect of the poi son, or it has become dried by the withering up (mumthis valuable institution was laid, on Tuesday morn nic has thus become fixed in a solid state in the remification) of the body in a very dry grave. The arsemains, It may then be easily detected. In the present case none of these conditions existed. 5. A person may die from the effects of arsenic, and yet no portion of the poison be found in the stomach and bowels, although examined soon after death. This is liable to happen when the dose has not been large (although sufficient to kill) and when the vomiting and purging have been very violent. In this way all the poison except that which has been absorbed may be thrown off, 6 The entire Absence of arsenic from the liver does not prove that this organ may not have contained some at the time of death. design, which was selected from the numerous plans is at all times small, and the state of putrefaction in The quantity which is deposited in the liver by absorption which this ergan was found after four years' burial would account for its entire loss, 7. That, from the chemical examination of the viscers, there is nothing to show that death was caused by polson, and the entire destruction of the viscera by putrefaction renders it im. possible to say whether there was inflammation or any other disease to account for the death of the deceased,

The Coroner then requested Professor Taylor to give a large swimming bath. It will be the largest esta. his opinion as to the cause of death, which he did

producing the most beneficial results in the parish The only disease with which the deceased, Button, is that what will produce the feeling of sickness may pro- trial of the next assizes, Part the Februal

Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the Work should be read by every Young Man entering into life.

Part the Februal

Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemical pounds was totally consumed. The first on the merning of the 28th September, before he left his surface to the spring. The height from the spring to one to her at her residence. I remain, Sentiemen, your legion of twenty feet from the surface to the spring. The height from the spring to one to her at her residence. I remain, Sentiemen, your legion on the merning of the 28th September, before he left his studement of facts whether deceased took anything on the wenty feet from the spring. The height f

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE
CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA (INDIGES.)
TION) the main causes of Billousness, Nervousness, Nervousne sheet of flame; notwithstanding the great body of nothing but symptoms to guide them in forming an thus completing the destruction of this extensive work, water that was scattered over the flames they appointed. Now, in the case of Button we have nothing but Four of the workmen were completely buried bepeared to defy the exertions of all present, and very symptoms (described by non-professional witnesses) for neath the fallen materials. Fortunately, the others flames, but they soon burst forth again with increased cultar manner, that it was occasioned by arsenic and not strength. The firemen, seeing the danger to which by cholers. There is another part of this case which rethe school and vestry were exposed, had the hose quires the most careful consideration. It appears that were devoted to the rescuing of the sufferers. Two of from several of the engines conveyed to the rear of the deceased complained of being sick some hours before the bodies were found to be lifeless, having been mutithe chapel, and by scattering the water upon them, he really vomited. I have never yet known arsenic given lated and mangled in a shocking manner. In another and on the houses in Burford street and terrace, they in a dose sufficient to destroy life in forty-four hours of the sufferers life was not totally extinct at the time were not wholly destroyed, although extensively in produce a feeling of sickness without being followed by he was extricated; but he died within a a very short jured by the fire. Two engineers, John Scott and actual vemiting. In some cases, however, the action of period. The fourth man had his arm broken, and Thomas Loder, who were so employed, nearly he poison on the stomach is suspended for some hours, sustained other severe injuries, but a fatal result in Principal in the fire. By seven o'clock the firemen as where, for instance, the ariento has been swallowed his) case not anticipated. The four men were resucceeded in getting the fire out, but not before the after a full meal. From the description of the facts it moved promptly to the Railway Inn, at Beighton. chapel, which was one of the largest in London, and appears that the deceased did not actually begin to vomit where the deceased remain awaiting the coroner's termed the head place of worship in the circuit, was until eleven o'clock in the morning no less than five inquest. The names of the men who were killed are totally destroyed. The estimated loss is understood hours after the poison, if there had been any, must have Henry Wightman, George Bentley, carpenters, and to be about £5000. The fittings, valued at another been swallowed. B.fore vomiting, one of the earliest James Clarke, labourer, who lived a short time, £1000, are also destroyed. The following is the symptoms of araenical poisening; actually took place. The name of the surviving sufferer is William Lamb, report of the damage, supplied by Superintendent Deceased was slok two or three times, and purging It is a remarkable circumstance that the whole of and removal. Nos. I and 2, Burford street. Front can only apply rules derived from previous experience to inches, owing partly, it it supposed, to some soft burned and windows broken. During the period the aid our judgment. If we were to decide unknown cases, under strata below the clay in which they are built. above fire was raging another almost as disastrous not by comparing them with ordinary rules, but with ex- The sinking was chiefly observable in the piers of the broke out at No. 417. Strand, in the occupancy of traordinary exceptions, most serious mistakes would be nineteenth arch, and hence the directions to have. REMARKABLE CURE OF A RUPTURED BLOOD Mr W. Sheppard, beer-shop keeper, From the close made, and the most innocent persons might be exposed that arch shored up. That the workmanship of the proximity of this house to the Adelphi Theatre, that to an erreneous conviction. The case of the deceased, arches was good is proved, not only by the fact of opular place of amusement, as well as the surround. on the assumption that his death was caused by arsenic the piers remaining erect, but that to some of them ing buildings, appeared likely to suffer. In a brief presents this remarkable peculiarity, which, so far as my period twelve brigade engines, with those of the experience goes, has never before occurred in a case of mained adhering. The place presents a desolate county and West of England, attended, when it was arsenical poisoning where the dose was sufficient to appearance, part of the ruins being covered by the found that the ground floor and the whole of the occasion death in forty four hours. The poison must have staircage, as well as the shooting gallery of Mr begun to act upon an empty stomach within the usual from the fact that the water has risen to a and self could think of, but without alleviation. It was at length suggested that your wafers might be useful. I tried them, and a single wafer, taken when the fit of coughing was about to commence, never once failed of giving it a complete and instantaneous check. A lady, also a friend of mine, and who by the by, is in her 66th year, is, or rather was, treubled with a hard distressing cough, she used them, and wonderful was the relief she experienced, (Signed) Henry Huntley. — March 22th, 1846. English oholera, Mrs Mary Ames was recalled, but nothing of importance was elicited.

> last witness to nurse him, on the Sunday before he deceased were killed by the falling of the Rother died. I found him in bed, in a very bad state; he was all over sick, and purged very much. He told sequence it is believed by the jury, of the insufficiency me he was sick on Saturday morning, directly after of the foundation. breakfast, and that he thought he should never have reached home. I attended him until he died, on the went down stairs to call Mrs Button, and found a basin, with eight feet of water in her hold. man named Robert Peck in the sleeping-room, with Accident on the Brighton Railway .- About mysterious circumstances attendant upon the death jealous of Robert Peck, who was frequently with Mrs | was discovered en the down-line of this railway, in of Nathaniel Button, whose body was recently ex-humed in consequence of the reports which had been circulated with reference to the system of poisoning told Mrs Button that I thought deceased would and hand were cut off from the body; and the other die she said Oh, no, I have seen him as bad foot and hand much crushed. The remains of the before, to which I replied, No, you never have. unfortunate map, who is supposed to be a pedlar, Deceased was only sick once after I went to him. for the northern division of Essex. The first witness |-Mrs Button never waited upon him while I was

> > himself. Rosert Peck, the man Button was jealous A juryman said, it appeared to him and his brother jurers, that the cause of death was by no means satisfactory. By Professor Taylor's report, it was perfectly clear that arsenic might have been at one

there. I never heard deceased threaten to destroy

The Coroner said, although no poison had been discovered, it was possible (he did not say it was probable) that death had been caused by that means. Who was engaged sewing at the moment, seized her But as it would be necessary, in the event of unexpectedly by her left arm, which was inflamed, going before another jury, to prove the cause of death, and thereupon she instinctively thrust, him off with which had not been done at present,; for elaborate as the other, in the hand of which were a pair of sharp-Professor Taylor's report was, it did not prove the cause of death; he could not therefore advise them to adopt Professor Taylor's report. He was ready, if the jury thought proper, to go further into the case, but he candidly confessed that at present he thought it would be uncless. Several persons expressed their entire concurrence

with these views. After some conversation the room was cleared, and the jury, after about half an hour's deliberation. returned the following verdict:- 'That the deceased Nathaniel Button, on the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1844, was taken ill with a violent retching and diarrhos, of which he shortly afterwards died, but how such retching and diarrhosa, were produced there is no evidence before the jury to

show. The coroner then took occasion to observe upon other cases of suepected poisonings, and said that as some misapprehensions had arisen, it would perhaps be necessary for him to say a few words on the subject. He had taken great pains to make himself acquainted with the cases which had been brought under his notice. The conclusion at which he had arrived was, that at present there was not sufficient evidence to justify him in going at once into these cases. He certainly thought that there was strong ground for believing that many of the children had teen unfairly dealt with, but up to the present time no direct or positive case had been reported to him.

STABBING. - A MOTHER STABBED BY HER SON .- At

Sense are genuine, unless the words 'PARR'S LIFE down in safety. Two parish engines with ten belong most fallacious; they cannot be trusted to as furnishing few minutes before ten o'clock on that morning, must have arisen from want of props.

| Detter protection. Seven or eight men were employed upon the was quite extinct, and the body presented a must lost these three seurces of medical proof, symptoms are the building and succeeded in bringing two children these three seurces of medical proof, symptoms are the building and succeeded; it had been literally crushed, and and they resumed their operations on Saturday. A the bowels were protruding. It is thought the accident lent morning, must have arisen from want of props.

nothing but symptoms to guide them in forming an thus completing the destruction of this extensive work. our guidance, and among these, so far as the description had stepped from beneath the arch's moment or two goes, there is not one to indicate, in an especial and pe- before, and thus escaped, Mr. Carlisle was sent for does not appear to have commenced until some time the piers, upon which the arches rested remain entire. Later. Now I do not mean to assert that, notwithstand. On Friday, Mr Carlisle, solicitous for the safety of ing these inferences, the death of this man might not the erection, in consequence of the ground being have been occasioned by arsenic, because this poison af-, flooded in some places to the depth of four or five feets persons differently, and sometimes acts in a most aromalous manner. Still, in determining the cause of death in a case in which everything has been proved, we dually sinking in some parts to the extent of 143 these conclusions be untrue, or unless the facts transpire on this line. The circumstance of the viaduot being to show that arsenic had been really taken, by the de- beyond the point where the short line from Beighton ceased before six o'clock in the morning of the 28th of to Woodhouse Mill station diverges from the main September, 1844, no other medical conclusion could be line, will prevent any postponement of the opening of arrived at than that he might have died from an attack of the line from Sheffield to its junction with the Midland at the time appointed! - A coroner's inquest was held on Monday afternoon, at Beighton, near Sheffield, on the bodies of the unfortunate men. From the evidence of the engineers examined, it ap-Eliza Sparrow deposed as follows :- I knew deceased for some years before his death : he always peared that the foundations were insufficient. and appeared a healthy man. I was called in by the the jury returned the following verdict :- That the

COLLISION IN THE MERSEY .- On Sunday last another serious collision occurred at the mouth of the Monday morning, about a quarter before eight river. About one o'clock, as the Ayrahire Lassie o'clock. He complained of pains in his body and steamer was towing two foreign brigs, the Ariadne To Professor Holloway.

Six,—A young lady who was suffering from a disorder of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate that the greatest difficulty of breathing if she tooks after companied by nearly total loss of appetite, together with seed and the voice it feer beliefly of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but on they share restored her to rest herself when going up to the share and the voice it feer little and power, and they do by the statest and the voice it feer little and power, and they do by the statest and the voice it feer little and power, and they do by the statest and the voice it feer little and power, and they do by the statest and the voice it feer little and power, and they do by the statest and the voice it feer little and power, and they do by the statest and the voice it is most four). When the vessels arrived chains, and in his attempt to regain possession of it, one dight of states, the commenced taking your pills about the profession of the states, the commenced taking your pills and one specific to the states, the commenced taking your pills and one specific to the profession of its of being poisened? He told me several times that the most four your little and power, and they do by making some pills and the voice it feetbillty and power, and they do by the pills had and tell into the water, and sank the commenced taking your pills and the voice it feetbillty and power, and they do by the pills had and tell into the water, and sank the solution of the freely, forcase did becased became much worse, he told his wife that he freely, forcase did becased became much worse, he told his wife that he freely, forcase did becased became much worse, he told his wife that he freely, forcase did not go officients and the vice time time. The deceased was the free planting, for the extraordile to the freely, forcase and the received here. The deceased sever is professed became much worse, he told his wife that he freely, forcase and the Pomona, outward the hence, for the ca not act as a mere temporary exciting remedy, nor do they he missed his hold and fell into the water, and sank leave any lassitude after.

Having felt the great value of the remedy, I feel it a mot found until Sunday afternoon last, when it was Button on the subject of Button's death? Witness: the starboard side, leaving the yessel, a complete duty to generally recommend it as I am convinced that I had a conversation with Mrs Button some time wreck. As the Anglo-American came stem on she since. I asked her if she had heard that they were had her jibboom carried away, and her cutwater magoing to take her husband up? She said she had, terially damaged. The Ariadne had her foremast at the same time remarking Well, if they find any and bulwarks carried away, and the whole of her poison in him I did not give it him.'—Examination rigging stripped. Fortunately four steamers came continued: A few minutes before deceased died, I to her aid, but she was towed into the Prince's Dock

Viaduot, while in the course of construction, in con-

Mrs Button sitting upon his knee. Deceased was one o'clock on Monday merning, the body of a man were removed to a public-house at Red Hill, to await the coroner's inquest. A silver watch was found on the person of the deceased, marked, 'R. Watson, London, No. 5,157, the hands standing at twenty minutes to twelve, at which time it is supposed he must have been run over by a train.

ENCLOSURE AND CULTIVATION OF ALNWICK MODE or Aydon Forest.—This immense wilderness, containing upwards, of three thousand acres of land, & large portion of which is capable of cultivation, is about to be reclaimed. Proposals having that obto the Duke of Northumberland, and his grace has

FATAL OCCURRENCE -A melancholy casualty has occurred at Kinblethmont House. On Wednesday week, a young man of the name of Gray, one of the grooms, while daffin' with a fellow female servant, pointed soissors, which unfortunately perforated his breast, and reaching a vital part caused his death on Saturday last. . The poor fellow, with his dying breath, acquitted the girl of all blame; but she is in a dreadful state of mental suffering.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE -On Wednesday week, as several women were engaged in some agricultural operations in a field at Barnton, some cattle which were feeding near the place began to run at them, when they precipitately retreated to the paling, and attempted to climb over it. The women succeeded in making their escape, with the exception of an old woman, about seventy-five years of age, of the name of Agnes Gay or Maikle, a widow, who was over-taken before she could effect her escape, by a bull, which tossed her into the air, and, on reaching the ground from the fall, again threw her up with his horns, when a carter, named Alexander Mitchell, boldly came to the rescue of the unfortunate woman. and drove away the animal. She was immediately conveyed to her house at Davidson's Mains, and Dr Balfour sent for, upon whose arrival it was found that she had sustained injuries of a very serious cha-

racter. Death put an end to her sufferings on the

following night.

SUDDEN AND MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MAJOR JAMES WEMYSS (LATE OF THE SCOTS GREYS) .- DUBHAM .-Early on Sunday morning last, a report, which proved too true, reached here to the effect that Major Wemyss, who was appointed to the command of the Durham rural police at its first establishment the Borough Court, Manchester, a young carpenter in this county, nine years ago, had been found innamed Edward Corbett was brought before the ma-gistrates charged with stabbing his mother, Sarah Corbett, and a joider named William Plumb. The offence was committed on Sunday, the 19th ult. The prisoner's mother lived in adultery with Plumb, according, and after several witnesses had deposed. cording to the statement made in court, and some of the finding the body, Mr William Green, surgeon, the prisoner's shopmates having taunted him with Durham, said: I was sent for yesterday morning the matter, he went to Nichelas-street, where they about eight o'clock, to go te Majer Wemyss. I took lived, in a state of drunkenness late at night, and the major's servant, and the man that was with him knocked at the door. The mother came down and generally, and in the locality particularly, which stated to have been affected was an irreducible scrotal les him in, when he took out a knife and stabled through which the road to Brandon passes. I found abounds with the poorer classes of the industrious hernia; but this would not account for his death, as the her repeatedly about the arms and upper part of the many people standing over Major Wemyss, who was violent purging under which he suffered proves that the body. He then rushed up stairs and stabled Plumb lying on his back. I examined him, and found him CHILD DEOPPING. -On Monday information was re- intestine was not strangulated; and without this, as in a similar manner. Both his mother and Plumb very cold and almost pulseless, and breathing with ceived by the police that a female infant, about one irreducible hernia would not prove fatal. The very sud- were removed to the Royal Infirmary, and were so very considerable difficulty. He appeared to me to month old, had been found abandoned on the step of den a tack of illness which this man suffered while in a seriously injured that they could not appear against be in a dying state. I could not detect the smell of the deer No. 91 Guildend attack of illness which this man suffered while in a seriously injured that they could not appear against be in a dying state. I could not detect the smell of the door. No. 91, Guildford street. Brunswick square, state of health, the violent vomiting and purging, the him at the trial: the mother, indeed, is not likely to wine or spirit, or indeed any other smell. I had enclosed in a reticule basket. There was also a com- great thirst, the violent pains in his body, taken together recover, and under that impression her depositions him put into the carriage, and accompanied him to temale hand, stating the child's name to be Rose presumptive of death from arsenic. Dizziness from at the Borough court, on Monday last, and upon his and put to bed, and hot bottles applied to all parts Walton—that its parents were persons of distinction which the man also suffered, is not a common symptom depositions, corroborated by those of the mother, the prisoner was committed to Kirkdale prison, for a teaspoonful of hot brandy and water, but he never swallowed it. He got a little warmer, and lived about Nover Use of Chicagorean.—On Thesday information was received by the police, that a Mr E.
Nutley had been plundered about nine o'clock the
previous evening of a silver watch and appendages
previous evening of a silver watch and appendages
previous evening of a silver watch and appendages
and bis purse, containing £4 is gold and 15a in the following about to go the following the following in the morning he
and bis purse, containing £4 is gold and 15a in the following about to go the following in the following in the morning he
and bis purse, containing £4 is gold and 15a in the following about to go the morning he
and bis purse, containing £4 is gold and 15a in the following about to go the morning he
and bis purse, containing £4 is gold and 15a in the following about the next assizes.

Saturday night, the to minutes after he got into bed; and then he
constructes from which it is a study in the following about the next assizes.

Saturday night, the to minutes after he got into bed; and then he
constructes from the following about the next assizes.

Saturday night, the to minutes after he got into bed; and then he
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Saturday night, the to minute after he got into bed; and then he
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to construct the next assizes.

Saturday night.

The next assizes.

Saturday night.

The next assizes.

Saturday night.

The next ass and his purse, containing £4 in gold and 15s in sil- was taken, he left home about six o'clock as usual to go men. A French lugger arrived in Portsmouth har- the bedy, Mr Green continued: It is my opinion very by a famale, who accosted him in the King's to his work. He walked with another man to the barn, bour on Sunday, and which is suspected of having that he had died from natural causes. There are round, St Pancras, and who throw her arms round and while going along complained of feeling dizzy and brought over the contraband spirits seized. Gentlemen,—Enclosed is a statement made to me in person, by a female who requests that her case may be small known, that others similarly affected may received benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done, through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of Park's Life benefit as she has done through the use of the Rother Via done through the use of the Rothe it as his opinion, that Mr Nutley had been subjected as before. Between ten and eleven o'clock, he became miles east of Sheffield, and which runs across the have been accelerated by the heat of the previous ex-

this cannot be preved, it is impossible to infer from the from Sheffield to Beighton. Under the superintend-, sons, were working the quarry, which belongs to Mr dr To Persons going abroad and subjecting themselves to great change of climate. Of the arches of the completion of the twenty and it became apparent that the chapel was doomed to sense of this poison, in the matters which he threw off the arches the completion of the arches the the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal of anomato be within reach, and effectual. The operation of certain disgnatisfications is fully examined, and interest of the safety of the houses in Burford-size and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remeates for this example of control of the archael the chapel was doomed to them an invaluable appendage to their medicine chests as a present in the matters which he three off the safety of the houses in Burford-street immediately contiguous. In the course of a few minutes the Royal Society's consequence of this poison, in the matters which he three off or supports had been withdrawn. The centre of the safety of the houses in Burford-street immediately contiguous. In the course of a few minutes the Royal Society's was apprehended until lately, when in consequence of safe means of the some assistance. Nowell and one of his sons immediately carried for the safety of the houses in Burford-street immediately contiguous. In the course of a few minutes the Royal Society's was apprehended until lately, when in consequence of the some assistance. Nowell and one of his sons immediately carried for the safety of the houses in Burford-street immediately contiguous. In the course of a few minutes the same time of the safety of the houses in Burford-street immediately contiguous. In the course of a few minutes the same time of the archael the three of the safety of the houses in Burford-street immediately contiguous. In the course of a few minutes the same time of the safety of the houses in Burford-street immediately contiguous. In the course of a few minutes the same of the same out of form. The proofs of death from arsenic must rest, Mr Carlisle on Friday gave orders to his workmen unfortunate deceased exposed to view betwint them. am. medically speaking, upon three series of facts:—1. to shore up the nineteenth arch with a view to its The poor fellow was instantly caught up by his father, per, better protection. Seven or eight men were embed and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct, and the body presented a most lost to the poor fellow was quite extinct.

They were unanimously of opinion that death had d

Colonial and Foreign.

PRANCE.

DISCUSSION OF THE CONSTITUTION. The debate on the important question of one or two

THE ITALIAN QUESTION. On Monday, M. Boviquies, who had given natice of prisonment. his intention to address questions to the Cabinet relative to Italian affairs, said, that the country was much occupled with the fate reserved for Italy by diplomacy.

favor of the complete emancipation of Italy.

General Landricters, Minister of War, protested against the charge of hypocrisy directed against French of the clubbiate is consequently on the increase. inlowacy. He prayed the Assembly to consider that negotiations were pending, and that it might be inexpedient to discuss the question at this moment.

General CAVAIGNAC replied, that when it was an nonnced to the Assembly that France and England had sions contrary to public order. offered their joint mediation to Austria, it had sanctioned the reserve of the government in not replying to ques tions like those put by M. Buvignier. The Assembly, he trusted, would again manifest its determination to remain silent at the present advanced stage of the ne. troubled in that city. The National Guards had sur- by appointment, at Red Lion-street, John-street-road, Gale — The complainant stated that on the afternoon of gotiations. He accordingly called upon the Assembly to rendered their arms, and the garrison had been consi-

pass to the order of the day. M. LEDAU ROLLIE, who followed, stated, that the Assembly could not be satisfied with so laconic a reply. The country had a right to be more enlightened under a republic than under a monarchy, when the monarch alone possessed the right of concluding treaties. The course announced by the General was contrary to the very essence of the Republican Government, and to the real interests of France. After the revolution of Februry the attitude assumed by Prance towards Europe was this:--the Provisional Government had to make choice of two systems-conquest, or propaganda by force, and kings and princes of Germany and Italy gave liberal inif Germany wished to recover her unity, and Italy her soldiers as they were quietly passing. independence, France was bound to assist them The Republic, continued M. Ledru Rollin, should make no concessions to absolute powers. The advances of the last government to the Holy Alliance were the real causes of its downfall, Why court the recognition of despota? The old monarchies reductantly acquiesced in the revolution. If any doubt existed on the subject, he of which Wellington was to keep a constant watch ever France. In his opinion war was imminent, and it now remained to be seen whether it was not preferable for by invoking a neble principle, than to wait until all her friends were crushed and engage in it on her ewn soil, What the despots wished was to gain time-temporise and prepare for wer. Washington was opposed to all alliances. France should distrust them likewise. What language to all Powers, and demand the complete emancination and independence of Italy.

The PRESIDENT of the Council briefly replied by repeating that the government would not compromise the interests of Italy or honour of France, and declared he had as little affection for the treaties of 1915 as M. The question of the order of the day purely and

simply having been put to the vote, was adopted by 441 EXCITING SCENE-THE DEMOCRATIC BANQUETS.

On Saturday, M. Dawsor rose to address interpellations to the Minister of the Interior, respecting a banquet commemorative of the proclamation of the Republic of 1792, given at Toulouse on the 22nd ult.

At that basquet all the first magistrates of the city were present, the Prefect of the Haute Garonne at the head. Yet they had been sufficiently cautioned, for the Emancipation contained, on the 18th, the programme of the fets, in which it was stated that only one tosat would be proposed-The democratic and social Republic. The Prefect had accepted the invitation, and was asked to be included among the subscribers. The municipality, notually assisted at it. The Rector of the University, the whole Academy, the Attorney General and his officers, all participated in that manisfestation in favour of the Red Republic. Its object could not be mistaken; the hall was hung with red; the pillars and the pedestal, supporting the bust of Liberty, were covered with red cloth; the tricoloured fisg had been banished, and the white and blue of the cockade were concealed so that the red colour alone was visible. The Prefect-whose weakness he did not mean to excuse—had, he should say, the conrege to propose a toast to the National Assembly, which was received with cries of 'Down with the Assembly.' The toast to General Cavaignac was similarly treated, and the authorities quietly looked on without protesting. In the evening the guests traversed the streets in procession, preceded by the Sappers and the band of the National Guard, vociferating, Vive Robespierre!' 'Vive Marat!' 'Vive la Montagne!' 'Mort aux riches!" 'A bas l'Assembles Nationale!" 'Vive Barbes!' Vive la Guillotine!' M. Danjoy asked has therefore ordained that an armistice do take place witness heard Smith, the first engineer, shout out, soon afterwards, when his friend aroused himself, they conversation with Phillips upon the subject, during juniors.

There is the forthwith between the contending? parties, and that they were which the latter made several important admissions, and that they were which the latter made several important admissions, and that they were which the latter made several important admissions, and the latter made several important admissions are several important admissions. ing-green of Toulouse, or in the garden of the Chalet, in insurrection in Moravia. Paris—that the partisans of the Red Republic expected to convert the nation to their principles? Was it by helding out to France the prespect of assignats, foreign wer, and, ultimately, the guillotine, that the conversion was to be effected?

At these words such a scene of confusion arose as never was before witnessed in the chamber; the deputies of the Montagne rushed into the 'hemicycle,' surtempted to scale it were prevented from doing so by the interference of M. Clement Thomas and General Lebre. ton. The officers of the Assembly occupied the two staircases leading to the tribune and protected M. Danjoy. The scene resembled on a small scale the invasion of the hall by the people on the 15th of May.

When the hemicycle was cleared and silence restored M. Danjoy explained: He protested that he had no intention of accusing any of his colleagues, but he maintained that the advocacy of the doctrines of 1793 was exorder!') M. Danjoy, next read from the Journal Du was directed against the bourgeoisle, whom it depicted under the most odious colours and charged with cowardice and ingratitude, In conclusion, he called on the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice, and Public Instrucassisted at those manifestations,

M. Saward, Minister of the Interior, said, that he had reason to believe, that the statement was erroneous and the King having a large royalist party in Sicily has now would be too light a penalty, and the Assembly might appear greater than ever. The policy of England in soner, and was at length obliged to retaliate.—Mr Will rest assured that the moment he ascertained the truth the affairs of Sicily gets a bad word from all, whilst locks, of Cheapside, optician, said he was the person to he would perform his duty.

tion of Toulouse, for nearly 4,000 of its inhabitants sat opposition. down at the fraternal and patriotic banquet of the 22nd. sity, in presence of the weakness of the government,

government. Had the chief of the Executive power not taken signal revenge on the Neapolitan troops. The tions, and finally led to the selection of Freeman'scensidered the banquet of the 22nd as dangerous for the same letter add that Melazzo had been recaptured by the court as a place of repose,—Prisoner was remanded, Republic, he would not have ordered him to forbid the Sicilians. general commanding the division to appear there at it. After hearing M. Mathieu de la Drome, who protested in the name of the Republicans present at the banquet of the Sikh troops in the mountain districts of the Hezerah, Mayor, and one of his apprentices, was submitted for the Chalet, sgainst the accusations directed against them, a province of the Punjaub, where it appears an outthe Assembly passed to the order of the day.

| Decision to the Lord Mayor. The apprentice had, it was the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

| Decision to the Lord Mayor. The apprentice had, it was the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

Marchand was arrested on Friday within the precincts of the Assembly, for telling one of its members that unless the Assembly released Baspail from confinement within three days, the Assembly should be invaded by 160,000 men, and overthrown. DEMOCRATIC BANQUET.

was held at one of the barriers of Paris, called the Barriers of P riere de Sevres. Among those present were MH. Joly and a few other members of the National Mule, and a few other members of the Saturation of the teem of dead men to supply the wants of living, a practice which engenders in many instances disease. It cratic Republic?—'To the fraternity and union of nations.' The health of the democratic representatives was received with immense cheering, and shouts of 'Vive health of the democratic representatives tracted from the jaws of the insurgents and their opponents are received with immense cheering, and shouts of 'Vive health of the democratic representatives tracted from the jaws of the insurgents and their opponents are received with immense cheering, and shouts of 'Vive health of the democratic representatives tracted from the jaws of the insurgents and their opponents are received in the insurance of the former city. government had taken precautions to prevent a disturb. cess, which are worthy of investigation.—Times.

to the provinces to excite the people to make similar manifestations. The Red Republic is said to be advancing with

VERGEARCE OF THE VICTORIOUS HOUR GROISIE. A captain and lieutenant of the National Guard were chambers terminated on Wednesday by the rejection tried by court-martial in Paris on Friday, for having was charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. of M. Duvergier de Haurame's amendment by 530 to taken an active part in the insurrection of June. They -The court was crowded with tradesmen in the City, The assembly has adopted the system of one were acquitted of the capital charge, but were found who had been victimised to a very considerable extent by guilty of illegaly carrying arms, The captain was the prisoner, who, there was not the slightest doubt, was

ectupied with the pending negotiation, as it was the Paris. The trial, which was adjourned to Sunday, was to a wholesale house, where he would get them cheaper general belief, both in Germany and France, that Austria concluded on that day, by the acquittal of the prisoners than from me, but he said he did not know where to go was procrastinating for the purpose of imposing her of the murder. They were, however, found guilty of to get the precise sized shawl. Having known him for exorbitant conditions, and that she had only accepted appearing in arms against the government, and were some years, I at last ordered my assistant to let him the mediation of Great Britain and France after being sentenced as follows :- Baland, to one year's imprisen. have them, and on being asked for his address, he gave assured by these powers that they recognised her rights ment; Leroy, to five years' imprisonment; Bouland, to his residence as being at King-square, Goswell-street, in Italy. Such a declaration would be in open opposi- ten years' imprisonment; Grassot, to hard labour for and went away with the articles. On the Monday foltion to the wish expressed by the National Assembly, in | ten years ; and Jacquot, to hard labour for fifteen years. | lowing he again called, while I was absent, and informed

> LIBERTY, EQUALITY, PRATERNITY, autherities, and the officials and some of the speakers purpose of implicating him in the transactions of Hare, in it are to be prosecuted, for having tolerated discus- and accordingly the case was adjourned for a short time,

Letters from Colegne of the evening of the 27th nlt. derably reinforced. The CARLSRUSE GASETTE of the 27th gives officially

the account of the arrest of M. Strave and his wife, but does not confirm the report of his having been tried by court martial and shot. The AIR-LA CHAPPLLE GAZETTE gives the fellowing

from Stanfen, dated the 25th :-The R-publicans have fied towards the mountains near the Rebberge, hotly pursued by the grape shot and musketry of our soldiers. Struve fled he should not return it; in consequence of which I took respectable women, as they were leaving the empitue, with his wife to Bolshwill and St Ulric in the direction him into custody, and on being searched at Bow-lane he and other gentlemen present remonstrated with him of Freshurg and the Black Forest. The military chest, station, I found among other things a duplicate upon such disgraceful conduct, when the defendant, who of two systems—conquest, or propaganda by force, and containing about 1,700 florins and his correspondence, relating to a piece of satin belonging to a party was evidently intexicated, commenced swearing at them it was so fruitful, that in two menths and a half all the the floring that a piece of satin belonging to a piece of satin belonging to a party was evidently intexicated, commenced swearing at them it was so fruitful, that in two menths and a half all the the floring to a piece of satin belonging to a party was evidently intexicated, commenced swearing at them it was so fruitful, that in two menths and a half all the the floring to a piece of satin belonging to a party was evidently intexicated, commenced swearing at them it was so fruitful, that in two menths and a half all the the Hotel de Ville. This morning the drums beat to to him by Hare. I then went to his lodgings, in Towler- up without intermission the greater part of the journey kings and princes of Germany and Italy gave interactine arms, and soon after firing was heard. At first the street West, and saw his mother and sister, who pointed witness at length told him he should not allow his wife that every nation that rose to conquer its nationality cause was not known, but we have since learned that out a portmanteau to me. It was in the prisoner's room, main every nation mass rose to conquer its nationality seven Republicans were shot. Six of them were found and represented as belonging to Hare. I took possess not take the initiative, but it was well understood that in hiding places, but the seventh openly fired upon the It is efficially stated that the conflict at Staufen lested

two hours; that the town was barricaded, and that the insurgents numbered about 1,400, It is said that Strave is now a prisoner at Freburg

(Baden.) ANOTHER REPUBLICAN INSURRECTION.

The Republican insurrection in Baden, is now, it may be said, suppressed, but another one has broken would lay before the Assembly a secret treaty, by virtue out in Wurtemburg, a certain popular erator named Ban, having proclamed the Republic at Rottwell, in that not. I found fifty-eight duplicates of different kinds of contrition, and offered him an ample apology, and he kingdom, in presence of a great number of armed adherents, who intended to make an attack on Stutt-France to commence it at once on the territory of others | gard on the 28th ult. The government are well pre-

MULLERIM, Sept. 28 .- Strave has not yet been shot. He and his wife, as well as his wife's brother, are kept cases against them.—A number of individuals here said from him altogether. He should direct it, however, to in close confinement. They are all guarded by sentinels they had been swindled in a similar manner —Alder remain suspended in the hands of the warrant officer, having oscked pistols, both in the apartment and on the man Moon saked the prisoners if they wished to say anyand order the defendant to pay a penalty of forty shillings, alliances. France should distrust them likewise. What outside. They are not permitted to have intercourse thing: -Rebden said that he certainly pawned some of or stand committed for two months to the House of the things as the other prisoners. with any one.

> MOVEMENT IN VIEWA. SEPTEMBER 28 .- Last evening there was a democratic tional Guard appeared, and the people threw stones and swindling had been carried on, that he must remand Richard Smith and Joseph Prootor of fifty-eight sove seversi badiy wounded.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

the capital of Hungary, the check he met with on the They were then removed. river Szala, and his subsequent triumphant entrance into Stubiweissenburg, are confirmed,

that he was under the walls of Pesth. Simblweissen.

The scene in the Parliament at Pesth was a stormy one on the 24th ult. Kossuth, pale from illness and ex- firmed the evidence given by Cept, Neville, the master of he took a pleasure in rendering a kindness to any of his citement, mounted the tribune, and declared that he had the vassel, upon the first examination as to the conduct countrymen who came up to town. They gladly availed been authorised by the Prime Minister to call the people of Smith, the first engineer, in inciting all the rest to themselves of the offer, and the prisoner then proposed to arms. 'I call you to arms,' he said, 'to extirpate abandon the vessel on the 16th of September, when she that they should proceed to Bedlam, where they would the hostile brood. You will never see me more, unless was to sail for England, at nine o'clock in the morning, have so opportunity of beholding Oxford, the young man by a majority of mineteen to eleven, decided that it should at the head of any army capable to do it. Half an hour The captain, he added, asked me in the presence of a who shot at the Queen. He (Smith) and his friend proofficially assist at the banquet, and the mayor, three of hence I shall take a standard in my hand, and let who gentleman whom he brought on board, whether I was coeded with their new acquaintance to the south side of his deputies, and the remainder of the municipal council will follow me. (Cries of 'We will, we will.') When I look around me in Pesth, I see men enough capable of all the shops be closed; let it not be said that traffic is he would do for me before I went home in the ship. This other well-dressed men, and a conversation having carried on by some, whilst others are fighting for their independence. Let our sittings here cease, if necessary.' Kossuth then rose and left the Assembly.

The victories of the Ban seem to have somewhat startled his protectors at Vienna. The ALLGEMEINE OESTERRISCHICHE ZEITUNG of the 27th ult, contains the

It has pleased his Majesty the Emperor to appoint Lieutenant Field Marshall Count of Lamberg (a born ness said he was left in charge of the engine room, and his head on the table and went to sleep, when the pri-Hungarlan) to the functions of Royal Hungarlan Milimediate suppression of the civil war in Hungary, and not allow them to come on board for that purpose, took possession of his friend's money and watch, and

CONQUEST OF HUNGARY.

question by the complete triumph of the Baron Jellachich. | Mayor said, I shall give Smith, as well as the rest of the latter came up, and taking him (Smith) by the arms, He turned the Husgarian camp at Vestzprim, and marched straight to Sluh!weissenbourg. He had ap- pearance at the next session of the Central Criminal that was the way to the Silver Cross. When they had pointed Count Maylath Governor of Hungary. The Diet is to be dissolved. The different Ministries established at Pesth are to be transferred to Vienna, and Hungary and two sureties in £50 each. I shall require of Reed, a third man proceeded to plunder him, and for that pur-

dated Pesth, Sept. 24th, which announces that the Diet surety in £28 .- The prisoners were then committed for one of the latter being that of his friend, which he had had resolved net to defend that capital. The Croats trial. were about to cross the Danube near Adony.

Letters from Nice of the 24th wit, state that a Republican movement has taken place in the small town of Monsco. cries of 'Vive la France!' 'Vive la Republique Franplace itself at the disposal of the French Government, The MILAN GAZETTE of the 24th ult, publishes a proclamation from the military Governor of that city, an-

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SICILY. Palermo is crowded with National Guards and armed France, and especially Admiral Baudin, stands high.

The banquet, he contended, had been a patriotic neces- mont, which state that hostilities had been resumed between the Nespolitans and Sicilians. It was reported tomer to him, but gave him a glass of gin and water and General Lakoriciers, Minister of War, rose and re- that the inhabitants of Messins, reinforced by some thou- tempence to get rid of him, and that such liberality had

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,-An ingenious method has very recently been discovered by Mr Moggridge, of Old Burling-ton-street, who some time ago obtained a patent for an invention by which the pneumatic principle was made On Saturday evening a social and democratic banquet applicable to the fixing of artificial palates, for forming

government had taken precautions to prevent a distance ance, but they were not considered necessary, as the assembly separated quietly. No account of the speeches has been published.

The Red Republicans and Socialists appear resolved to play over again the drama of the banquets of last year. Such manifestations are accordingly announced in several of the principal cities.

Mrs Burgess, Laundress, East-street, Marylebone, afflicted upwards of nine years with the Piles both inwardly and outwardly; the pain was at times so violent as to prevent her following her occupation. Being recommended by Thomas Sharpe, who had been a sufferer, to try a 1s. 6d. pet of 'Abernethy's Pile Ointment,' and a 2s. 9d. packet of 'Abernethy's Pile Powders,' she became Several of the principal cities.

A banquet is announced at Lille, of coloreal proportions and in a new form, Long tables are to be laid converging towards a centre like the ress of the sun, which will permit a great number of guests to hear the which will permit a great number of guests to hear the specches delivered. Agents are said to have been a wint on the principal cities.

2s. 9d. packet of Abernetuy's rine rowders, sine became appearance, the wine of a person respectably employed in the Borough, was charged with having attempted to old into the received as an excuse, in sements, sund the Borough, was charged with having attempted to old into the second green again, with prospects of a good drown herself on Saturday night. The defendant's duty to have prevented as murtyrs to the Piles, and has not had a return since he used the Ointment. Sold by all respectable chewards a centre like the ress of the sun, which will permit a great number of guests to hear the specified well, and is now quite free from any particle of the Borough, was charged with having attempted to old into the Peckham and Stephes did own herself on Saturday night. The defendant's duty to have prevented that since the heavy rains the possion could not be received as an excuse, in segers, that could not be received as an excuse, in olding that she the defendant's duty to have prevented the Borough, was charged with having attempted to old into the Borough, was charged with having attempted to old into the Borough, was charged with having attempted to old into the Borough, was charged with having attempted to old into the Borough, was charged with having attempted to old into the Borough, was charged with having attempted to old into the Borough, was charged with having attempted to old form herself on Saturday night. The defendant's duty to have become green again, with prospects of a good that the head turned into a public house (as she was going that the head to old into the Borough with the Borough with the Borough with the Borough wit

Police Report.

GUILDHALL. WHOLESALE STATEM OF SWINDLING.

-On Tuesday a respectably dressed individual, named

James Hare, of No. 11. President street, King's square, sentenced to two, and the lieutenant to one year's im- connected with other parties. Mr Robert Turner, of No. 16, Ludgate-hill, said : On the 19th of August the pri-The government is putting down every club that my assistant that he had sold two of the shawls, and that and collector, at a salary of £70 a-year, and had to col. the police.—It appeared that, on Saturday night, the unies per diem—Sundry excepted—for the period of opens, under some pretext or other, and the excitement he had no doubt he could sell the others, but that he lect the rents from tenants of premises belonging to the complainant met the prisoner, who threw her arms far fourteen years—making in all 88,258 miles, or moration sers. It was here intimeted that another prisoner, who witness when his collection amounted to about £20, and his waistcoat pocket in which was his watch. He disso-The Club St Antoine was closed on Saturday by the was at the Mansion House, was to be brought for the when a young man named Charles Rehden was placed in his books examined, it was discovered that a very large give her into custody, when the male prisoner and a seforce, deposed to the following effect :-- I charge Renden state that public tranquillity had not been further tences. At eleven o'clock this merning I met the prisoner was charged with a want n assault upon Mr. Mark of duplicates, to the amount of between £50 and £60. and, seizing hold of his collar, dragged him forcibly ou get other information after he was in custody, but not Rehden; and I also found the various invoices relating to the property, a pertion of which could be identified by it was a very gress case, and as the defendant was maniremanded I could establish between twenty and thirty his only doubt was whether he should not withhold i the things, as the other prisoner, a distant relation, said Correction, they were the remains of his bankrupt stock.—Alderman Moon said the charge was of so serious a nature, and, as Hibbert was charged with being concerned with three movement in the Faubenry of Schottenfeld. The Ne. far as the evidence went, proved that a regular system of fred on them from the windows. Some were killed and them both until Tuesday next. — Rebden asked to be relgas, two £5 Bank of England notes, and two silver The advence of the Ban Jellachich of Croatia towards | joined, but as a matter of course that was refused also, | Euston-sq

gentleman.—A policeman, as he was going his rounds and although he called for the police, no person same is the brand-mark trom the casks, and take them to a left by ten Irish bishops at £1,575,000. The highest was on Saturday night, in Cornhill, saw the prisoner and his assistance for some time, and he was afterwards cooper's in St Pancras-road, named Austiss.—Austiss an Archbishop of Cashel. £400.000. the lowest Stonford movement as taken place is the small town of moneto, an old gentleman lying on the pavement at the end of shown the way by a boy to the station-house, where he stated that he had been in the habit of buying casks of Bishop of Cork, £25,000. treerely dangerous, inasmuch as the people regarded the been placed under the protection of the French nation.

Freeman's court. The old gentleman was drunk, and gave information of the robbery. He added that, on guillotine as their natural consequence. (Cries of Order, French patriotic songs were chanted accompanied with cer raised up the former, and then found that the pri- Euston-squere, he saw the prisoner coming out, and CHER the account of a banquet which took place at cause! The French flag is forthwith to be hoisted, and soner had suddenly recovered, and was resolved to claim knowing him to be one of the parties by whom he was Exist the account of a panquet which took place at coast. The french has is to send delegates to Paris to intimate acquaintance with the old gentleman, who had plundered he gave him into custody. — Joseph Proctor be had had no dealings with the firm. It also appeared purposes of the act. been just awakened. As the policemen had judgment | confirmed the above account, -Inspector Yates produced enough to discover that the prisoner had some object a bundle of flash notes and counterfeit sovereigns taken beyond the friendly one of seeing his intoxicated com. from the prisoner, who was remanded. nouncing that any person who shall be discovered after panion home, he insisted upon the immediate departure INGRATITUDE.—Ann Kelly was brought before Mr tion, to tell the Assembly what measures they had the 26th to be the possesser of concealed arms shall be of the prisoner in another direction. The request was thought proper to adopt towards the authorities who had tried by court-martial and shot within twenty-four contemptuously rejected by the prisoner, who insisted four £5 notes and two sovereigns, from the person of that he was the friend of the 'overdone' party, that he Mr Samuel Gooch, of Larkhall lane, Clapham .- The knew all about him, and that he would convey him to complainant stated that on the previous evening as he his house. The suspicions of the officer were increased was walking along High-street, he was accosted by the the maintenance of order. He thought that those accounts men, from the mountains. In this city the strongest by the conduct of the prisoner, and he called to a gen. prisoner, who prevailed on him to treat her to some should not be hastily credited, and he hoped, and had feelings exist against the King of Naples. The report of theman who was passing by to assist him in effecting a refreshment, and on their leaving the public house he separation. The moment the party applied to offered to stood talking to her at the corner of the street. While exaggerated. If true the dismissal of those functionaries fallen to the ground, and the enthusiasm of the people render aid he received several violent blows from the pri. they were engaged in conversation she thrust one of her M. Joly, former commissary of the government at Letters from Naples, of the 24th ult., ansounce that and that while the officer was taking the old gentleman up with her, found her in the custody of a policeman, Toulouse, contested the accuracy of the statement which the King of Naples has determined to decline the media- out of the way of mischief the prisoner, upon being M. Darjoy had borrowed from a journal of that city. tion of France and England, and threatens to enforce prevented from following, assailed him, and was only stated that he observed the prisoner running with great The accusation was directed against the whole popula. his rights against his Sicilian subjects in the face of all checked in his violence by a knock-down blow.—It was haste from the complainant, and that he saw her drop stated by another witness that the prisoner had been The Paresz announces the receipt of letters from Pied- endeavouring to sell the duplicate of a watch in a publichouse to the old gentleman, who refused to be a cuspelled the charge of weakness directed against the sands from Palermo, had recaptured Messins and had the effect, no doubt, of exciting more profitable expecta-

THE CIGAR NUISANCE,- REAL HAVANNAS, -A diepute between an extensive elgar manufacturer whose ing his master, who had refused to allow him to return to the concers.—The Lord Mayor (to the Master) : How

would be once more confined to its legitimate use,

met with two females, with whom she supposed she on the 21st ult. at the Stepney union, and she was brought drank something, for from that moment she remembered before the magistrate the ensuing day, but Mr Ebblenothing. The husband of the defendant said he had white was unable to attend, owing to a concussion of never since his marriage known her to drink any beve. the brain consequent on the injuries he sustained. He rage but ten or coffee, and that his surprise at hearing now appeared in a debilitated state, and detailed the she had made an attempt upon her life was as great as particulars of the robbery; but was unable to identify the shock he felt upon finding that such was the fact. He had been out all night leoking for her, and he keped the Lord Mayor would not add to her and his affliction by the infliction of any disgraceful punishment. The Lord Mayor, having received solema assurances from the female that the public house should never have a witnessed the robbery.—Sergeant Kelly said that whilst Five of the insurgents of June, named Baland, Leroy, some came to my shop and said he was going into the customer in her again, and from her husband that he he was conveying the prisoner to the station-house he Bouland, Grassot, and Jacquot, were tried by court country, and should be glad if I would let him take four would henceforward look very closely after her, discharged her from the bar.—She had, it appeared, either names of the boys who would prove her share in the ('Not at all.') It was, he maintained, the more pre- Masson, of the lith Legien of the Mational Guard of them. I replied that perhaps it would be better if he went spent or seen robbed of seven shillings, and it was constrained, the more pre- transaction, on which she quickly answered that neither cluded that the fear of meeting her husband with a of these boys were there at the time.—The prisoner was diminished purse, joined to the excitement caused by committed for trial, petations of bad gin, was the cause of the attempt, LAMBETH, - DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERIES. - CAU-WORSHIP-STREET .- ALLEGED ENDIZZLEMENT BY A RAILWAY CLERK .- On Tuesday, William Brown Watts female, residing at Piccadilly-place, Pall mail, and Auwas charged with embrazing moules belonging to the thony Walsh, were charged, the former with assaulting Eastern Counties Railway.—Hr Ponsford, land agent of and attempting to rob a young gentleman named Bri-

> the dock, and Michael Haydon, 21, of the City detective amount which he had received was not accounted for. Assault by AN OMNIBUS CONDUCTOR .- F. Wadde. with obtaining three sovereigns from me under false pre- love, the conductor of a Hoxton and Chalses omnibus, for the purpose of receiving information to enable me to the 17th ult., his wife and hims if entered the defend. apprehend the prisoner Hare. Rehden said, 'If you ant's omnibus in Sloane square, with the intention of place in my hands three sovereigns, I will give you in-formation which will enable you to take Hare. I said, if you enable me to recover the property I will do so. conduct of the conductor by some female passengers, He replied that he would, upon which I placed the money who complained that he had grossly insulted them, and in his hands, when he turned round with a laugh, and assailed them in the most indelicate manner as they said, I might go to the station house, and I would there were stepping out of the emnibus. Witness was accorded him in custody. I asked him to return the money, dingly induced to watch him closely, and having him. dingly induced to watch him closely, and having himwhen he told me I might do my best or worst, for that self seen him act in the manner described to one or two to hear such language, and that unless he instantly desisted he should be compelled to leave the vehicle. He sion of it, and Webb, another officer, who accompanied had no sconer made the observation than the defendant me, had a desk. In the portmanteau I found a number exclaimed with an oath, 'l'll take oare that you shall,' When I conversed with Rehden the previous day, he into the road, and then struck him a violent blow under told me that he knew where the duplicates were, as size the ear, which caused him to stagger back several paces, where the portmanteau was, but he would not tell me | His wife, who was very much terrified, got out after bim until he got the money. I got the information from the as quickly as possible, and before he recevered the effects prisoner that Hare was in custody after he got the money. of the blow, the defendant hastly mounted the steps of I get other information after he was in custody, but not the omnibus, which was driven rapidly off. The comfrom the prisoner.—Readen: I told you at the station-plainant added, that he entertained no vindictive feelings house where the portmanteau was .- Haydon : You did sgainst his assailant, who had since expressed great property, a number of which are pledged in the name of therefore wished to recommend the case to the lenient consideration of the magistrate.—Mr Tyrwhitt said that persons now present. At any rate I think if they were festly a most unfit person to be trusted with a licence,

not to retain any larger amount in his own possession,

SOUTHWARK. - YORKSBIRENEN IN LONDON. others (not in custody) in assaulting and robbing admitted to bail, but his application was refused,—Hare watches.—Smith stated that on Tuesday he and Proctor Jeffrey Quartz, and Jane Charlen, the latter of whom lately found in the middle of a large wheat stack, where then made a similar request, when a general laugh arrived in London, for the first time in their lives, from was servant to Mr Marshall, 21, Edgware road, were it had been confined during sixteen days which had throughout the court took place, in which he himself Knattingley, in Yorkshire, by the Birmingham train at charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack, and where it must be charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack, and where it must be charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack, and where it must be charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack, and where it must be charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack, and where it must be charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack, and where it must be charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack, and where it must be charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack, and where it must be charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack, and where it must be charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack, and where it must be charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack and the charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack and the charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack and the charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the building of the stack and the charged with having been concerned in an extensive elapsed since the charged with the char n thence to the Silver Cross, in Charing-cross. They slept at the latter house the secutor, while staying at Lewes, Sussex, received infor been accidentally heard. MANSION.HOUSE. - PIRATICAL REVOLT. - J J. same night, and, on the following morning they pro- mation that his house had been plundered to a consi-Smith, first engineer, and A. Reed, second engineer, of | ceeded to St James's park to see the guard relieved, and It was confidently rumoured at Vienna on the 27th ult,, the Lion, steamer, trading between London and Holland, while there they were addressed by the prisoner, who and J. James, D. Gillier, J. Payne, J. Kelly, R. Barclay, entered into familiar conversation with them, and find. barg, Szekes Fejervar, or Alba-regalis is early eight and a E. Sorrell, and J. M'Donald, firemen and trimmers, were half post stages from Pesth. The archduke Stephen has finally examined on a charge of piratical revolt. Rayner, and Town, but they create little stir or surprise.' Philosothe fireman who remained on board the Lion when the them, as he termed it, ' the lions,' at the same time prisoners descried the vessel, was now called. He con- asserting that he was a Yerkshireman himself, and that for some time living together as man and wife. A vast willing to go to work; I said yes, and M Donald said the the river, and having arrived at Bedlam, the prisoner, same. All the rest refused. They said they would not instead of taking them into the building, proposed bearing arms. If they cannot procure them, they have go home in the vessel, unless Smith did. Smith said to having some refreshment, and they went into a public of the st them, 'Mind what you say, or the captain will get hold house, and had some ale and bread and cheese. Here discharge of your words.' Gillier came en board again and said they remained for some time, and were joined by three fortrial.

police. I got the steam of the vessel up, but I did not above place was postponed. On leaving the publicattempt to go on, for I did not know anything of en. house complainant and his friend were taken to another gineering.—Joseph Kavanagh, second mate of the Lion, house, where they had more ale, but were perfectly also corroborated the captain's evidence. He added that sober, and from thence to the King's Head in the Mint, after all the prisoners went on shore, except Rayner and with which locality they were totally unacquainted at Why don't you take away the ship? During the night going to the Silver Cross to sleep. They were followed double watch was kept, and soldiers and police were in out, however, by the prisoner and the three other men readiness. The sailors had cutlasses. It was feared lest the who had continued with them from the morning, and The Passes announces the solution of the Hungarian firemen would come to damage the machinery.—The Lord when they were walking along a narrow street the three prisoners the opportunity of giving in ball for their ap forced him down a very narrow alley, exclaiming that Court; but, as I consider Smith to be the ringleader, I got him down this place some distance they pinioned his shall require from him bail himself in the sum of £100, arms, while another held his hand over his mouth, and James, and Gillier, as next in criminality, each in £40, pose tore the buttons off his top coat in his eagerness to and two sureties in £20 each: and of Payne, Kelly, get at his pockets, from which he took fifty-eight sove Barclay, Sorrell, and M'Donald, each in £40, and one reigns, two £5 Bank of England notes, and two watches, previously taken from him in the public house by the A PRIEND IN NEED, H. T. Pearman was charged, prisoner's advice. When they had robbed him they all upon suspicion, with having determined to rob an old disappeared in a moment, the place being very dark;

> containing four £5 bank notes and two sovereigns, with which she ran away. He pursued her, and, on coming when he caught her is his arms. He added that the complainant claimed the purse, which was found to contain the exact sum he represented that he had been rebbed of .- The prisoner said Mr Gooch was intoxicated, and that he was with another woman previously to his having met with her, and that it was by the latter person he was robbed.—The complainant, however, con-

the offenders. THAMES,—Robbery in Whitechapel,—Mary Anne many of these lads do you keep at work in your ware- concerned in the robbery of Mr W. Ebblewhite, of No. house ?-The Master: About sixty are at work now, my 30, Nettingham-place, Commercial-road. One of the lord.—The Lord Mayor: You are in my ward, and I gang to which the prisoner belonged, named Julia Len- this request he was joined by other persons inside, assure you that your cigar manufactory constitutes the nard, and a noted thief-trainer named Furlong, have most offensive nuisance imaginable, for crowds of these already been committed, the former as a principal in -The Master: I nover give them any, and have no appeared to have been inflicted by a life preserver, or a agreement of the kind with them .- The Lord Mayor: stone tied in a handkerchief, rendered him insensible, Then they take them. I certainly consider the cigar | While he was down, Lennard, the woman already com-A DROP Too Much. —A young woman, of very decent doned all her usual baunts. Kelly having ascertained though he pleaded his inability to make the driver hear insurrectionary disease.] appearance, the wife of a person respectably employed in that she belonged to one of the city parishes, and con-

the prisoner as one of the persons by whom he had been assaulted. The lad Benjamin, however, proved that she was the woman with the child who took the money from Mr Ebblewhite's pecket on the occasion, and his evidence was confirmed by another lad, named Solomons, who also

TION TO THE PUBLIC -- Mary Ann Baker, a well-dressed Company. It was his duty to hand over the money to miliarly about his neck, and put one of her hands into thrice the circumference of the globs. tangled himself from her, and having no doubt she inbut last Saturday week he absented himself from his tended to rob him, he charged her with it, spen which employment, and his deak being asterwards opened and she struck him two or three times. He then followed to cond man made their appearance, asked him what he of beer annually, and has 5,000 public houses, wanted with the woman, and placed themselves in a A CHILD WITH TWENTY NAMES.—The MAN position to impede his further progress. By this means the female got off and so did the man. On seeing a constable he gave an accurate description of the female prithe female prisoner, upon which the male prisoner would | Matea, have resoured her had it not been for the assistance of another officer. The prisoner was himself secured, and on-bill, Lincolnsbire, stated that, in ten years, he had several daring street robberies had recently taken place in the neighbourhood of Walworth, Onegentleman who had luded to by the complainant stated that four or five nights | spends the whole night by himself in a stable,' ago he was proceeding along the Walwor h-road, when some person from behind, suddenly placed his hand on into the world on Saturday week, at Padiham, by a vat several others. From some cause or other he became clug a kitten without a tail, unconscious of what was passing around him, and when he recovered he found himself lying in a garden into which he had, no doubt, been flung, minus his watch, chain, and purse. He had no doubt that some narcotic of a powerful nature must-bave been applied to his ten days since, a friend of his had been robbed of his it for ever. gold watch and chain, worth twenty five guincas, at the early hour of eight o'clock in the evening, in Holland | charmers are said to drug the reptiles with opium, which street, Blackfriars. On that occasion the robbery was renders them quiet and harmless, the effect not waaring effected by one of a party coming from behind the gentle- off for a fortnight or three weeks. man, and placing his hands on his eyes, while a second ing, and remanded the prisoners.

CLERKENWELL, CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, J. E. eruelty to the four children of the former prisoner .-- Mr | kind of trap-deor, through which the egg, when laid, im-Coombe told Mrs Chandley that she was discharged .- mediately drops; and the hen, looking round and her-Mrs Chandley, who looked pale and ghastly, burst into | celving none, lays another ! tears, and informed his worship that it was herintention to take refuge in the Magdalen Asylum in Blackfriars. road, and there were several of her friends and other humane persons present whom she intended to accom pany thither on leaving the court,-Worrall was com mitted for trial.

MARYLEBONE, -- ROBBERY OF PLATE, &c., TO THE robbery of plate. In the early part of last month, pro- | inevitably have perished it its plaintive mewings had not Quartz at Warminster, where she and Langley had been | phers. sion. Langley and Quartz prior to their going to Warminster, dwelt in a room in Charlotte-street, King's. cross, and there were found forty-seven duplicates, some A coal mine, the first known in Portugal, is stated of which related to the property carried off. It was to have been discovered at a short distance from proved that Charlton had, upon many occasions, ad- Lisbon. mitted Langley to her master's house, and that a long | The Portuguese army list comprises nearly 12.000 of the stolen plate has yet been traced. Quartz was

discharged, and the other two prisoners stand committed BOW-STREET. - Thomas Phillips and William was after the refusal, and he was taken on shore by the sprung up, time passed away, and their visit to the Cremar were brought before Mr Henry, the former charged with stealing, and the latter with feloniously receiving, a kilderkin of beer the property of Sir Henry service of the above firm, was sent out with six hoge. viously. heads of porter on the 21st of August, to be taken to St on board, and asked him what he was doing there. Wit- length of time, and while there his friend Procter laid employed at the brewery, who saw that in addition to are said to be the most useful substitutes for a limb that the six hogsheads, a kilderkin of beer had been put up refused to let them go in. Afterwards, when James and soner suggested to him (Smith) that he had better take at the back of the dray, which Phillips took down and tary Commissary, placing under his erders all the land Gillier came on board upon pretence of getting bread, the his friend's money and watch out of his pockets, in case left at a beershop near the tollgate, called the Jolly troops, Granzer (frontier regiments) and guards not first mate said to them that he would send them bread, of accident, and restore them to him when he awoke. He greening the Grontians. His Mejesty demands the imbut as they had left the ship of their own accord, he would grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the ship of their own accord, he would grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the ship of their own accord, he would grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the ship of their own accord, he would grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the ship of their own accord, he would grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the ship of their own accord, he would grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the ship of their own accord, he would grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler. There were all the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler of the grantly of £50 allowed them but as they had left the saveler o storehouse clerk in the employ of Messre Meux, had a by the Treasury, and leave the service. These were all and he then went to Cremer's house for a similar purpose. Seeing a cask there with the brandmark of Sir H. Meux and Co, obliterated, he asked the prisoner what sort of beer it was? He replied that it was Scotch stout.' Jenkins informed bim that there was no such thing as 'Scotch stout,' all the stout in Scotland being sent up from London; and then asked him if he did not occasionally have beer from Meux and Co.? The prisoner stated that he never did, and also that he died instantly. knew none of the men in their employ; but several him, the result being that Jenkins gave him into custody. that Cremar was her mother's tenant, proved that she this must be added one ounce of fish glue, and half an frequently saw barrels or casks brought to the prisoner's ounce of gum arabic. house by Meux and Co.'s draymen, sometimes in rub. evident that, in addition to the prisoners already committed from this court (and two of whom have been convicted at the Old Bailey), many others are implicated, the other large breweries in London,-Mr Henry com. prevented. mitted the prisoners for trial. They said nothing in

-W. Andrews, the conductor of a Chelsea omnibus, was summoned before Mr Bingham for refusing to let out of his omnibus with reasonable expedition, W. Ralph, when The drawing began on the 11th of January, 1569, and requested to do so. The complainant said, on Monday continued incessantly, day and night, until the 6th of last, at twelve o'clock at night, he and his wife got into May following. the defendant's omnibus, at Cremorne Gardens. A great number of persons got on the roof, and two others lines of railway so extended has been the demand for hung on to the steps behind. While the omnibus was making its way down Sloane-street, the persons outside, | most exorbitant rents are being exacted for the privilege, who were evidently the worse for liquor, began singing It is stated that three friends pay £200 a year to shoot and making a great noise. The omnibus stopped before in two giens, for which the tenant farmer to whom they a public house, and some of the passengers got down pay it, pays but £140 to the owner; thus he has his and had refreshments. One of the outside passengers called for brandy and water, and was supplied with it. shooting into the bargain. The omnibus, after waiting some time, went on, and the noise outside was continued. Some of the persons outside let off fireworks. One person whose legs hung over the side of the omnibus close to witness's head, placed tradicted the assertion, and the magistrate, in com- a catherine-wheel at the end of a stick and set fire to it. mitting the prisoner for trial, said that these sircet robberies on the south side of the river had become so not be put up. The sparks from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came stalwart descendant of Anak turned out to be a youth from the fire-work came at th frequent of late, and many of them of so daring a nature, into the omnibus over the passengers, and caused much that it was absolutely necessary to make an example of alarm. Witness spoke to the conductor, who merely said, 'Oh, its all right.' Witness's wife, being rather nerveus, insisted on getting out of the omnibus. Wit-Watson, with several aliases, was charged with being ness applied to the defendant to open the door; but the defendant made some excuse, and did not open the door. Witness again applied to have the door opened, and in Finding the conductor would pay no attention to their request, witness, assisted by other persons, pushed the door open and got out. For refusing to open the door, gardens. They made a great deal of noise, and this prevented the conductor frem making the coachman system, amongst boys of this description, to be excess mitted on the evidence of a boy named Benjamin, cut hear the request for him to stop and let out the pashas been seed in the course of law and their opponents, slain during the battles.

In Republique Sociale'—'Vive Raspail'—'Vive the Martyrs of June who are groaning in dungeons.'

The defendant, who bore a very good characting insurgents and their opponents, slain during the battles.

Any person interested in this invention can form his own sively troublesome to society; in fact, to be the cause of away the watch from his guard, whilst another, with a sengers. The defendant, who bore a very good characting insurgents and their opponents, slain during the battles.

Any person interested in this invention can form his own of the barricades; the object of the importation being of June who are groaning in dungeons.'

The defendant, who bore a very good characting insurgents and their opponents, slain during the battles.

Any person interested in this invention can form his own of the barricades; the object of the importation being of the production of its merits by examining the results of the production which occur. These boys are constantly puffing and puffing, and after and shared them with her associates. Kelly, who is Bingham said he had his public duty to perform. It to supply the makers of artificial teeth with materials all they are puffing nothing but dried cabbage leaves. Well acquainted with the persons, haunts, and habits of bad been clearly proved that the defendant had suffered for their business (to us, at least), a disgussing practice, (Laughter.).—The complainant and defendant, upon the all the suspected characters in the district, instantly readvice of the Lord Mayor, agreed to separate, and his cognised in the lad Benjamin's description of the woman bus, very much to the auneyance of those who were wear them, insamuch as it is quite possible they may lordship expressed a hope that the vegetable alluded to with the child in her arms the prisoner Watson, for inside. It had also been satisfactorily proved that the whom he kept a sharp look out, but she suddenly abar. defendant had not opened the door when requested, and, were effected to their subsequent wearers. [Passibly an

MARLBOROUGH-STREET,-OMNIBUS RECREATIONS,

Wacieties.

Our NAVY .- Altogether, of the £6,000,000 which our navy coats us, £1,500,000 is wasted.- Times. The Revising Barristers, who were formerly paid ten guiness a day, now reacive 200 guiness for the outire

session, including their expesses. A PORTUNATE PERSIONER,—The DOMESIES STANDARD states that Mr James Gordon, of Coatbridge, who has recently been declared beir to the Kenmure titles and estates, formerly served in the Sappirs and Miners, from which body he obtained his discharge in 1821, with a pension of ninepence a-day.

The escutcheon on the cap of the Preuch soldiers now bears a cook with his foot on a globe, A man named Duchie has murdered his father in France, and been sentenced to death. In the course o his trial at La Vendee, he coolly declared, in answer to s question, that he had kept the budy of his father burning in an oven for thirty six hours."

A TRAVELLER .- Mr Anderson Miller, post between Balthe Company, said the prisoner was employed as clerk tain, and the latter with attempting to rescue her from unremitting attention to his business, walked nineteen Pigs and Potatoes - More than one person in Guild-

ford has lost some valuable pigs from giving them diseased potatoes. On their being opened the intestinas were found to be mortified. Public-Houses, -London consumes 1,400,000 barrels

A CHILD WITH TWENTY NAMES, -The MADRID GA-

SETTE officially announces the birth of the Duchess de Montpensier's ohild, and that she had been bapeled Maria Isabel Francisca de Asis Antonio Lu za Fernanda soner, and this led to her apprehension as well as that Cristina Amelia Folippa Adelaide Josefa Elena Enriquita of her male companion.—Policeman 58 P said, he took Carolina Justa Rufina Gaspara Melchora Baltasara

DEATH: FROM INTEMPERANCE, - The coroner at Thorpeboth were locked up. - The complainant here stated that held inquests on 111 persons who had died in consequence of invoxication.

COURAGEOUS HORSE — A man at a fair was asked if his been robbed was then present .- The young gentleman a!- horse was timid. 'Not at all,' said he; 'he frequently A Queen Kirren .- A three-legged hitten was brought

his mouth, and he found himselfinstantly surrounded by which had once rendered herself remarkable by produ-· SHAR PEARS.-At the sale at Stowe, the celetrated portrait of Shakspeare, presumed to be the work of Burbage, the original representative of Richard III.,

was purchased for 355 guineas, for the Earl of Elleamore. PARTING,-There is something in parting that softens mouth and nose to have deprived him of his senses so the heart; it is as if we had never felt how unustorably instantaneously .- A gentleman in court said that about | dear a beloved object could be, till we are about to loss

INDIAN JUGGLERS,-The Indian jugglers and anake

ASTOUNDING ANNOUNCEMENT,-The dames of Cilgrasped him by the throat, and forced him on the theroe, young and old, married and single, were thrown ground. A strauger, coming up, asked what was the into a state of great alarm and perplexity, last week, by matter ! when one of the gang merely replied, 'Only a an announcement of the beliman that 'a large quantity young gentleman in fits,' and the fellows got clear off,— of black damsels had arrived, and were on sale in the Mr Norton remarked that such cots were rather alarm. market place.' They rushed to the spot, and happily found that the articles on sale were fruit, not females. A GREAT PACT' FOR HENWIVES .- A 'cute Yankes Worrall and C. W. Chandley were again charged with has invented a nest, in the bottom of which there is a

> The son born to the Empress of Brazil, on the 19th of July last, displaces the presumptive heirship of the Princess de Joinville, who is the Emperor's sister. There is a large lescage shaped spot now visible on the eastern limb of the sun. It is estimated to be

> 50,000 miles in diameter, and may be seen through a darkened glass.

. We know nothing of revolutions, rows, and demonderable extent. He immediately returned to town, and, strations in the South, says SLI's AFRICAN JOURNAL, finding that a great deal of property had been extracted except from pictures and hearsay, and what the Lonfrom his premises, he lost no time in communicating the don journals are pleased to tell us. We sit quietly under

Dr Knex (Medical Times), says of the men and sninumber of the stolen articles were found in their posses. mais in South Africa. All must disappear shortly before the rude civilisation of the Saxon boor-antelope and nippotamus, giraffe and Kaffir.'

intimacy had existed between them, she (Cheriton) not officers on full or half-pay, though the army is fixed being aware of his connection with Quartz. None at 18,000 men, many of whom are always on furlough. Considerable quantities of preserved meats, portuble soups, &c., have lately been prepared in New South Wales, for shipment to the London market,

For the last four years not a single death has occurred in Easton Hastings, Berkshire. At the late West Riding (Yorkshire) sessions there

was not one female prisoner for trial-a circum-Meux and Co. The prisoner Phillips, a drayman in the stance which has not occurred for many years pre-A London inventor has applied vulcanised Indian-M'Donald, Giller, James, Psyne, and Barclay, returned the time. At this latter house they remained for some Pancras Workhouse. He was accompanied by a lad rubber to the purpose of making artificial legs, which

> heve yet been devised. The mail guards are rapidly diminishing in number. There are not above 200 in England, Wales, and Scot-

There are 30,000 clergy, of all denominations, in the

United States. The John O'GROAT'S JOURNAL calculates that in the captured. Supposing that each cran holds 70 dezen, we have 6.487,740 dozen, or 77,852,880 herringe! Mr Joseph Armi'sge, of Newtown Mills, while driving a wedge in a pole on which the wheel mill turns, was

struck with such violence by the pele on the head that he Fanaore, a Neapolitan physician, states that the conflicting statements were efterwards elicited from human body can be rendered insensible to fire by the following embrocation being applied :- One ounce and -Matilda Wilson, a young married woman, who stated a half of alum, dissolved in four ounces of hot water; to

A parliamentary return, founded on the probates o bish carts. She had seen a man named Bath obliterate wills, and made in 1832, gives the total amount of money

Bath, who had sold him a great many, from time to | The new act relating to the winding up of the Join time, at 1s. 6d, or 2s. 6d, each, according to their size. Stock Companies, appoints the district Commissioners o -During the exemination it transpired that some of Bankruptcy and the Judges of the County Courts mas-Messrs Barclay's casks were found at Gremar's although ters extraordinary of the Court of Chancery, for the

As Mr Grant, of Redcar, was killing some drone bees at his hives he was stung under the right eye, and having been informed that a cut onion laid to the wound to a greater or lesser extent, in the systematic robberies and the juice pressed into the wounded part was an exwhich have been carried on for a length of time past on cellent remedy, he applied an onion in the way indicated the premises of Sir H, Meux and Co., if not likewise at | and was instantly relieved of pain, and all swelling was

The first English lottery was drawn A.D. 1569. It consisted of 40,000 lots at ten shillings each lot; the prizes were plate, and the profits were to go towards repairing the havens of the kingdom. It was drawn, as Stow informs us, at the west door of St Paul's Cathedral.

It appears that since the opening out of the great grouse shooting on the Scotch moors, that advanced and farming profits on the £140 and £200 per annum for bad

MANX GIANT,-On Friday morning last the promenaders of Douglas Pier had their nerves somewhat shaken by the sudden apparition of a giant gravely stalking amongst them, and yet apparently enjoying the lively scene of the departing mail-steamer, with a zest the parish of Ballaugh, named Arthur Caley. He stands seven feet and one inch in height, though only twenty years of age, is stout in proportion, and smezingly powerful. He has a brother who exceeds him in height, bulk, and strength, -Manx Sun,

A PROPHETIC JEST BY LOUIS PHILIPPE. - Several years age a very distinguished English noblemen-Lord B-m-having had the honour of dining with the King in the unceremonious manner in which he delighted to withdraw himself from the trammels of state, the conversation was carried on as if between two equals, and his Mejesty, inter alia, remarked, 'that he was the only Sovereign now in Europe fit to fill a throne. Kings are at such a discount in our days, there is no saying what may happen; and I am the only monarch who has cleaned his own boots, and can do it again.'

To Those who cae False Teeth .- It is stated as & fact, that eince the late insurrection in Paris, there has been a large importation of human teeth into this country, which have been taken from the corpses of the insurgents and their opponents, slain during the battles

the Borough, was charged with having attempted to cluding that she had two places of ultimate refuge, left sengers, that could not be received as an excuse, in | Scotia) papers state that since the heavy rains the potato

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT

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The National Co-operative Benefit Society has now survived the perils of starting into life, and has firmly established itself in England. Scotland, and Wales—the lift eighteen months have not and after meeting all Bushed itself in England, Scotland, and wates—the first eighteen months have past, and after meeting all demands of Printing, Births, Sickness, Deaths, and Burials, despite the unprecedented badness of trade, political and social convulsions, &c., &c., it has a hand-some balance in the hands of the Bankers.

Rules can be obtained. Sixpence each, of the agents, or of the Secretary, at the Central Office, 2. Little Vale-place. For the convenience of all, the Society has five sections, em. bracing as many gradations of payments. Applications for agencies must be addressed (pre-paid), with stamp for reply, to Mr E. Stallwood, at the Central Office. Right Postage Stamps, forwarded to the Secretary. will ensure a copy of Rules to any part of England, Scot-

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THE LAND.

TO LET, for a term of years, a THREE-ACRE ALLOT-MENT, at Minster Lovel; the farm is pleasantly situated by the roadside, soil good, and the house has every convenience for a family. For further particulars, apply to A. O. Z., Post Office, Witney, Oxon.

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Freland.

ARREST OF AMERICAN SYMPATHISERS. The CARLOW SENTINEL gives the particulars of the arrest of three American sympathisers who have lately arrived in this country on a buccancering expedition;

The SERTIMEL has the following particulars in con nexion with the arrest of Mr ex-Quartermaster Hanrawith which he had been entrusted. From that period whose name it would now be imprudent to disclose for obvious reasons. We have, unhapping, ample reason to believe that the late insurrection, if not timely supof their followers, by the firm and decisive measures of government, would have persed of a formidable character, and time alone can covelope the facts and circumstances councited with the most extensively organised treachery of their colleagues."

MESSES O'BRIEN AND DOHENY. cerning the movements of Messrs O'Brien and Doheny after their outlawry. Speaking of O'Brien's arrest, he tion, and in the most destitute condition, could the administrator of the Law. have sold him to the government for the temptcountry. On the very night of his arrest, he actuated by a love for lucre throughout the whole of

M . SMITH O'BRIEN AND THE STATE TRIALS .- CONCILIA-

county of Tipperary—one of the most Catholic distrible.

And in France these outbreaks are looked upon as the representative of the will of a consider this as the effect of chance or an occurrence of a fact, honest, and nulmp achable character? Is any man to the British empire supid or regulate necessarily as an every support of the will of a large portion—if not of the entire community, and our only astonishment is, that the official in its a just and equitable ransection? Not one?

So far as the risks have gone up to this day (Monday) there is littled of an interesting attentive standard is raised—the revolt takes place while authority is not as prime from them. But two professed informers have as yet been gramment, one awareton mand Lore, who was foreman printer in the Maton office; another characterless region on one work on man to the Maton office; another characterless region on the little gentleman burned his fingers when he forth by the able counsel for Mr O'Brien. Whilst it is rumoured that Smith O'Brien, if convicted,

counsel to mave a writ of error to the House of Lords, carned in getting up his jury. That there are valid and abundant grounds for such an appeal there can be ensuared, betrayed and destroyed.

Received by Wn. I dent, as confident, and as boastful as ever.

Stage of which they stand in danger of being abuse and misrepresentation of Chartism, upon working classes, and the Leaguers were held which it would fasten the odium of Powell's up as their friends one ensuared, betrayed and destroyed.

Received by Wn. I dent, as confident, and as boastful as ever.

Bradford, Wilts, per C. Kendall...

But, as the "Mail" says: "we cannot go on which it would fasten the odium of Powell's up as their friends one ensuared, betrayed and destroyed.

The scattered elements of 'meral force' delusion are Conciliation Hall, and if that ill looking den be ever again opened it will not be by IRELAND!

works a mira: to a our favour, the history of mankind farminables no such record of human suffering as will be early to take the commus of relative search to will be easy to take the consus of Reland!!!

and will ask themselves whether a large saving forms, decry what is called to your search to take the commus of helman suffering as will be might not have been effected if timely justice and always have asserted, and always will assert the right of the Potato crop of late years, so far from being an argument in favour of so far from being an argument in favour of so far from being an argument in favour of so far from being an argument in favour of so far from being an argument in favour of so far from being an argument in favour of the Free Trade party, as it is generally used by their, advocates, in reality tells against day morning, October 8th, at nine o'clock, for the will not preach "peace at any them. A relative scarcity of home-grown of home-grown

Price Threepence. A VERBATIM REPORT OF THE TRIALS OF ERNEST JONES AND THE OTHER CHARTIST LEADERS.

Now Ready, a New Edition of MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

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PORTRAIT OF JOHN MITCHEL. Notice to Agents will be given in the STAR when the above Portrait is ready for issue.

PORTRAIT OF GUFFEY.

The above portrait, taken by his fe'low-sufferer, Wm. Dowling, will be ready in a few days. Price 1s. Orders received by Mr Dixon, 144, High Holborn; or Mr Rider.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1848.

THE LONDON AND PARIS AUTUMN AND WINTER AND W quality in each man's mind, which of people has been successful against the league the Chartists, and in opposition to the whole stated to be 7793. From some cause or other EARINT, superbly orloured, accompanied with the most residual prock. Coat Patterns; the Albert Pateot, Dress and Frock. Coat Patterns; the Albert Pateot, Dress and Morning Waistcoats, both single and double breasted. Also, the theory of Cutting Cloaks of every description fully explained, with disgrams, and every thing respecting style and fashion illustrated. The method of increasing and diminishing all the patterns, or any others principles, and the North Patterns, or any others are the contrary, lies, and it knows it lies, the contrary, lies, and it knows it lies, the contrary, lies, and the most lies, the contrary, lies, and the most lies, and the most lies, and the most lies, and the most lies, the contrary, lies, and did its best to ensure the contrary, lies, and the most lies, wholly out of sight. Whether it was considered to be an awkward contradiction of the propagation of Chartist ponicy. In this column was omitted, and for three months subsequently the unemployed have been kept of individual propagation of Chartist ponicy. The "times" is also column was omitted, and of three months subsequently the unemployed have been kept of individual the propagation of Chartist ponicy. The "times" is also column was omitted, and of three months subsequently the unemployed have been kept of individual the propagation of Chartist ponicy. The "times" is also column was omitted, and of the restore, but this column was omitted, and the numemployed have been kept of individual the contrary, lies, and it knows it lies.

The "Times" is also column was omitted, and of the restore, the contrary, lies, and it knows it lies.

The "Times" is also column was omitted, and of the restore, the contrary, lies, and it knows it lies.

The "Times" is also column was omitted, and the numemployed have been kept of individual the contrary, lies, and it knows it lies.

The "Times" is also column was omitted, and the contrary, lies, and it knows it lies.

The "Times" is also column was omitted, and the contrary, lies, and it knows it lies creasing and diminishing all the patterns, or any others particularly explained. Price 10s.

READ and Co. beg to inform those who consider it not right to pay the full price for the new system of Cuttings, having recently purchased the old one, that any persons having done so within the last year, will be charged only half price for the whole; or any parts of he new system, published 1918, which will supersed to his aid like an electric and terms sent, post free. Patent Measures, with full supersed to man all those rights to which he is entitled, a system which is to make labour the source of government.'

Have the working classes ever considered what the condition of this country would have should not of the sentence, and enounces by anticipation any outcry that may be raised against it as charged only half price for the whole; or any parts of he new system, published 1918, which will supersed to his aid like an electric supersed with a substitute? Have they learned would have rejoiced had Powell's dupes been of the total hands included in the table, there is an increase of \$150 working about time and a degree of \$150 working about the source of the whole; or any parts of he sentence passed upon them. The "Times" says the sentence passed upon them. The "Tim

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

Last week we commented upon some of the doings of the FELON GOVERNMENT, which have since concluded in the Transportation for Life of Five of their English victims, and this week we are called upon to chronicle their the arrest of thirteen persons charged with drilling, and Rebel acts in Ireland. We say their Rebel the arrest of a quartermaster with a rebol commission in acts, because—but for their mis-government of the country—there would not be a rebel in the land. We have published the trials of han:—'Our readers will recollect that a few weeks since It was announced in the public journals that Quarter- reached us; and as in England so in Ireland, master Henrahan, of the 13th Regiment of Foot, had we find the case for the Crown mainly, if not absornded with a large sum of money in his possession, wholly, depending on the evidence of spies and informers. But as custom reconciles man to he cluded the vigilance of the authorities until Menday last, when he was arrested by Sub-Inspector Gould and depravity of the worst description, and as, a party of constabulary, near Carrick on-Suir, and com- under some circumstances, the evidence of mitted to Geomet Gaol. On searching his person, a such parties may be indispensable to establish commission conferring the rank of a general' in the the guilt of the accused, we yield to the mor-Irish rebel service was found in his pocket, to which was bid fashion of the day, and eschew further conattached the signs ure of ene of the leading rebel chiefs, sideration of such wretches; but we cannot as lightly pass over the conduct of the Court. which, if not impartial, should assume the pressed by the arrest of the leaders and the dispersion appearance of impartiality, or, indeed, if leaning could be evinced to either side it should be to that of the accused. The Judge should be above suspicion. If the law is to be strong conspiracy ever entered into in Ireland during a cen. it must be impartially administered, and if it tury Is failed; but, through Providence, that failure is to be avenged, its vengeance should serve as was owing to the imbecility of the leading actors and the an example to warn others of its power; but when we find the Chief Justice presiding in a case of the greatest magnitude, not only evinc-A correspondent of the TIPPERARY VINDICATOR, ing palpable partiality, but disregarding even writing from Cashel, seems to know a great deal conthe common courtesies of life, then we can come to no other conclusion than that the seys:- 'Very many persons in the humblest sta- Judge is the tool of Administration, and not

ing reward so carefully placarded all over the of premeditated assassination; there is none more foolish than that of an unarmed, undiswas accompanied near the town of Thurles by more than one of the poor people of the neighbourhood; but they ciplined, disorganised party, making war examination by the Attorney General:—

"I know nothing about class leaders, it did not yield to the temptation. They kept faith with against an armed, disciplined, organised army : the man who confided himself to them; and so far of the and the people of this country, and of Ireland, population, it cannot be said that even one of them was have yet to learn what constitutes the diffe- to the Land Society also. rence between a French and English, or Irish revolution. The French constitute a great pect to get your share of the Land? national army. There are a greater number in true 'blood sucking' style. Never was more arrant of the owner. They are not soldiers; they villany exposed than (in this fellow's case) was pumped lack discipline, and are deficient in organisation. Hence, when they resolve upon an Whilst it is rumoured that Smith O'Brien, if convicted, emeute they have to pass through those seve-will be hanged instanter, it is resolved by his friends and ral dangerous ordeals—the procurement of

agitation for the amelioration of the condition of tims. In the first place it represents the League measures the "fair trial" they asked success." The great interests of the country Mr Paulton, Sheffield ... trying to briting themselves together again, and the tag- the working classes must be vain and hopeless; "dozen or two tailors, shoemakers and joiners," for them. It might, with truth and justice, imperatively demand that our present down- Birmingham, Ship Inn, per J. Newhouse ... rag of the 'H-ill deserted' are 'moving mountains' in while, on the contrary, we assert that the strain- tried at the Old Bailey, as the "nucleus and have been objected to an earlier criticism, that ward career be arrested, and that speedily. their efforts to open the strings of the Irish purse. They have issued beging letters in every quarter at all ing of the law, in those cases, goes to establish mainstay" of Chartism. In a subsequent article these measures should, at least, have a year or the week of the avieting every and to cle the "Times" says:— "The Chartists two to develope their probable tendencies, as ries of that school, had better seek out some lik by to send them a shilling; but, with four or five the weakness of the existing system, and to cle the "Times" says: — "The Chartists two to develope their probable tendencies, as ries of that school, had better seek out some Hamilton, Scotland, per A. Walker pal ry exceptions, cold water has been flung upon prove that its weakness consists in its injustheir impudent exertions. Ireland has had enough of tice; and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer produces his next budget, in which The conclusion of the people is daily—nay, hourly—the suppression or wing treason will consul-becoming more alarming. The famine of tute no unimportant item—then those parties the suppression of Whig treason will consti-1948 49 has not actually set in, but I tell you that it is who would now halloo the government on their leagued with "thieves," or calculating upon the lay, to look round and ask "How far the new policy advocated by the Anti-Corn Law League. rapidl approaching, and I tell you that, unless God victims, will have cooled in their enthusiasm, support of "rogues." We will not here, like policy has fulfilled the expectations held out It has turned out an utter failure.—They have works a mira: lo in our favour, the history of mankind and will ask themselves whether a large saving

the establishment of British Parliaments, she of resistance to oppression, that last resource reason, that every country is encouraging, as designed the Whigs for the opposition benches. of the wronged against the wrong-doer. There, though artful, cunning, and hypocriti. But we have ever deprecated the employ- try. They have not the slightest objection to

trusting their lives and their liberties to the victims were totally unknown to us before the In Manchester, the heart of our manufacturtender mercies of the blustering, the enthus arrests took place; and though some of them ing system and the cradle of the League, in. Hawick

league of kings, thus establishing the tyranny feeling.

it destroys it, and the man who rewisdom from the hesitation and treason of the commends it is a fool or a traitor, and will be the first to desert it."—

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

The total hands included in the table, there is an incommend to swing on the gallows.

That vile thing, "Punch," not contented the present week, it being considered unnecess that the enemies of Labour had be the first to desert it."—

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

The total hands included in the table, there is an incommend to swing on the gallows.

That vile thing, "Punch," not contented with having done its best to make the present week, it being considered unnecess the prepared themselves with the hydra-headed prepared themselves with the hydra-headed monster as a substitute for the old woman they been in decrease of 519 working short time, and a decrease of 616 working full time. The total hands included in the table, there is an incommend to swing on the gallows.

That vile thing, "Punch," not contented with having done its best to make Cuffay both ridiculous and offensive in the present week, it being considered unnecess the eyes of the jury-class, is this week guilty of the pitiful scoundrelism of owners in farnishing the information.

That vile thing, "Punch," not contented with having done its best to make Cuffay both ridiculous and offensive in the present week, it being considered unnecess the present week, it being considered unnecess the present week at present, as the eyes of the jury-class, is this week been mide in some quarters to be discon to the pitiful scoundrelism of the eyes of the present week at present, as the eyes of the pitiful scoundrelism of the present week is an incommend to swing on the gallows.

That vile thing, "Punch," not contented to swing on the gallows.

That vile thing, "Punch," not contented to swing on the gallows.

That vile thing, "Punch," not contented to swing on the gallows.

That vile thing, "Punch," not contented to swing on the gallows.

The total hands included in the table swing of the pitiful scou

Co-operation, and Representation," must conleague of tyrants, or the law's perversion, and of "Punch," will be inscribed:that the reviled Chartists of England, unscathed, undaunted, and undiminished in vigour, enthusiasm and strength, will yet establish a Constitution which will not require force or fraud for its protection, because it will be based upon

JUSTICE, SELF-RELIANCE, CO-OPE-RATION, AND REPRESENTATION." We cannot conclude without calling atten-There is no crime more revolting than that Chartist and member of the Land Company,

THE "POWELL PLOT" AND THE PRESS-GANG

which it would fasten the odium of Powell's up as their friends, par excellence. The reader may, therefore, conclude that all villany, and the folly of that miscreant's vic- Well, we have been content to give the ment, which has not a reasonable chance of Sheffeld no. R. O. i.e. more than they bargained for."

wholly suppressing that disleyalty, disaffection, price," We will not blaspheme the memories food may have had some effect in preventing To Readers & Correspondents. and discontent now so generally manifest in of our fathers who obtained for themselves the price of Agricultural produce from falling both countries. And with such proof will the and their descendants, the few liberties we do to the low point predicted by the Protection-Prime Minister dare to repeat his assertion, possess, not by passive obedience, but by the lists, and thus averted—for a time—the evils outpouring of their blood on many a battle- which were anticipated by that class of the man, are perfectly satisfied with things as they field. We will not do otherwise than honour population. But, on the other hand, this very are, and require no reform?" Or will the Grand Simon de Montfort, Wat Tyler, and Hamp. scarcity of provisions should have co-operated Jury or the Petty Jury of Tipperary, be more den. We will throw no slur upon Wallace with what were alleged to be the natural ten reconciled to the confiscation of their property and Washington, because they fought tyrants dencies of the Free Trade system, in producty Whig injustice and misrule, after they shall with their own weapons. The battle-fields ing a very much larger demand for our manuhave sacrificed O'Brien and his associates to where freedom was the prize contended for, factures, on the part of these countries who whig misgovernment?

We have always told the people that men lying tools of tyranny, and the canting truckwere best in that situation for which nature lers to an usurping minority say what they means. The foreign importer has preferred designed them; and if nature had any hand in please, we will ever maintain the sacred right our gold to our manufactures; for this good

cal, they make a show of resistance, and are ment of physical force when other means of be allowed to participate in all the advantages loud in professions of liberality; but when obtaining justice have been open to the op. of our high-priced market, by selling their housed in Downing-street, and placed on the pressed; and we have as ardently deprecated Corn and Cattle in it, without paying either Ministerial benches, they are tyrannical, cruel, the very idea of any section of the people apart taxes or customs; but they have a very great pealing to force, under any circumstances. We objection indeed to let our textile fabrics comthe Exchequer to secure support, and even then have done so, not because we are insensible to pete on the same terms with their own, in their chief reliance is upon an appeal to the the rights of minorities, but because we are their markets, and hence they have shut us hereditary loyalty of their opponents. At convinced that even a just cause and pure out of them by hostile tariffs. present, therefore, we recognise but one para- intentions are not sufficient to justify armed The result is, that ever since the Free Trade mount duty as devolving upon the whole people, and that is the restoration of the Whigs to that have the sanction of public opinion. Even our manufacturing industry has been declinated by the sanction of public opinion. side of the House for which nature designed temporary victory will not ensure the establing, and may safely be said to have been. them. This was to have been the first work of lishment of principles which the mass of during the whole of that time to the present that Assembly which was to have succeeded society are ignorant of, or hostile to. A "con- in a worse condition than at any former period the triumph of the 10th of April. It was spiracy" must of necessity be confined to a of the history of our manufacturing system. Market Lavington marred, however, by the folly—nay, by the few, a sufficient reason, though by no means We do not mean to assert that at particular lincoln married, however, by the folly—nay, by the insanity—of the would-be representatives of the people; but as it is never too late to retrace the "Powell Plot." The views we have ex-

siastic, and false; but that, like men truly may be Chartists, they no more represented stead of improving things are growing worse, wedded to their principles, they will become the Chartist party than they did the Whig or as the following extract from the "Manchester" more confirmed in their faith, and firmly con | Tory party. It is true, the Whigs were repre- | Examiner" will show:tend for their adoption by every legal and constitutional means; and those means, let us assure our readers, if energetically used, will son. If an insurrection of 50,000 thieves was assure our readers, it energetically used, will be more speedy—more efficient and conclusive—than the folly which has been so often tried, and which has so often failed.

The example of France ought not to be lost upon the people of England, while, as we contended in the outset, the example set by Prussia, ought to convey a serious lesson to the sample of the calculators were the continuous of stock would only make matters worse; and the condition of the cotton market is not such as to cause any apprehension regarding a plentiful and cheap supply of raw material for the ensuing pear. A pretty general resort to shorter bours, on the expiry of contracts now running, would tend to arrest the present downward tendency of prices, and prevent many producers from closing their material for the cotton market is not such as to cause any apprehension regarding a plentiful and cheap supply of raw material for the ensuing pear. A pretty general resort to shorter bours, on the expiry of contracts now running, would tend to arrest the present downward tendency of prices, and prevent material for the cotton material for the cotton material for the cotton materi sia ought to convey a serious lesson to the people of the world. Politics, governments, the Metropolis—we mean as compared with trade, be it remembered, after a continuous and systems were never so perplexed or con- Manchester-precisely because 'thieves"- and unprecedented state of depression. One fused as at the present moment. It is some legitimate and illegitimate, law-sanctioned, significant fact in common with the subject years since we prophesied that one day there and law-hunted rogues-here most abound. may be noted: it has been the custom to publish would be established a league of people against Public plunderers and private pickpockets may in the "Manchester Guardian" a weekly table, the league of kings; and we predicted that the have some sympathy in common; but scoun- showing the number of hands at work on full artful and designing would so possess them. drels-from those in ermine and lawn, to those time, short time, and totally unemployed; selves of democratic confidence as to constitute in rags and tatters—have an instinctive horror these tables were made up by the official authothe league of capital as a substitute for the of Chartism. The Chartists reciprocate that rities, and furnished an unfailing barometer as

"Moral power is the deliberative of millions in lieu of individual tyranny, and Once for all we declare that the "Powell that town. In the last return for the month rivine, Youall

had deposed? Whereas, had the French people heaping insult upon the fallen victim of its lies Taking this in connexion with the advice of been as well instructed upon the principles of and scoffings. In the course of the dirty ar- the "Examiner" to work short time, a pretty representation as the English people are, there ticle alluded to, the mis-shapen buffoon says:—
would have been no interval between the destruction of the old, and the establishment of gerous levellers with some people, we are contained will of the millions, sidered aristocratic sneaks by others." This millowners to prevent us from accurately estimated with the contained of the millions, in the contained of the millions. instead of the mounshine of traitors, would is at any rate an admission that tells of a pe- mating its results this winter. have been the basis of the Constitution—much rished popularity and a falling circulation; for But our recent policy in commercial matters blood would have been spared—the treasure people are not in the habit of expending even has turned out still more disastrously for Glas-"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," is a Once it affected sympathy for the poor and op ably instructive document. Here it is:—
Trinity of humbug. "Justice, Self-reliance, pressed, and knaves and tyrants winced under vessels cleared out of the port of Glasgow for foreign the scourge of its wit; but, sold to the Plutostitute the true basis of a Constitution which | crats, its humour has been replaced by drivel. is to do impartial justice to all classes; and and its wit has degenerated to slander. Of upon the judge, the spy, and a jury box, that worn-out imp of ugliness, is all in vain—the the state of Glasgow under Free Trade:—the league of people will be too strong for the end is not far off when over the rotten remains Our streets swarm with unemployed men. Immora

"Here lies a sneak!"

FAILURE OF FREE TRADE.

tracts—of large packed meetings in Covent to our manufacturing and commercial interests. They reduced the demand for some fabrics on the Continent; fied organisation—a highly-paid staff of lection to the Whig Attorney General's side blow fied organisation—a highly-paid staff of lecturers and a succession of bazaars—at the Land Plan. Daniel Burn, an honest Chartist and member of the Land Company, Conferences, &c., &c.—the leaders of that great decrease in our exports, accompanied by atill greater reduction in the home consumption of goods, and a very extraordinary increase of imports. conferences, &c., &c.—the leaders of that appeared as an evidence against the informer Powell, and exultingly concluded his cross-examination by the Attorney General:—

"I know nothing about class leaders, but I have heard there are such persons." I belong to the Land Society also.

"The Attorney General.—When do you expect to get your share of the Land?

"Witness.—Oh! I am quite satisfied with the Land Scheme. It has been much misre
"Witness.—Oh! I am quite satisfied with the Land Scheme. It has been much misre
"I know nothing about class leaders, but I have heard there are such persons." I belong and electoral classes generally, were quite captivated by the fascinating promises of Messrs Cobden, Bright, and Co.

According to these gentry, all that was needed, in order to let in a flood of prosperity on the country, was to throw open our ports for the union will require to be formed, after the fashion of the union will require to be formed, after the fashion of the union will require to be formed, after the fashion of the (From our own Correspondent)

Dublin, Ost, 2nd, 1848.

As the proceedings connected with the State Trials, and from time immemorial that nalicianders' approach towards a climar, public interest thickens. Mr Smith O'Brien's conduct since the cemment of his trial has been all that could dignify the high-socied patriot. Even his greatest enemies must the high socied patriot. Even his greatest enemies must come and unique convergence of our resolution, has been to the manufactories were to be erected by the find a general, as sufficient standard to insure, if not a general, as sufficient standard to insure, if not a general, as sufficient standard to insure, if not a general, as sufficient standard to insure, if not a general, as sufficient standard to insure, if not a general, as sufficient standard to insure, if not a general, as sufficient standard to insure, if not a general, as the significant fact that in the great tion or two in consequence of our resolution, Some step of the kind must be taken speedily, in order to save our victims of his guilty colleagues, as in our soul British manufactures from abroad; and, in resolution of the Government, turn, a stream of agricultural wealth was to both legal and administrative and thought in the sum of the representative of the repr

The truculent "Times"—true to its horrible sations of bribery by the Tory party were the have "made a pretty mess of it;" and the reputation—has seized upon the recent trials gentlest of the charges made against us. We worst of the matter is, that they are as impuarms, discipline, and organisation, and in every at the Old Bailey as a pretext for renewed were denounced as the greatest enemies of the dent, as confident, and as boastful as ever.

reckoned on the assistance of 50,000 thieves and well as actual operation, before any judgment more congenial vocation than that of politicians Kiddermineter, T. Smith rogues. They were assisted by one scoundrel was pronounced upon them. We are now get- and statesmen, in which they have evidently ting towards the close of the transitional three made some monstrous; blunders, and proved Right well the "Times" writers know that years allowed by Sir R. Peel for this purpose, themselves decidedly false prophets. They Ripponden, per J. Wrigley they lie when they represent the Chartists as and we think it is but reasonable, after this de- staked their reputation on the success of the

far as possible, its native manufacturing indus-

error, it now becomes the bounden duty of all to join in this necessary, this useful work.

The views we have invariably work at one time—but what we do mean is, thugh Mason to join in this necessary, this useful work.

We presume that even the really brave of course followed by the Chartist party.

The views we have nave explained and the course we have invariably that the trade was never before so long and so generally depressed, and that instead of mendthe Chartist body have now got a surfeit of Excepting Cuffay, the names of Powell's ing it is gradually and steadily growing worse.

to the state of the mills and manufactories in A Friend

of the country would have been confidingly threepence upon a thing they despise as a brought into the market, instead of being threspected or buried—and Labour, instead of though well known to be a "sneak," is not an in which it discloses a lamentable tale of debeing a beggar at the door for a portion of its "aristocratic sneak;" its baseness is below cling trade, diminishing imposts, and suffering own creation, would have been relied upon as even that. "Punch" is the sneaking toady industry. A short document—a return of the the source of justice, and treated upon true of the bourgeoisie—the buffoon of the Pluto-terms of equality.

"Liberty. Equality. Fraternity." is a Once it affected sympathy for the poor and op ably instructive document. Here it is: parts, from 5th January, 1847, to 29th Sept. ... 602 Ditto from 5th January, 1848, to 29th September ... 382

Our streets swarm with unemployed men. Immorality, ignorance, and demoralisation are increased by idleness Defective homes are falling gradually into wretchedness. Our poor rates and police rates improve, and they are the only improving interests in this city. Some time ago the pawnbrokers complained that matters had gone too far for them; and even the spirit dealers, we believe, feel the pressure of the times. The potato disease at home, and revolution on the Continent, are charged with the erigin The Free Trade agitation is too recent for any one to have forgotten its leading incidents.

By means of the issue of hundreds of tons of ceedings on the Continent were not altogether injurious

classes against patting any actions of the leaders of that party. For sentations of the leaders of that party. For this we were, of course, assailed with all that a cherus of groans and execration on the policy the friends of the Doctor throughout the country to coarse vituperation and scurrility which the organs of the "respectable" middle-class Free into irretrievable ruin. In short, in whatever Traders know so well how to indulge in. Accu- direction we look, our Free Trade legislators

from bad to worse in order to try an experi. C. Smith, Birmingham, per H. Roberts

other year it will be easy to take the census of Heland!!! | gressive acts of terror will have the effect of arms. We will not preach at any them. A relative scarcity of home-grown purpose of appointing a secretary and other officers. hand too late for acknowledgment last week.

TODMOBDEN.—Persons corresponding with the Chartists of Todmorden must direct to Mr Isaac Hartley Pell, Hanging ditch, Todmorden. JAMES DENNETT.-Received. John Beddow .- No room, - Birgin - Knott - Knott - Shepherd - Caunt ... - Graves ... - Kirk ...

To Correspond to the Colone Hutchinson
To Colone
To Col work is too imperfect for publication. DAVID EDWARDS, Merthyr, should consult an attorney

We cannot answer legal questions.

BEVIEWS.—The reports of the Irish and Old Bailey trials have left us no room for our usual reviews. The La-BOTHER for this month, the TRIAL OF DE M'DOUALL, and other publications received for review, shall have our attention next week.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OOTOBER 5, 1848. PER MR O'CONNOR. SHARES. Cirencester Haswell

Leamington Aberdeen 0 Nottingham 1 19 .0 £38 19 4 EXPENSE PUND. Merthyr, Powell O John Russell

£1 19 2 AID FUND. 0, 19 4 S Rossiter Merthyr, Powell £0 13 : 0

33 19 1 19 Expense Fund 0 13

£36 11 6 WM, DIXON, CHRISTOPHER DOTLE, THOS. CLARK, (Corres. Sec.) PRILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.) THE LIBERTY FUND.

BECEIVED BY J. M'CEAE.
Sheffield, J Cavill Derby, per Wm. Short Winchester, G Sturgess Somers, Town, J Arnott John. Lower Warley. Paisley, F Watson 0 6 3 £2 14 9

N.B. All correspondence, and monies intended for the propagation of Chartist principles, to be addressed to Mr S. Kydd, National Land Office, High Holborn. RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE.

FOR FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. RECEIVED BY W. BIDER. Sheffield, per R Portsmouth Otley ... 0 13 6 Huddersfield, per (Southsea) per E Nobbs ... W Murphy ... 0 0 6 Carlisle, Champer C Kendail ber's Warpers, Wilson, per J Gilbertson 0 10 0 London

BECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE. £9 4 2

FOR DR M'DOUALL'S DEFENCE. RECEIVED BY W. RIDER TO EXEMPT MR PU'SELL FROM OAKUM PICKING. BECEIVED BY W. BIDER. DEFENCE FUND. BECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE.

NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

0 8 0 Richard Hayes,

The following letter has been received by the Manager of the 'National Land and Labour Bank,' in reply to the circular which has been recently issued to the depositors in the Bank :-

Hull, 2nd Oct., 1848. DEAR SIR,-I received your circular, which I however the trickery of language may invent course its popularty is gone, and its doom is a whimsical and wordy Constitution for the fixed. The laborious advertising puffery without any parallel in previous years;" and in happy to inform you that they are perfectly satisfied excitable French people, we tell those who rely which, week by week, is applied to sustain the a subsequent part of the article it thus describes with the security of the Bank, and do not intend to withdraw any more money than is necessary for their use; you must understand that the money is for our local expenses, so that our shareholders who are paid up may be entitled to the Ballot for the whole year in advance; the money is, therefore, placed in the Bank to be drawn as needed.

Several other circulars were produced by members of our Banking Company, and they are every one of them satisfied with the security, as they have every confidence in Mr O'Connor and the Manager under him. I asked for a resolution to withdraw, and was answered with a universal 'No!' I then asked for a vote of confidence in the Bank, which was unanimously given. Thus let opposition rage and use its influence as it may, we are determined the thing shall succeed as far as our small means can carry it.

Yours respectfully, To Thomas Price, Esq., Manager. THE M'DOUALL DEFENCE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Ashton-under-Lyne, 3rd Oct., 1848. DEAR SIR,—Insert the following for the expense of M'Douall, and to assist his wife:-

W. Rider, STAR Office ... Thomas Howarth, Hareholme ... FOR M'DOUALL'S WIFE. A few friends, Nantwich, per Thes. Dovanny 0 2 6 Ditte, per Tarparley ... It is now a fortnight since I wrote requesting the Chartists of Britain to subscribe something towards

commencing Mrs M'Douall in a small way of busi-

DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND.

Received by WM. RIDER. A Democrat, Chepstow ... Stourrbidge-street, S. Lytnail

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

THE 'POWELL PLOT.'

BEOTHER PROLETARIANS. drams which commenced with the incarceration of sount a second stab. Had Warson acted on Powerli's the existing gaol regulations, is a severe punishment, sample of English law—the greater the truth, the amounting, in fact, to a deprivation of life for that greater the libel, is now outmatched by the new reveterm. Consider the position of a man of active bodily habits, restless and untiring intellect, eager of speech, and possessing ardent affections for home and friends. think of such a man condemned to solitary confinement, or the horrors of 'the silent system,' denied the privilege of writing materials, and restricted to merely seeing his family for half an hour once in three months. tional punishment of being too fully conscious every hour of each day, and every minute of each hour, of the lingering living death to which 'the law' has Attorney General can calculate upon as ready to doome i him. Such is exactly the position of Ernest Joses and many others. Their punishment, too, wilnot cease with their imprisonment. At the close of each victim's term of incarceration he is to be gagged for a number of years, to ensure his 'loyalty' and

obedience to the laws. A patent mode of making men loyal and contented! But how much more terrible is the doom of the unfortunate men whose long premeditated sacrifice was consummated on Saturday last! The weary days and nights of two years' imprisonment will come to an end, but poor Curray and his fellow victims are doomed to know no end to their suff-rings but the grave. The sentence of TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE is a sentence of life-long slavery and misery, with no alleviation of hope to sustain the sufferers.

I may be asked, is my pity lavished only upon CUFFAY and his fellow 'conspirators'—have I none for those who were to be the victims of that 'conspiracy' had the ' plot' succeeded—that is the police, the soldiery, the government, &:? I answer, no such victims were possible. It is true the Attorney Ge neral has said :- Were not eleven men found at the Orange Tree armed with knives and with combustible balls in their possession?' Were not thirteen men also found at the Angel with pikes, pistole, do ? Eleven and thirteen make just twenty-four men, who beginning with Seven Dials—were to take London by storm! This is too ridiculous to reply to; it carries with it its own answer. The twenty-four men were to 'levy war' against the police, the goldiers, and the holy army of 'specials'—the much vaunted '200,000 specials!' Think of that, Master Brook! The plan of campaign had been prepared by government agents, and the hour of "rising" fixed by government spices. Even a child would see that such a 'levying of war' is all bosh

The conspiracy was manufactured by government spice, and from the very outset the only victims | purpose of obtaining information. I wished to ingradesigned were the poor fellows who have just been tiate myself with these people on purpose that I might sentenced to TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE and various terms of imprisonment. The chief betray them. I was not em Judas was active from the very commencement of but I created myself a spy. the secret meetings; busy day by day, and night by night, in stimulating and dragging his victims to been nipped in the bud three months ago, and would concocters of the 'plot' was to plot away the personal whom they designed to victimise. The attempt for Nettingham, shows that the real conspirators aimed at the destruction of men much more obnoxious to the government than Curray and his friends. Unfortunately for the Whigs, the 'Chartist leaders' awed by the threats of Powers and his accomplices. In spite of persecution and black-hearted treachery. upon the hustings, and bring them to account when the day of reckoning arrives.

Although the Whigs were believed to be base would be a lesson to persons who conspired together, desired to emulate that they could not do it without having traitors among them to expose their designs; and it was a wise dispensation of Providence that this should be the case.' This will remind the reader of Words-WORTH'S 'pretty pedigree for murder:'- Carnage is God's daughter.' If there is any reality in the offence called 'blasphemy,' it is too bad that the Attorney General should escape its penalties. Imagine 'Providence' inspiring a set of wretches to earn each his thirty pieces of silver' by seducing innocent, and entrapping imprudent men to their destruction. Imagine this done, too, for the special benefit of Sir John JERVIS and his colleagues, who hope to escape that public contempt their official imbecility has so well a CURTIUS! Fer had it not been that POWELL earned by making a great show of 'vigour' in 'putting down' a bubble plot, blown by their own dirty tools and unscrupulous mercenaries! 'Oh Liberty!' jump into that lower deep, the gulf of infamy, 'this said Madame Roland 'what crimes are committed unfortunate metropolis'—'this unhappy city,' as Mr in thy name. Change 'Liberty' to 'Providence' Baron Platt says, might have been turned upside O manners! and crimes' to 'blasphemies,' and we have words down! The Roman-like devotion of Powert cannot which too truly picture the mingled bypocrisy and be too highly commended! audacity of the Whig Attorney General. The head of the bar having claimed for Powers

tues of that model patriot, and claiming for him the thanks of the honest part of the community. The judge said: PowerL's own explanation was that—grades in his profession. Indeed, I should be very

He did not enter into this confederacy for the purpose of deceiving or entrapping any one, and that he was to the full height that, doubtless, their merits will actuated only by a love of his country. If that were so, yet entitle them to. he thought that instead of being called a traitor and a spy, the honest part of the community should rather ex- the Crown witnesses. It may be anticipated that

The reports of the judge's address vary in words though the same in substance. Does Mr Justice they are pleased to denounce as 'physical force ERLE really admire patriotism and love of country such as Powers confessed to in the following admissions when under cross-examination !--

into their confidence gradually in order that I might be | BARRETT says he joined the Emmett Brigade as 'a | guilt. They have attained the acme of infamy in

tray them the more securely.

to make cartridget. I expected they were to be used the government may give him,' says 'He joined the against the Queen's troops and the police, but yet I Chartists as a moral-force man. assisted him to obtain them. I do not know whether He was always determined to betray the physical-

I always indignantly repudiated the charge of being a spy. I speke to two men about 'firing' the houses and premises, and one of them agreed to do as I desired, but the other did not appear willing. I thought I was bound to carry out the resolution of the committee, that each delegate should engage some men for the purpose -of firing houses, or else I should have been suspected.

I know James Bennett, a shoemaker. *

believe I have said to him that I had been making some hand-granades that would go half way through an inchboard. * It was not true that I had been making hand-grenades. I only said so for talking sake. Thinks! I also told them how I made the grenades, that was a lie too. Mr Ballantine : And are you not Lying Tom?'-Not to my face. Mr Ballantine: How certain eccentricities of manner, and a habit of unwere these grensdes made, did you say?-Witness: regulated speech, afforded an opportunity to the Why, I teld them that gunpowder must be put into an buffoons of the press to make him the subject of their ink-bottle with an explosive cap, and I daresay I did say ridicule. The 'fast men' of the press—the fre-that it would be a capital thing to throw among the quenters of 'Coger's Hall,' the 'Coal-hole,' and the police if it had some nails in it.

fine: You did it for a trap !- I did it to detect the cover the serties who were making them ?-I did so, my to do any good to the working classes was either lord : that is the solemn position I am placed in. (A thrown out or set aside, but a measure to restrain laugh.) # I said at the same time that I had a large quantity at home. Mr Ballantine: Was that true or false?—False. Mr Ballantine: You seem proud of it?—

In passing the cruel and vindictive sentence of lity have resolved upon keeping their townsman, TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE on men post John Fussell, from the degradation of oakum picking I wish to speak the truth, and say what I have done. Mr

coedings f-I dare say I have told several.

oath that PowerL had advised him to go armed to the Kennington Common meeting. Mark what follows:—'I said I had no arms. He advised me to side, witness the offensive remarks permitted to be county in the National Association of United Trades, BROTHER PROLETARIANS.

grind a knife up sharp, and if a policenan interfered and the manner in which this last named gentleman pected to attend: Deventry, Towcester, Long Buckby, and the manner in which this last named gentleman pected to attend: Deventry, Towcester, Long Buckby, and the manner in which this last named gentleman pected to attend: Deventry, Towcester, Long Buckby, and the manner in which this last named gentleman pected to attend: Deventry, Towcester, Long Buckby, and the manner in which the interpretation of the control of Eggest Jones and his fellow sufferers, for the 'crime' advice he would have been hanged, and the Attorney of 'open and advised' denunciation of the oppression General and the Trues would have gloated over what committed by the rich upon the poor. A much more they would have called 'A Chartist Murder.' In such terrible doom has been awarded the victims just a case Mr Justice Entr would doubtless have dedisposed et. Imprisonment for two years under manded a civic crown for Powell. That precious lation of judicial wisdom—'the greater the villain, the

greater the patriot!" It appears that such patriots abound at the present time. The Attorney General in his reply to the counsel for the defence said, 'There were hundreds of men—and it was right that those who entered into illegal combinations should know it—there were It appears that such patriots abound at the present illegal combinations should know it—there were Parmy attempted to put the question above stated, are hundreds of spice prowling about, or if it be true that there are even hundreds of wretches whom the betray their fellow men (query—with Judas's or La-MARTINE'S 'kiss of life'?), what a state of society

does such a fact—if fact it be-reveal! "We've neither safety, unity, nor peace, For the foundation's lost of common good. And what an unprincipled, disreputable, rotten system must that be which props itself with such vile

instruments! Here I may remark, that if Powell, Davis, and Co., are such good patriots, it is passing strange that under investigation. ont of the Old Bailey no one will do homage to their On Monday last. out of the Old Bailey no one will do homage to their patriotism. On the contrary we find these patriots, who, by pleading 'Gnilfy,' saved confessing they have to be guarded by the police, and kept out of the way to protect their lives. Dayis owns that on the mere suspicion of being a spy he life. Several of the accused were discharged on the life. Several of the countries tried to the offence. In England parties tried the louise of the offence. In England parties tried the louise of the offence. In England parties tried to the two o'clock in the afternoon.

West Holborn, on Sunday, October 8th, at two o'clock in the afternoon:

Mr Wash's Route For the Next West.—Swall was sentenced to the countries tried to t had lost his trade, the people of Greenwich refusing to do business with him. Further proof is not necessary to show that—happily for the honour of the English name—there is no likelihood of the people acknowledging the 'patriotism' of a Powell, even though vouched for by a judge. Mr Baron Platt when about to pass sentence on the convicted prisoners, reproached them that they had 'chosen to call that which the constitution of the country had branded as felony, patriotism.' The prisoners might have retorted, that that judge's 'learned brother' had chosen to call that which the common sense and right feeling of all men, in all ages, had branded as villany, patriotism; an error-to use the mildest term of

Of course I have not space at command to allow of the reproduction of all the damning features of this his pocket at the time. He had a pike head a short memorable trial, but after the confessions of Powell time before, but he gave it to Conway to take care it is only fair that I should give a specimen of the of, and it was found upon him when he was taken." candid avowals of Dayis, who said :-

censure-much more worthy of indignant reproba-

I was not a Coartist, but merely joined them for the betray them. I was not employed as a spy by any one.

This 'respectable shopkeeker' confessed that he secreted himself in a room adjoining to that in which their doom. Other fiends in human shape lent their certain 'Confederates' were meeting, and that the aid, and every false and hellish device was employed conversation he overheard he reported to the super-by these self-confessed miscreants, to seduce, ensuare, intendent of the Greenwich police. When a proand guide their victims to destruction. No man's position was made to dissolve the Greenwich associalife or property was perilled by the proceedings of tion, he opposed it, and by abusing the supporters really one of the guilty parties. Supposing even Curray and his friends, nor was the peace of the of that proposition as 'cowards' strove to pin metropolis menaced for a single moment. The socalled 'conspirators' were mere puppets in the hands
of the government agents. The 'plot' might have of the community!'

that Mr Baron Plat may have evidence of which the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the formula of the community!'

that Mr Baron Plat may have evidence of which the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the proposition as 'cowards' strove to pill that Mr Baron Plat may have evidence of which the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of the public are ignorant, and on which he grounds the function of The characters of these worthy patriots, as dehave been, had the government really believed there scribed by those who have known them too well, was any reason to apprehend danger to the peace, reflect credit on the taste of their patrons. Powerl operty, or lives of the public; but nothing of the stands out from the common herd, a man of mark, kind was imagined, the sole intention of the real 'a bright, particular star.' He has been 'a sort of concocters of the 'plot' was to plot away the personal sporting man,' everybody knows what that means. liberty of the honest hearted but thoughtless men He adds with artless candour: 'I know what the thimblerig' means!' Six witnesses who have their character for impartiality, made by Powell to entrap the honourable member known Mister Powell for three, seven, ten, fifteen years, &c., swear that they would not believe him on his oath; no, not even were he on his death bed! For their reasons I must refer the reader to their Unfortunately for the Whigs, the 'Chartist leaders' evidence as given in the report. It would appear were not to be expoled by the blandishments, nor that in bygone days the 'Welsh Novice' (very like a novice!) was somewhat heterodox both in his politics and his theology. Witnesses swear that he there will not be wanting men to face the vile Whigs has been in the habit of abusing both the VIRGIN Many and Queen Victoria in terms so impious, disgusting, and off-nsive, that the reporters, who are in the habit of dishing up the abominations revealed at enough for almost anything, it was hardly antici- the police offices for the mental repast of maids, pated that the Attorney General would unb'ushingly wives, and widows—even these not very nice gentledefend the employment of spies, and still less that men shrunk from recording the frightful expressions such horrible immorality would have found counte-pance on the judicial bench. On the trial of Dow-men adopt curious methods of attaining notoriety: LING, the Attorney General said:— He hoped it for instance, Martin, who set fire to York Minater,

* The fool who fired the Ephesian deme,"

Powers takes Judas for his model, not without a hope of being able to outstrip that worthy. RICHARD PERMELL giving evidence, says, 'He would not believe Powers on his oath, because he had heard him say, 'So help him God,' that he would swear anything if he got paid for it.

He called the disciples the greatest scoundrels he had ever to a most cruel punishment. If, on the other hand, heard of, and said that 'Judas was the best fellow of the let. He got paid for his work; but he (POWELL) would have done it for half the money ! To think that England should owe its safety to such

jumped into the Chartist gulf for the purpose of fishing up its terrible secrets, preparatory to his The other 'Queen's Evidence' do no discredit to

their leader. One of them confessed to having been the sanctity of divine patronage, Mr Justice Erling a convicted thief, although in the exercise of his prig-followed up the good work by lauding the civic vir. ging propensities his acquisitive genius does not appear to have as yet soared above a quartern loaf, and serry to witness the abolition of capital nunishments until these gentlemen have previously been elevated

A remarkable circumstance should not be low sight of-the regard for 'moral force' avowed by the slimy broad of sham Radicals who call themselves 'moral-force men,' will seize upon this trial to attempt to excite odium against the men whom Chartists, by representing the objects of their hatred as responsible for the fate of Curray and the other victims. Now let this not be forgotten, that while I did not press myself forward. I was desirous to get DAVI3 represents himself as no Chartist at all, sincere moral-force Chartist.' He now came forward to give evidence 'for the good of society.' another. Gurney teld me to get some paper and powder in order THDEN who will 'not be ashamed to take anything

> man, for example :-POWELL.-There are strange characters that go to Cartwright's, who would astonish any moral man. Mr Ballantine .-- You are a moral man, are you no

force movement.' Lastly, Powers is the 'moral'

POWELL -I am. These 'meral' and 'moral-force' men remind me of the celebrated Doctor Errs, who is reported to have lately delivered a speech at the National Hall, in which, applying his words to 'insurgent mots, he said: 'Had I the command of an army. I would sweep the streets with cannon as coolly as I would cut down cucumbers in my garden.' Brutus was an honourable man, and Powell is a moral man. De Erra is the champion of 'moral force,' and so is

The conduct of Cuffay throughout his trial was anckmug' reporters, unprincipled editors, and Cider-cellars, did their best to smother their victim I believe I did say to a man named Carter that I beneath the weight of their heavy wit, and the filth I believe I did say to a man named Carter that I of their dirty diatribes. They succeeded in driving wanted four desperate men who would do any kind of him into the meshes spread by Powell. Yes, in a great measure. Curray owes his destruction to the (Mr Ballantine here handed a small iron instrument, Press-gang. But his manly and admirable conduct on his trial afforded his enemies no opportunity with a spike in it, calculated to lame a herse if thrown on the road or pavement, and he saked the witness if he fair trial by his peers, 'according to the principles had ever seen such an one, and he admitted he had, and of Magna Charta,' and his protest from first to last that he had made it.] Here is another made on a simt. against the mockery of being tried by a jury anima far plan, expecting this would be produced. These are ted by class-resentments and party-hatred, showed the only two I made. I made them to ascertain that they were making those things at Cartwright's. I threw it Judges on the bench. Currar's last words should down on the ground and the table. I expected that some | be treasured up by the people; 'I ask no pity-I ask would be produced at Cartwright's like this. Mr Ballan- no mercy. I pity the government and the Attorney General for convicting me by means of such base characters. * Every good act was parties. Baron Platt: Did you do it for a trap, to d's. set aside in Parliament—everything that was likely

their liberties could be passed in a few hours.'

of falsehoods you have told in the course of these pro- experience of mankind, and the result of ancient same time thirty shillings was given to the Victim wisdom?' This offensive interpellation was easily Committee. Words are things, and a small drop of ink

Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces

That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, tice Enly says, deserves the thanks of the honest part think,'

BIEGH.

These are but a few of the 'gems' that abound in only reply I shall deign to offer, is to sak 'his lord-be held on Monday next, October 9th, at the ship' whether he considers such language befits the dignity and impartiality which should be his attri-but one of the community! Henry Warson gave evidence on the community! Henry Warson gave evidence on the community of the communi butes as a Judge?

was put down by 'the Court' whenever he at- Wellingborough, Highamferrers, Rushden, and tempted to give the government functionary 'a Rowland for his Oliver.' Again, MrParry proposed to ask a witness, 'whether the class-leaders of the National Charter Association were not appointed nexion ?

Mr Baron PLATT said he was of opinion such a question could not legally be asked. It had nothing to do with the matter.

the Court ' permitted the following :-DANIEL BURN, witness for the defence, under cross

I know nothing about class-leaders, but I have heard belong to the Land Company also. The ATTORNEY GENERAL .- When do you expect to

get your share of the land? WITHESS .- Oh, I am quite satisfied with the Land scheme. It has been much misrepresented by the press. This most irrelevant question—this slap at the Land Company—this back handed blow at Mr O'CONNOB, was not checked by 'the Court,' though it would have puzzled Mr Baron Platt to have shown what half-past. the Land Company had 'to do with the matter'

their own recognisances, and the remainder sentenced to imprisonment. The men discharged were acknowledged by the Attorney General to be innocent, Felling, October 13th. yet to the disgrace of the system the law awards these men no compensation for the six weeks imprisonment they have unjustly suffered, to say nothing of loss of employment, and the misery and anxiety of their families. Amongst the prisoners sentenced to the severest term of imprisonment, because found with arms in their possession, was Hugh CONWAY, who was armed (?) with a pike head. Now note how Conway became possessed of this pike who gave information to the police 'about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th of August,' said, when under cross-examination, 'He was taken into custedy with the others, and had a loaded pistol in

In fact, Baldwinson gave the pike head to Conway

that it might be found on the person of his victim

when arrested. Is not the sentence passed upon this

man immeasurably and grossly unjust? Of course Baldwinson is an honourable man, and, like Powerr. deserves the thanks of the honest part of the community I must here direct the attention of the reader to the extraordinary denunciation of a witness for the defence, by Mr Baron Platt, who insinuated that CHARLES GOODFELLOW, the tailor, whom POWELL tried to entrap, under pretence of meeting him at the Orange Tree on the evening of the 16th of August to measure him (Powell) for a coat, was that Mr Baron Platz may have evidence of which 15 most presently on the part of a inde who might be required to try the person singled out for this denunciation. Imagine that the government arrested Goodfellow, and that he was put on his trial tefore Mr Baron Platt; could the accused man, or the public at large, have faith in a 'fair trial?' If the laws are to be respected and obeyed, Judges cannot be too jealous of maintaining unsulfied

I will not trust myself to comment on the speech addressed by Mr Baron Platt to Mr John SHAW, who, convicted of 'sedition,' has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of £50 to the Queen, and to find security himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace for five years. When John Shaw's speech is contrasted with the violent orations delivered by Sir John Jervis's faction when out of office, and the incitements to assassination, insurrection, and overthrow of 'the aristocracy' delivered by the spouters of the League, and when we see the rewards achieved by Whigs and Free Traders in place and in parliament, and contrast with those rewards the punishment meted out to John Shaw in the dock, there needs no other answer (though volumes of answers might be written) to expose the fallacy of the Judge's declaration, that the law makes 'no distinction between rich and poor.'

The very virtues of John Shaw are made the pretext for his punishment; because being himself in comparatively comfortable circumstances, he strove to raise his fellow creatures from the slough of misery; because, himself possessing political franhelots of his race, therefore, he has been condemned self-satisfied with his own position he had viewed with indifference the miseries of his fellow creatures, he would have been complimented as a good citizen.' If he had taken a special's bludgeon in his evening, 9:h inst., at eight o'clock, when the quarhand to help the government to make the starving lie down and die, he would have been praised as 'a loyal subject.' If he had expressed an opinion that 'all the Chartists ought to be hung,' he would have passed for 'a highly respectable man.' O times!

A truer man than John Shaw never trod the streets of this metropolis. His time, his purse, his services, were ever at the command of his political and personal friends. Shame on those friends if they allow his business to perish and his family to beggared. John Shaw's antecedents demand for

him something more than lip sympathy.

And—if the people are not as despicable as their rulers—the families of Curray and the rest of POWELL'S victims will be looked to. Although undoubtedly Chartism has been injured by this affair, nevertheless, let the Chartists succour the unfortunate. Out of the pale of poverty there is no allowance made for the errors of the poor, nor sympathy felt for their sufferings. Let poor men have charity, pity, and aid for each other.

This letter is very lengthy, but the importance of the subject would justify a still lengthier com-

In taking leave of Powell, Davis and Co., 'Their country's curse, their children's shame,' it is a difficult matter to restrain one's pen; but the creatures are not worth wasting words upon. Denunciation cannot deepen the blackness of their this world, and can have no hope of redemption in

'Heaven cannot make them better, nor hell worse.' But what must be said of those who employed PowerL and his confederates in crime? 'The Art. ful Dodger' who steals your pecket handerchief. or the 'Bill Sykes' who breaks into your house or breaks open your akull, undoubtedly deserves the execration and punishment due to ruffianism; yet both the thief and the house-breaker are respectable characters compared with the 'Fagin' who employs them. The parallel will suggest itself to the reader. The political Facins stand self-unmasked,

With all their blushing honours thick upon them. L'AMI DU PEUPLE. Thursday, Oct. 5:h, 1848.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

DEWEBURY -A district delegate meeting will be coming Conference. held in the Chartist meeting room, on Sunday, BRADFORD.—The Land members are requested to October 8th, to enter into arrangements for the intended visit of Mr O'Connor, when delegates from of October. each locality in the district are requested to attend, be taken at eight o'clock, p.m. The following per- two o'clock, to discuss the best means of locating the sons are duly authorised to receive subscriptions to members of the Company, and to nominate a deledefray the expenses of the demonstration on Mr gate to the forthcoming Conference.

O'Conner's visit—viz., the secretaries of the Land Liverpool.—A special general meeting of Land O'Conner's visit-viz., the secretaries of the Land William Lacy, hair-dresser, Cleckeaten; Abraham give Instructions to Delegates going to the Conscience, and the Conscience, and the district secretary, Hydr.—The quarterly meeting of the Land mem-laghan. Henry Summerskill, cooper, Heckmondwike.
LOUGHBOROUGH—A Chartist meeting will be held

at the Wheat Sheaf. HALIFAX — A district delegate meeting will be held at Nicholl's Temperance Hotel, Broad-street, on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. All localities in the district are expected to send a delegate. districts are particularly requested to meet at the Seven Stars, Barker gate, on Sunday next, October bers of this locality will be held in the Chartist 8, at two o'clock, P.M., on particular and important room, Hartley street, on Menday evening, October

representatives punctual to time, without delay. BIRMINGHAM -The Chartists of the Ship Inn loca-

when delegates from the following places are ex-Rounds, the Flints of Northampton, and the Basket makers, are invited to send delegates.

HALIFAX -A West Riding delegate meeting will be held at Nicholl's Temperance Hotel, 16, Broad- court and called on to plead.—James Orchard, Denis upon the same principle as in the Wesleyan Con- street, on Sunday forenoon, the 15th instant, at ten Tyne, and Patrick O'Donnell, and afterwards Mr o'clock. All parties in arrears to the Riding, are requested to settle the same.

Victim Fund. Tickets may be had at the above at the front of the dock, the Clerk of the Crown place, or of any of the Chartist Council. HULL.-Meetings of the Chartists are held at the Temperance Hotel, Blanket row, every Sunday had to make was that the prisoner should not be had to make was that the prisoner should not be

HANLEY AND SHELTON .- The members of the National Co-operative Benefit Society are requested to attend a meeting on Monday evening, October 9.h., at seven o'clock, at Mr Yates', Miles Bank, Shel

ure in M. Jude's long room, on Sunday, October-8th, at half past six o'clock. Hazipax -Mr Shackleton will deliver a lecture in the Working Man's Hall, on Sunday, the 8th inst.

be held in the house of Mr W. Gilroy, Cross Keys,

ing; Berry Edge, October 9th and 10th; Winlaton, October 11th; St Peter's Quay, October 12th; and

Mr Donovan's Route for Next Week.-Warrington, October, 9th; St Helen, 10th; Liverpool 11th; Bolton 12th; Middleton, near Manchester 13th. The members of the Chartist councils in those localities are requested to attend to the getting up meet-ings in the different places named above. The object different parties in connation with the arrests in Manchester, and to make arrangements as to the men that are threatened with persecution.

Manchester -- Mr James Leach will deliver lecture in the People's Institute, on Sunday, Oct 8th. on Co-operation Discussion invited. Chair to be taken at six o'cleck in the evening .- A members' meeeing of the National Charter Association will be held at two o'clock in the afternoon.-A room of the above Institute at the same time.

requested to meet on Sunday evening next, October 8th, upon business in reference to the future policy of the Chartist body.

LITTLETOWN NEAR LEEDS - A special meeting of Land members will be held at Charles Brook's, on Sunday, October 8th; at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on business connected with the Conference, when every member is requested to attend.

STOURBRIDGE .- Mr Feargus O'Connor will deliver working it under its amended form. On this (Saturday) evening, attendance will be given at the Crown-reoms, at eight o'clock, to receive the monthly contribution and levies which are now due. KEIGHLEY .- A meeting of Land members will be

in the Working Man's Hall, when it is hoped that all the members of the branch, including those of Bingley, Cullingworth, Harden, &c., will attend. BANBURY.—A general meeting of this branch of the Land Company will be held at the Butchera' Arms Inn, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the forthcoming

Land Conference. STALYBRIDGE.—A delegate meeting will take place on Sunday afternoon at ten o'clock in the Land Company's meeting room, Cross-street, Springstreet, when the following places are requested to send delegates :- Ashton, Dackinfield, Hyde, and Mottram-to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegate to the forthcoming Conference -A meeting of the members of the Stalybridge branch will take place in the afternoon at two o'clock. NEWCASTLE OF M. TYNE.—A general meeting of the Land members will be held in M. Jude's long room, on Sunday afternoon, October 8th, at four o'clock for the purpose of discussing the propriety ofsending a delegate to the Conference to be held in Bir-

mingham on the 30th of Ostober. Preston.-A general meeting of Land members will take place on Monday evening at eight o'clock, in jurors having answered to their names out of a panel Mr Frankland's Room, Lune street, to m ke arrange. of 288. chises, he laboured for the emancipation of the ments for the forthcoming Conference. The secretary will attend to receive the weekly subscriptions for the shares and aid fund.

ABERDEEN.—The quarterly general meeting of this branch of the National Land Company will be held in Mrs Baine's Hall, 63, Castle-street, upon Monday terly report will be submitted to the meeting, and officers elected for the ensuing quarter.

DUKINFIELD.—The members of this branch of the Land Company will meet on Sunday, October 15, the justices at quarter session for their signature and at the house of Charles Hurst, Old Hall, Dukinfield from the list signed the jurors' book was to be made Hall, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all are out and delivered by the clerk of the peace requested to attend, and those who are back with to the High Sheriff. The prisoner challenged their levies are requested to come and pay them.

taken at nine o'clock. be held on Tuesday evening, October 10th, in the Wilberforce Rooms, to decide on the delegate to the Jurors from the books of the county for any year.

Conference, and to elect officers for the ensuing COVERTRY.—The Land members are requested to attend a meeting at Mr Pritchard's Coffee-house, Gosford-street, on Tuesday evening, October 17th, at seven o'clock, on important business, when all

levies due will be expected to be paid. quested to meet on Sunday evening next, in Clarke- than one-third consisted of persons professing the street. The quarter's accounts will be brought

forward, and officers for the ensuing quarter attend at Mr Richard Castles, Mill-street, on Mon- the residue (17-18ths) were professors of the Proelecting a delegate for the ensuing Conference.

Northness. The next meeting of the Landmem | rayed to injure and prejudice him upon his trial. bers will be held at the New Inn, Carrington, for the purpose of devising the best means of locating the poorer members, and transacting other business, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. LOUGHBOROUGH. - The Land members of this branch are requested to attend a general meeting, to

be held at the Wheatsneaf, on Sunday evening, 8th of October, at six o'clock. STOCKPORT.—A meeting of this branch will take place on Sunday next, October 8th, at the hall of the Lyceum, Wellington street, at two o'clock in the

BIRMINGHAM.—The Land members, resident in Birmingham, are requested to meet in the People's

ROCHDALE. -On Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, sheriff, according to the duties of his office, special meeting of Land members will take place in the Chartist-room, Yorkshire-street, to consider the best means of sending a delegate to the forth-

HYDE.—The Land members of this branch are deand bring the district levies with them. Chair to sired to meet in their room, on Sunday afternoon, at

and Charter Associations, and Druid's Arms, Spinck- members will take place at Mr Farrell's. 62. Richwell, Dewabury; Benjamin Bromley, F. W. Chap-pell, Batley; Frederick William Sucksmith, Birstal ject: The consideration of the new laws, and to

HYDE.—The quarterly meeting of the Land mem-bers of this branch was held last Sunday, when of-Lord ficers were appointed for the next three months, on Monday, the 9th, at eight o'clock in the evening, after which it was resolved 'That this meeting approve of holding a Conference at Birmingham, as recommended by the directors.

Land Company's room, Bagly on Sunday afternoon, own official acts. Oct. 8th, at ten o'clock, to appoint a committee to HEYWOOD.—A general meeting of the Land mem-

business. Each locality will be expected to send their 9:h, at seven o'clock. MERTHYR TYDYIL. - The adjourned debate on the helding a Conference willibe held on Sunday afternoon

next, at two o'clock, at the back of the Three Horse first question was whether the jurors' book had been witness. Shoes, and will be continued for three nights. SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL. Mr Shorter will I wish to speak the truth, and say what I have done. Mr Ballantine: And that was another falseheed?—It was. Mr Ballantine: Have you formed an idea of the number | Have done, Mr Ballantine | Have you formed an idea of the number | Have done, Mr Ballantine | Have you formed an idea of the number | Have done, Mr Ballantine | Have you formed an idea of the number | Have done, Mr Ballantine | Have done | Have don

THE IRISH TRIALS HIGH TREASON.

The special commission appointed for the State noon, for the purpose of adorting some efficient Trials, in Ireland, commenced its formal proceedings on Thursday, the 28th ult., at Clonmel. A very large number of persons assembled at an early hour in the neighbourhood of the Court-house, anxious to be present at the proceedings.

The Attorney General applied that Mr Smith O'Brien and the other four prisoners included in the same general indictment should he brought into Smith O'Brien were placed at the bar. He looked in excellent health, and appeared in much better COVENTEY.—A tea party, concert and ball will in excellent health, and appeared in much better take place on Friday, October 13:h, at the Eelphant spirits than on the occasion of his last appearance in and Castle, Hill Field; the profits to go to the the same situation. When he had taken his place was about to indict him in the usual terms, when Mr Whiteside, Q.C., rose. The application he

poned until such time as the court might deem right and sufficient to enable him to prepare his defence in a complete and satisfactory manner. The short there are such persons connected with the Chartists. I ton. Persons desirous of becoming members may question to be discussed was, whether Mr O'Brien belong to the Land Company also.

apply at Mr Yates', on Saturday and Monday was entitled, under the acts of Parliament now applied to Ireland in cases of high treason, to a copy NEWGASTLE UPON-TIME -Mr John West will lec- of the jurors' panel, and a list of the witnesses to be examined on the part of the crown. It was very extraordinary that living, as they (the people of Ireland) were said to live, under laws equal and similar Diors open at six o'clock, lecture to commence at to those of England, a prisoner tried in this country should be denied the advantage of a privilege which South Shields. - A district delegate meeting will every Englishman enjoyed, and which went to the very root of the offence. In England parties tried Mr Smith O'Brien should not enjoy the same advantages (being tried in Ireland) which he would obtain as a matter of right had he been tried in England The learned counsel drew attention to several acts of parliament—especially that of 57 Geo. III.—and to authorities bearing on the point. If their lordships entertained a doubt on the subject he would respectfully call their attention to the rule of law of Mr Donovan's visit is to explain the conduct of now generally adopted in all cases of doubt arising in courts of criminal judicature, viz., 'that it should be rejected were it made against the prisoner, and head. Charles Baldwisson, one of the 'approvers' best means of preparing for the defence of those be received if likely to prove favourable to his de-

The Attorney General submitted that the prisoner was not entitled to be furnished with a copy of the list of jurors and witnesses before he was arraigned It was conceded that at common law no such right existed. The only question was, whether there was female members meeting will be held in the anti- a statute in force in Ireland entitling a prisoner to a list of witnesses or a jury panel? The present indictment was altogether framed under the statute of Edward. The section of Geo. III. merely applied BIBMINGHAM —The members of the Land Company to a new treason and not to the old class of treasons meeting at the Ship, and the friends of Chartism, are under the statute of Edward, and inasmuch as the present prosecution was under that statute, he contended that the application should not be granted. After some further arguments on both sides, the court ruled that the prisoners should at once plead to the indictment. Mr O'Brien then pleaded Not Guilty in a clear

and audible voice.

Mr Whiteside then asked, as a matter of favour commencement of the trial, in order that the might have an opportunity of looking over it. To justify the reasonableness of his request the learned counsel cited some English trials for high treason where the prisoners had been allowed a copy of the held at seven o'clock on the evening of Monday next, | panel one day before the trial was appointed to take place. These cases occurred, he said, before the act of the 7th Will. III. was passed, and, therefore, showed that even in England it was the custom at that period to allow the prisoner a copy of the panel at least one day before trial. He, therefore, submitted that the same favour should be extended by an Irish court of justice to prisoners tried for the titled to it as a matter of right.

The Attorney General opposed the application. He said he could not perceive any line of distinction hetween the present case and the ordinary cases in which men were tried for capital offences. The Chief Justice observed that whilst the Attor-

ney General withheld his consent, it was out of the power of the court to accede to the application. The Clerk of the Court then called over the jury panel. The jurors upon it were, for the most part, persons of property, and were taken, some from the town of Clonmel and the remainder from the county at large. The attendance was most numerous-201

Mr Fitzgerald put in a challenge to the array, which was to the effect that the act of parliament required the clerk of the peace, within a week after the commencement of last October quarter sessions to deliver a precept to the high constables or col lectors of grand jury cess, requiring them to make out within a month a true list of persons qualified to serve on juries; the list so made out to be returned by them to the clerk of the peace to be laid before MANCHESTER —The monthly meeting of the Land the array upon the ground that the clerk of the members will be held in the People's Institute, on peace for the county of Tipperary had not within Sunday morning, October 8th, to elect dele- the proper time, or at any time delivered the precept gates for the forthcoming Conference. Chair to be to the high constable or collectors of grand jury and other cess, nor was any jurors' book made at HULL -A general meeting of Land members will present pursuant to the statutable provisions, nor The next ground of challenge was that the panel was returned with reference to the religion of the jurors, to his (W. S. O'Brien's) prejudice. The several panels which for three years had been, from time to time returned by respective sheriffs to serve upon juries had consisted of 380 persons duly qua-Bury .- The shareholders of this branch are re- lifted to serve as jurors; out of said panel not less Roman Catholic religion, two-thirds of them Protestant, and of the jurors returned, not more than one-Brisrot.—The Land members are requested to eighteenth were of the Roman Catholic religion, and

day evening next, to take into consideration the testant religion. The prisoner further stated that the panel had been partially and unindifferently ar-The crown counsel then (half-past one o'clock) retired to their room to consider the replication to the challenge, and did not return into the court until a quarter after three, when

The Attorney General handed in a replication to the challenge, in which he set forth that the panel ought not to be quashed, because there had been a jurors' book prepared in the current year for the county Tipperary, and because the jurors' book was still in existence, being then in fact in the town of Clonmel. On these grounds he submitted that a challenge to the array of said panel should Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, upon busi- not be sustained, and that the array of said panel ness of importance. Every member is earnestly should be considered as having been well, equally and impartially made in the jury book, by the high

The counsel for the prisoner then received permission from the court to retire for a short time, in order to consider what rejoinder they would make to the foregoing resolution. On their return into court, Sir Colman O'Loghlen stated that the this right, and the prisoner exhausted his right of prisoner's counsel had decided upon joining issue challenge, having set aside twenty jurors without with the crown, and requested their lordships to cause, Mr Whiteside claimed for him the right nominate triers to hear the evidence, and find a ver- of challenging fifteen additional jurors peremptorily dict on the issue.

Mr Whiteside suggested that the court should not nominate the triers from the grand jury panel. ing the suggestion, and recommended that the two a prisoner on his trial for high treason should have first persons on the grand jury panel should be se-

having acted in the capacity of high sheriff during the previous year, it was not at all improbable but Moseley.—A public meeting will be held in the that he might be examined touching some of his

Sir Colman O'Loghlen suggested that the second NOTTINGHAM. — The council representing the Chartist body of Nottingham and the surrounding Messley.

Out. Chi, at tell delock, to appoint a committee of and third names on the grand jurors' panel should be taken in lieu of the first and second, which course was accordingly adopted, and the name of the third juror in the list, the Hon. F. A. Pritties, was substi-

tuted for that of Lord Suirdale. Mr Whiteside then briefly stated the questions to leave the court? He was there to take a report which the triers had been appointed to decide. The of the proceedings, and would also be examined as a made for the current year, pursuant to the Act of Parliament. The second was whether the panel Hodges remaining.

having recited the provisions of the 3 & 4 Wm. IV. chap. 91 (the substance of which is contained in the challenge made to the array above given). proceeded to contend that the October sessions mentioned in the act of 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 91, s. 9. were the same sessions which were mentioned in the 4th sec. of said act. If this construction was the true one, he was of opinion that their lordships would decide that the Clerk of the Peace should have issued his precept within one week after the commencement of the October sessions. This course the Clerk of the Peace had not taken, having in fact issued his precept in the month of July, a course that was altogether contrary to the Act of Parliament. The learned gentleman then contended that the jurors' book was issued in July, and not in October, as the Act of Parliament required.

G. P. Prettie, Esq., Clerk of the Peace. examined. Had been served with a subpœna that day to produce the precepts and lists; could not produce the precepts, as the high constable did not return them to him, but could produce the jurors' lists as revised by the magistrates; the lists were generally affixed to the precepts; the former were returned to him, called on to plead, and that his trial should be postthe latter were not; produced the lists of two ba ronies, one the 12th August, 1847, the other for 1848, but it bore no date; produced lists for other baronies, all of which were received before October: did not issue any other precepts .- To the Attorney General: The lists were revised by the magistrates at a special session last December. The Attorney General drew the attention of the

court to the points at issue between the crown and 'he prisoner's counsel which are set forth in the challenge and replication. The crown had not taken issue upon the allegation that no precept had been issued a week after the October Quarter Sessions, but they had raised an issue upon the existence of a properly constituted jurors' book, and were prepared to produce it. The learned gentleman contended that the proper time for issuing the precept was in July, and not in October.

The Solicitor General followed on the same side. Samuel M. Going, the sub-sheriff .-- Produced the jurors' book which he got from the Clerk of the peace in December last.

Mr Fitzgerald then argued in support of the chalenge. He contended that there was not a jurors book according to the acts in that case made and provided, inasmuch as the jury lists were returned

prior to October. The Chief Justice then addressed the triers. The panel was taken from the names found on the jurors" book, which was proved to have been delivered by the Clerk of the Peace to the Sheriff of the county before October, 1847, that it was made from lists revised at the quarter sessions, and that the lists were returned prior to October, pursuant to the precept issued before August. The question there raised, was whether or not the precept issued before the October Sessions, was issued pursuant to the acts in 'that case' made and provided. It was alleged, on behalf of the prisoner, that the precept should have issued after the October Sessions, and not at an antecedent period. It was his duty to tell the jury that it was not necessary that the precept should have issued after the October Sessions, and that the Act of Parliament did not contain a syllable justifying the construction which had been put upon it. The objection to the panel was, therefore, untenable, and he would direct the jury to find against the challenge upon the first count.

The jury found accordingly.

Mr Whiteside then addressed the jury of triers upon the second question-namely, whether the panel had been fairly and impartially arrayed between the crown and the prisoner. His client, Mr Smith O'Brien, was then on his life, and, to speak very shortly and simply his opinion in the matter, he believed that if he was not tried by a fairly and impartially selected jury, it would make little difference whether the crown tried him with such a jury or took him out of court and shot him through the head upon the high road. The court would tell them there must be no management or contrivance with respect to the concoction of the jury panel; and that if there was, it would be an unfair, partial, and unconstitutional panel: And if the triers were of opinion that preceding sheriffs of that county same crime in Ireland, although they might not be en- had not fairly discharged their duties between the crown and the prisoners 'to be tried,' during the last three years, it was impossible for them to say on their oaths that the present panel was an impartial one. On all former panels arrayed during the last three years, there was a certain proportion observed by the High Sheriff who returned the panels (which proportion was considered to be a fair one) -namely, two-thirds had been invariably returned during the last three years of the Protestant persuasion, and one-third of the Roman Catholic persuasion. However unequal that proportion might appear to be it gave satisfaction.

Evidence was then given on this point, in the course of which Mr Pennefather. High Sheriff of County Tipperary, stated there were several names which had been omitted at the instance of the persons themselves. Did not leave off any one because he was a Roman Catholic. Did make a difference in the construction of the panel. He always did so at special commissions. At the assizes he summoned only one-half of the riding, while he summoned the whole county at special commissions, which enabled him to leave off a great number of names, which he put upon the panel when he summoned only half of the riding. There might be the omission of Roman Catholic names, but on his oath they were not left off for their religion; three Roman Catholic gentlemen of respectability had sent apologies and were left off the jury; could not tell

how many Roman Catholics were on the panel. The Lord Chief Justice then addressed the jury of triers at considerable length. He reviewed and commented upon the whole of the evidence adduced. and in doing so stated his opinion that there was nothing in any part of it which in the slightest respect proved that corruption or partiality had been evinced either by the High Sheriff or the Subsheriff in the discharge of their zeveral duties, in relation to the preparation of the panel. The jury found against the challenge upon the second question, as they had already done upon the first. The court was then adjourned to ten o'clock on the following morning.

The Lord Chief Justice Blackburne, Lord Chief Justice Doherty, and Mr Justice Moore, took their seats on the bench at ten o'clock on Friday morning. The court was even more crowded than on the previous day. The Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr Scott, Q.C., Mr Sausse, and Mr Lynck. appeared as counsel for the crown. Mr Whiteside. Q.C., Mr Fitzgerald, and Sir Colman O'Loghlen, for the prisoner. There was a very full attendance of jurors, and when the reading of the panel had

Mr Whiteside applied to the court on behalf of Mr William Smith O'Brien to select the jury by ballot.

The Attorney General said that if he consented to the application, it would infer that he acquiesced in the imputation of partiality sought to be proved against the High Sheriff.

The Chief Justice said that as the Attorney General did not agree to the application, the court could not consent to its being granted.

The Clerk of the Crown then informed the prisoner that he could challenge twenty persons peremptorily as they came to the book to be sworn, and before they were sworn, and as many others for cause' as he could sustain.

Counsel for the prisoner having availed himself of upon his behalf, and cited the 9th Geo. III., c. 54. The Attorney General, in reply, contended that the 9th Geo. III., in amending the administration of The court could see no reason whatever for adopt- the criminal law in Ireland, specifically stated that but twenty peremptory challenges. The court disallowed the challenge, and the jurors were accordingly sworn.

The following is the jury sworn to try Mr O'Brien: Lord Suirdale begged that some other grand juror R. M. J. Mansergh, Grenane, foreman; E. C. Moore, should be selected in his atead, on the ground that Moore's Fort; R. Gason, Richmond; J. Going, Birdhill; J. Lloyd, Lisburn; S. Perry, Barrona; J. Lussell, Ballydavid; E. Pennefather, Marlow: T. Sadler, Ballingarry; J. Tuthill. Rapland: R. Manser, Gralla; C. Going, Castle Cranna.

The Clerk of the Crown then read the indictment against Mr Smith O'Brien.

Mr Fitzgerald applied to the court to oblige the witnesses for the prosecution to leave court.

The Attorney General wished to know if it would

be necessary for Hodges, the government reporter,

Mr Fitzgerald said, he had no objection to Mr

asras in court to supply his place.

mosott, the other government reporter, remained in

moindictment, upon the 17th of July, and upon divers mof constables by force and violence, to compel them

death of the Queen, &c. The Attorney General then rose to address the court and jury on behalf of the crown. He said it was his duty to state to them the facts of the case. such trials were not frequent. Therefore, it would be necessary for him to state the law of the case. to enable the jury to apply the evidence to it. In was a levying of war without an engagement at respect to the compassing the death of the Queen, It was not necessary to prove that the parties contemplated personal violence against the sovereign. The taking of measures to depose, imprison, or restrain the person of the Queen, through insurrection or rebellion, were overt acts of compassing the death of the sovereign. The actual rebellion, of which he meant to give evidence, did not occupy a considerable period of time; it occupied scarcely more than the last week in July, but that they might fully understand the object of the proceedings, and the circumstances under which they were had recourse

ciation was formed in the city of Dublin. Mr Whiteside here interrupted the Attorney General, and observed that in the language of Judge Fester the prisoner was not bound to answer to the

introduction of matter of which there was no hint in the indictment. The Attorney General said that he would not state anything of which he had not evidence, and it was the first time he ever heard that evidence of a previous conspiracy would not be given to substantiate such a charge as the present. In the year 1847 an association was formed in Dublin called the Irish Confederation, consisting of Mr O'Brien, Mr Meagher, Mr Doheny, and several other gentlemen, those who were anxious either to advance themthat about that period meetings were held apparently for the purpose, and with the intention, of voting an address of congratulation to the provisional government of France. Mr O'Brien moved an address to the French nation, several portions of which it was impossible to read without coming to the conclusion that Mr O'Brien had settled in his mind the day had arrived when the Irish people, of whom he fancied himself to be the representawould advise the deputation to wait upon the Queen, and if they were refused admission, bundle up their court dresses, and swear that the next time they applied for admission it should be as the arrest of the prisoner he stated that he left a portmanteau with Mrs Doheny, time they applied for admission it should be as the arrest of the prisoner he political struggle, and to do it with might and main. If they relied upon all its contents they should profordless river, as not to desire to keep men right in a political struggle, and to do it with might and main. If they relied upon all its contents they should profordless river, as not to desire to keep men right in a political struggle, and to do it with might and main. If they relied upon all its contents they should profordless river, as not to desire to keep men right in a political struggle, and to do it with might and main. If they relied upon all its contents they should profordless river, as not to desire to keep men right in a political struggle, and to do it with might and main. If they relied upon all its contents they should profordless river, as not to desire to keep men right in a political struggle, and to do it with might and main. If they relied upon all its contents they should profordless river, as not to desire to keep men right in a political struggle, and to do it with might and main. If they relied upon all its contents they should profordless river, as not to desire to keep men right in a duce all.

Who was going to walk on thawing ice, or to cross a fordless river, as not to desire to keep men right in a duce all.

If they relied upon all its contents they should profordless river, as not to desire to keep men right in a duce all.

If they relied upon all its contents they should profordless river, as not to desire to council at that meeting. Could not strictly know the duce all its contents they should profordless river, as not to desire to cross a duce all its contents they should profordless river, as not to desire to cross a duce all i ambassadors of an Irish republic, or if the request the papers found in the portmanteau would be given mind or with such counsel as I valued, a definite course the Crown gave only one at the country of the papers found in the was refused up with the barricades, and have recourse to the God of battles. He mentioned this

Was refused up with the barricades, and have reto them in evidence. It was then probable that on
for the revolution, and labour incessantly to develope it
in that way. For instance, your project to obtain signs.

Various things, five develope and a ring, and a pencil-case sure. course to the God of battles.' He mentioned this speech to show the object of Mr O'Brien in the outbreak of July. These matters occurred in the March of the present year. It might be suggested that these proceedings should have been sooner checked. They would see that from March to July there was a the proceedings and some postage stamps.

They would see that from March to July there was a charged. His arrival there was anticipated—

They would see that from March to July there was a definite number of clubs be formed the actual levying of the present year. It might be suggested that the commenced the offence with which he disuse, and could scarcely be roised new. Our clubs, found in Mr O'Brien's possession amounted to fall into the country.

They would see that from March to July there was a definite number of clubs be formed the actual levying of war. It was the roised new of the national guard, and when a sufficient number of signatures were procured, and not servation as to the organisation, or for what (if any) purpose it was to be used?—Witness: At the time he did not say, but it was to effect the independence of the country.

They would see that from March to July there was a definite number of clubs be formed the original and some postage stamps.

Oross-examined by Mr Fitzgerald.—Thurles was servation as to the organisation, or for what (if any) purpose it was to be used?—Witness: At the time he did not say, but it was to effect the independence of the country.

They would see that from March to July there was a definite number of clubs be formed the original and some postage stamps.

Oross-examined by Mr Fitzgerald.—Thurles was servation as to the original and some postage stamps.

Oross-examined by Mr D'Brien there was to be used?—Witness: At the time of the article of the national guard and some postage stamps.

They would see that from March to July there was a definite number of clubs be formed to some postage stamps.

Oross-examined by Mr Fitzgerald.—Thurles was to the roil of the national guard a constant struggle between the parties engaged in bells rang—people assembled in arms from the sur- a definite number of clubs be formed the project would £10 16s. 2d. that conspiracy to oppose and evade the law, and rounding country — treasonable speeches were suit as well, if it were zealously and vigorously carried out, that conspiracy to oppose and evade the law, and effect their objects in defiance of the law. It was right to mention the state of the law in March, when these proceedings took place; at that as at the present time a party guilty of high treason forfeited the country and drilling, and drilling, and drilling, the body guard, and the escort, of the prisoner—it would amount to a levy-like that the prisoner—it would amount to a levy-like that country open the country open to the receipt and rilling of Mr O'Brien's portmanteau. Capt. Jones deposed.—

The trial was resumed on Saturday morning, when dissolution. The trial was resumed on Saturday morning, when the country open to the c effect their objects in defiance of the law. It was spoken — people armed with pikes and guns were each day adding items to it, and as the men we could in seditions speeches was an offence for which a party people was enough. The prisoner arrived there at we will succeed. might be prosecuted, but not for high treason; therefore he submitted that the prisoner and the other per-

Exercen summoned by the crown, but as he was one clubs, officered, and each district provided with its the surrounding country. He slept that night at which was directed to the director of the mining T. H.: Burke.—I know Mr Redington: I was with dressed Mr O'Brien. He made the statement in the surrounding country. He slept that night at which was directed to the director of the mining T. H.: Burke.—I know Mr Redington: I was with dressed Mr O'Brien. He made the statement in the surrounding country. The writer stated in it that feeling it in him in the lodge in the park, on Sunday, the 6th of form of a recent named company. company: The writer stated in it that feeling it in the lodge in the park, on Sunday, the 6th of officer, so that at a given moment they might be expegged to say that he would not be deprived of his ridvidence because he chose to remain in court. It was also designed to establish individence because he chose to remain in court, and he wished tentenent M Donald also was in court, and he wished tentenent M Donald also was in court, and he wished tentenent M Donald also was in court, and he wished the following the sale of the considered that Mullinahone was a misdemeanor; and upon the sale of the considered to the payment the sale of the considered to the proceed to rise. It was also designed to establish of the sullinahone, in the house of a person named company. The writer stated in it that feeling it in the lodge in the park, on Sunday, the 6th of of the proceed to rise. It was also designed to establish the sullinahone, in the house of a person named to prepare to rise. It was also designed to establish of quartering himperson to the sale of the considered to rise. It was the sale of the desired in it that feeling it in the lodge in the park, on Sunday, the 6th of officer, so that at a given moment they might be demand; which the sale of the desired in it that feeling it in the house of a person named to find inhibitants of the sullinahone. In the house of a person named to be deprived of his in the house of a person named to be deprived of his in the house of a person named to him in the lodge in the park, on Sunday, the 6th of the inhibitant of the collicitor General.—Do you remember that Mr of the sullinahone in the number of the sunday in the house of a person named to him in the lodge in the park, on Sunday, the 6th tious newspapers was a misdemeanor; and upon tortined town, and the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. He further ton's office. Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company. 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Mr. Kedington took a puncture of the men employed by the company of the men employed by the c in case of refusal, should the Irish insurrection such such the property of the mining company would be some came armed with a pike in one hand and a confiscated whereas, if they supported the position of the Queen, and giving expression to some came armed with a pike in one hand and a confiscated whereas, if they supported the position of the Queen, and giving expression to some came armed with a pike in one hand and a confiscated whereas, if they supported the position of the property of the mining company would be some came armed with a pike in one hand and a confiscated whereas. If they supported the position of the property of the mining company would be some came armed with a pike in one hand and a confiscated whereas. project to Mr Houges remaining, as no manages remaining to mana tarharacter. He had come torward and sworn that the papers as I took them out, by placing a seal effect the object they had in view. He considered at the object they had in view. preords spoken by him were seditious and treasona- retrial ingrequent in the consideration of the case, of the gentlemen who came after him was to defend Mr O'Brien, what excuse he upon them. I initialed other papers which I did that time the organisation was not completed.—Soli
Re, and any person who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a law clerk, earning a respect- who was prepared to take A prosecution for felony was instituted against a law clerk, earning a respect- wh Replace to take prosecution for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respection for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respection for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respection for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respection for felony was instituted against a Patrick O'Donohue, a law clerk, earning a respection for felony was not completed.—Soliging anything against a particle of the parent that night. I marked the remainder citor General: Do you recollect his saying anything anything the would prove to be that of of the parent the following day, before they left my further and the latter was tried at the latter end of May, convicted of who took the field with the prisoner, was constantly read. The handwriting he would prove to be that of intorier.

'T The Attorney General said, he would examine felony, and transported. Mr Mitchel was a member of this confederation, and one of those who attended the meetings of the association. The material strict of the crown.

Was tried at the latter end of May, convicted of which him to the police with him, and went with him to the police what right he (Mr O'Brien) had, as the leader of a barracks. The prisoner asked them to join him; ber of this confederation, and one of those who attended the meetings of the association. The material strict of the crown.

Was tried at the latter end of May, convicted of which him to the police with him, and went with him to the police what right he (Mr O'Brien) had, as the leader of a barracks. The prisoner asked them to join him; promised them better pay and promotion. He how they were to manage the mines under their convention.

Was tried at the latter end of May, convicted of which him to the police with him, and went with him to the police what right he (Mr O'Brien) had, as the leader of a barracks. The prisoner asked them better pay and promotion. He how they were to manage the mines under their convention.

What results are the latter end of May, convicted of which him, and went with him to the police what right he (Mr O'Brien) had, as the leader of a barracks. The prisoner asked them to join him; ber of this confederation, and one of those who at-The Hodges said, that he might retire, as his son terfor which he was prosecuted and convicted was a wanted them to surrender their arms. He told them to was prosecuted and convicted was a wanted them to surrender their arms. He told them to was prosecuted and convicted was a wanted them to surrender their arms. He told them to was prosecuted and convicted was a wanted them to surrender their arms. He told them to was prosecuted and convicted was a wanted them to surrender their arms. He told them to was prosecuted and convicted was a wanted them to surrender their arms. He told them to was prosecuted and convicted was a wanted them to surrender their arms. He told them to was prosecuted and convicted was a wanted them to surrender their arms. He told them to was prosecuted and convicted was a wanted them to surrender their arms. report in his own newspaper of a speech delivered that resistance would be to no purpose. Did they one's property if he were not to be a rebel leader? by himself at a soiree held at Limerick, a soiree not see the enthusiasm of the people, and the number There would be two questions for the consideration There would not consent to Mr Hodges remain. Which was given Mr O'Brien and Mr Meagher as of armed men whom he had at his command? Was of the jury; one was whether there had been such a street, he would not consent to Mr Hodges remain. righter med, he would not consent to Mr Hodges remainging in court; he had departed from his character of
imperor of persecuted patriots—these persons being at that
imperor of the had been treated as a guest, and had
imperor of the procuring bail, to appear and take their trials
in the Court of Queen's Bench for uttering seditions
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If the other provents the other provents reporter, remained in fore the jury, from the mouth of one of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry upon that Wed- the objects of Mr O'Brien's from Mullivahone to Ballingarry Mr Lynch then read to the court and jury the of Mr Mitchel, discussions and consultations were and the others had gone to Carrick—what brought mentionstance of the indictment. There were six counts. Include the purpose of ascertaining whether, in the interfect of the control of the event of his conviction, they should at once effect late upon that day. The prisoner told them the Had there been an open and general insurrection he reception which he met within the realm. The sixth a rising and risk the fate of their intended insur-Had there been an open and general insurrection he greatest the Queen within the realm. The sixth a rising and risk the fate of their intended insurrection which he met within the realm. The sixth a rising and risk the fate of their intended insurrection he doubted not that the military and the constabulary when he had been an open and general insurrection he doubted not that the military and the constabulary when he had been an open and general insurrection he doubted not that the military and the constabulary when he had been an open and general insurrection he doubted not that the military and the constabulary when the doubted not that the military and the constabulary when the doubted not that the military and the constabulary when the doubted not that the military and the constabulary when the doubted not that the military and the constabulary when the constabula Essential the queen within the realist the ministry and the country through its perilous method that it only required a would have brought the country through its perilous mbring and put the Queen to death. The first count was, however, a considerable difference upon this rising in one place to have a general rising. The priposition. It was a matter of sincere congratulation sofound that the prisoner, and others named in the subject amongst the leaders of the Dublin clubs. soner established a body guard. He quartered himself that during the whole proceedings not one of the mili-Some of these leaders thought that Mitchel should upon the house of John Kavanagh. Next day he be rescued, even though that rescue could only be sent in people, and proceeded with a guard about some three or four, or more, of the people lost their Ellingarry, county Tipperary, with a great multitude of effected with an enormous loss of life, and that the minigarry, country represery, when a great indicated of the manner, so as to leave no doubt that it was to be had been committed, and he manner, so as to leave no doubt that it was to be had been committed of its to manifely and traitorously, levied rescue was to be made the commencement of the manner, so as to leave no doubt that it was to be had been committed of its to manifely and traitorously, levied rescue was to be made the commencement of the manner, so as to leave no doubt that it was to be had been committed as its to manifely and traitorously, levied rescue was to be made the commencement of the manner, so as to leave no doubt that it was to be had been committed as its to manifely and traitorously, levied rescue was to be made the commencement of the manner, so as to leave no doubt that it was to be had been committed as its to manifely and traitorously. mothers, wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously, levied rebellion. Others conceived that that time would the commencement of the rebellion. The prisoner found upon the person of Mr O'Brien. The document of the repellion and through divers villages be premature—that the harvest was not rine—that directed the neonle to seize any same which the mand made war against the Queen. Inst count stated be premature—that the harvest was not ripe—that directed the people to seize any arms which the ment to which he referred was a pencil map of the and that therefore the attempt to rescue Mitchel afterwards to Killenaule, attended by armed country which had been the scene of his operations. should be deferred. Accordingly, as he meant peasants. Sentries were placed about the quar- If he proved this case, he was sure the jury would to show the jury, the insurrection was postponed ters of the general. Upon Friday the prisoner find a verdict of guilty. to join them, and made awarlike attack upon a dwellthen decided that, coute qui coute, the harvest was usual—scouts apprised him that a detachment of mof constables. The second count made the levying to be the period at which the effort was to be made, dragoons were upon their march, and he thought it advisable to erect barricades in Killenaule. These be organised all over the country, which were to be barricades were erected across the high road into ness that brought him there. Previous to the meetwwarlike manner, and made an attack upon a dwell- armed, and officered, and prepared to take the field Killenaule to prevent the march of the dragoons Fing-house at Mullinahone. The third count stated on the shortest notice. Early in July, Mr Duffy, under Captain Longmore, but that officer was Was introduced, when he stated to him that he had charging the jury devolved upon him, he would leave the levying of war to have been upon the 28th of another of the Confederates, was arrested for having merely changing quarters, and had no intention of been sent by the government to take notes of the it to them to say whether or not the evidence contains and had no intention of been sent by the government to take notes of the it to them to say whether or not the evidence contains and had no intention of been sent by the government to take notes of the it to them to say whether or not the evidence contains and had no intention of been sent by the government to take notes of the it to them to say whether or not the evidence contains and had no intention of been sent by the government to take notes of the it to them to say whether or not the evidence contains and had no intention of been sent by the government to take notes of the it to them to say whether or not the evidence contains and had no intention of been sent by the government to take notes of the it to them to say whether or not the evidence contains and the contains an July, at a place called Killenaule. The sixth count pulished certain seditions writings in the Nation arresting Mr O'Brien. Captain Longmore stated to proceedings, and to identify the persons who were nected the prisoner with the possession and writing arresting Mr O'Brien. Captain Longmore stated to proceedings, and to identify the persons who were nected the prisoner with the possession and writing arresting Mr O'Brien. Captain Longmore stated to proceedings, and to identify the persons who were nected the prisoner with the possession and writing arresting Mr O'Brien. thered the prisoner with having compassed the newspaper and it was intended to put him upon his the people that unless the barricades were removed there. Mr O'Brien received him very courteously, of the documents, and the evidence which he would be ready to effect in the month of May they believed and that his object was not to arrest Mr o'Brien's handwriting. There is a letter which should be ready to effect in the August of from the association the best position he could be ready to effect in the August of the law. Fortunately following. Accordingly, to prepare for this rising, Mr O'Brien and the other principal again marched over the commons of Ballingarry, and leaders visited various parts of the country for the slept at the house of Mrs Glacken; he stated there is the defected of the speech made by Mr which is in his handwriting, but the body of the letter is written by some other person. The document of the country for the slept at the house of Mrs Glacken; he stated there is the defected of the country for the slept at the house of Mrs Glacken; he stated that it was not legal evidence to enter into O'Brien's handwriting, but the word Cahirmoyle tended that it was not legal evidence to enter into O'Brien's handwriting, but the word Cahirmoyle to enable the jury to apply the evidence to it. In purpose of completing the organisation of the clubs, that he had defeated a troop of dragoons. Upon a history of the Irish Confederation. There was no the reign of Edward III., an act was passed defining purpose of completing the organisation of the clubs, that he had defeated a troop of dragoons. Upon a history of the Irish Confederation. There was no precedent in the criminal law warranting the introhigh treason. The present charge was grounded in particular one meeting for the purpose of obserupon that statute, which passed in the year 1350.

Evidence would be given that Mr O'Brien attended the 28th rewards were offered for the apprehension precedent in the criminal law warranting the introl. The words, 'To T. M. Halpin,' in the second duction of masses of speeches as proof of an intent document, are also, I believe, in Mr O'Brien's The learned gentlemen then read the passage in the ving the state of the organisation of his men, and it the fact was generally known to the prisoner and on the part of the prisoner to levy war against the handwriting. statute defining the crime of high treason. The would be further proved that on a subsequent occa. his confederates. Mr Trant, with a force of forty or Queen. Counsel referred to the case of the Queen statute defining the crime of high treason. The guestion in the case was, so far as the first five counts, had there been a levying of war against the Queen, and did the conduct of the prisoner amount to a levying of war? It had been clearly estated by Indee Rester and Chief Instice Tenblished by Judge Foster and Chief Justice Ten- of July, when, Mr O'Brien having returned on that whelming his inferior force. He therefore thought Hardy and Tooke, the charges of conspiracy were third dated Wednesday, July 26th—a date intermeterden, that the pomp and circumstance of military and the course, the object of which was to approximate and regular warfare were not necessary to constitute the levying of war. An assembly armed and grayed for treasonable practices, and arming itself, vate meeting of the Confederates on the following | tect themselves from any attack on the part of the all. The numbers of persons who assembled were evening, at which the period, and time, and circum. prisoner. Mr Trant gave an order not to fire unless not material—but two things should be established stances of the intended rising were fully discussed, the men were fired on, but if the rebels fired upon Some of the leaders proposed at this meeting a reso. I them to protect themselves, as best they could. The insurrection and rising in arms for a warlike pur- lution to the effect that an immediate outbreak house was a two-story one; it was surrounded. The opinion that the speech was not an overt act; it search at Mr Keeley's house. I found some papers pose, which constituted a levying of war? With should take place, while others considered that it prisoner applied to the men to join him, offering re-showed the intent of the prisoner, and was therefore the law had been established from the earliest period. that an outbreak was to take place at some future him. After some parley with the men the prisoner time, to be afterwards fixed, was determined on by himself gave orders to his own men to fire, which all the parties present at the meeting. Imme- was immediately obeyed. A fire was opened upon diately succeeding this meeting a proclamation was the constabulary. This would be proved beyond city of Dublin, the effect of which was, that no per. the order to fire was given by the prisoner. but. cussed amongst the leaders and members of the was returned, and two of the country people sent at a soirce which was given to Mr. O'Brien upon clubs whether they would at once resist the pro. were shot. There might have been a few more clubs whether they would at once resist the pro-clamation, and make the attempt to seize their wounded. This occurred in the presence of the deration, but a meeting of the citizens of Dablin, to by the prisoner, it would be necessary for him to arms the period for a general resistance; or whether prisoner. Was not that an attack and a levying of held at the Music Hall. I took short-hand notes

trace the results which the prisoner really must have they would conceal them, and hold themselves ready war, and did not the object bear a revolutionary of a speech which Mr O'Brien delivered at that anticipated from a much earlier period. It would to turn out at a moment's warning. Contempo. character? This occurred at the house of the meeting. appear that, as long ago as January, 1847, an asso- raneously with the issuing of the proclamation the Widow M'Cormick. Mr Cox, with a party of con-Habeas Corpus Act was suspended. Just previously stabulary who were expected, marched from Cashel however to the suspension, the council of the Con- to oppose the rebels and assist the party of Mr federation, which then consisted of twenty-one per- Trant. Mr O'Brien finding that the constabulary sons, considering that if an insurrection was to take were to a man determined to hold true to their allehistory of his life, and he would protest against the place that number of members would be too large, giance to their sovereign, arrived at the opinion that July last. called a meeting for the purpose of electing a new an end was put to his expedition, and accordingly Mr Hatchell.—Without reference to my notes, war directory. Accordingly a new directory was from the time of the attack upon Mr Cox's party I cannot say whether Mr Dobeny was present at the formed, consisting of five members, namely, Mr on the 28th July he was nowhere to be found. He meetings of the Confederation at which the prece-Richard O'Gorman, jun., Mr Devin Reilly, Mr T. (the Attorney General) believed that he had by his ding speeches were delivered; he was at some of the F. Meagher, Mr Dillon, and another individual antecedent statement established a sufficient amount whose name he did not just then recollect. Mr of force and violence employed in the recent rebel-O'Brien was not elected upon this directory; but it lion to amount to a levying of war against the was an extraordinary and providential circumstance Queen. The learned counsel then proceeded to meeting was held about once a fortnight; I attended that a paper was found upon the person of Mr state that upon the occasion of Mr O'Brien's arrest a meeting of the Confederation on the 6th of June, show that Mr O'Brien ever had the slightest con-James F. Lalor, which proved to be the actual bal. at Thurles several documents were found upon his and saw Mr Meagher at it; Mr O'Brien was not nexion with any of them. whom by the evidence he meant to connect with loting paper used upon the occasion of the election person, and one in his portmanteau, which was disthe design of entering into open insurrection, which of that war directory. On Saturday, the 22nd covered at Mr Doheny's residence at Cashel. did not take place until July. He did not say that July, Mr O'Brien left Dublin for Enniscarthy, Amongst those found upon his person was an adthe plan was formed in January, 1847; but that as whither he travelled alone; but it so happened dress, dated the 10th of May, and adopted at a sociation was so formed and continued till July; that on that very day Lord John Russell moved the meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, in the and in February or March, 1848, they entered into suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the House United States of America, in which assistance and and in rectuary or maten, 1040, they entered into of Commons, and of course when Mr O'Brien left co-operation were promised to the Irish people, in coedings after an interval of a month had elapsed; cause a separation between the two countries and Dublin on the same day he was quite unaware of the event of an authreak taking place. There was I do not think it could be correctly done by any man. establish Ireland as an independent kingdom. It what took place in the House of Commons. Intelli- also the letter of Mr O'Gorman, announcing to Mr O'Brien, delivered on the 19th was a matter of history that the French revolution gence that the Commons had suspended the Habeas O'Brien the fact that the House of Commons had July, which I have read, I proved against him on a ral to make any observations which are calculated to took place in the February of the present year, and Corpus Act arrived in Dublin on Saturday night, suspended the Habeas Corpus Act; besides an adits success was held out as an encouragement to having been conveyed by the electric telegraph; dress to Mr O'Brien from the Mitchel Club, Ennisand it would be shown in evidence that the editor corthy, congratulating him upon his first visit to selves or, from mistaken notions of advantage to the of the Freeman's Journal, having received this Wexford, and assuring him of their determination did not hear the rules adopted for the guidance of country, to embark in the project. It would appear intelligence, communicated the fact of the suspen- to aid their countrymen in their struggle for na- the body read at it; I was not aware that they were sion to Mr Richard O'Gorman, one of the new war | tional independence. In the trunk found at Cashel | drawn up by Sir Colman O'Loghlen; I have heard, directory, upon hearing which Mr O'Gorman sent a despatch to Mr Smith O'Brien announcing the circumstance, which letter had been subsequently there was discovered a letter written to Mr O'Brien, but do not know of my own knowledge, that a discovered, which letter had been subsequently newspaper, which in his mind showed in the clearest which resulted in the explicit hearing it stated. found upon the person of Mr O'Brien, and would be manner the real objects of the leaders of the Irish given in evidence. Mr O'Brien arrived at Enniscorthy on Saturday evening, and it would be shown that on the evening of the same day Mr Meagher July. Mr Duffy says :and Mr J. B. Dillon, as he believed, left the house tive, should have recourse to arms to establish Ireland into a separate kingdom. In that speech the land into a separate kingdom. In that speech the prisoner stated that, although upon some previous occasions he had objected to persons having arms, he thought a change had taken place, and it would be advisable that the people should furnish themselves to engineering, to be ablity to apply themselves to engineering, Another member of the confederation. Mr O'Brien at Enprisoner stated that, although upon some previous occasions he had objected to persons having arms, he thought a change had taken place, and it would be advisable that the people should furnish themselves with arms. He called also upon young men of ability to apply themselves to engineering, to be ability to apply themselves to engineering, and the verning of Monday, member of the confederation. Mr O'Brien at Enprisoner, You will be at the bead of give up articles, papers, keys, and other things, of oit. The name of the ked Hand Club was not a movement loyally obeyed, and the revolution must be which he (witness) made an inventory. Took care of the content of which he (witness) made an inventory. Took care of the that of the them of the them of the them of the town of the them of the them of the them of the that down in company on the 23rd July, and subsequently is the people, and a revolution become a bloody caos. You have to fill La Payette's place, so graphically painted by Lamarttne, and, I believe, have of not using it to all its resources. From Callan they went to Carrick-on-Suir, where they are revolution must be which he (witness) made an inventory. Took care of the that follow which he (witness) made an inventory. Took care of the them of the them of the them of the which he (witness) made an inventory. Took care of the them of the them of the them of the head of the representation. When the question was not them. To have they have of the papers, keys, and other that four manuely of the dath of the them of the which he (witness) made an inventory. Took care of the which he (witness) made an inventory. Took care of the which he (witness) able to cut off supplies from the enemy. Another member of the confederation, Mr Meagher, made a speech of a similar import, in which he said that he had previously made use of at the other places he had previously made use of at the other places he had mentioned. The party then went to Cashel.

The party then went to Cashel.

The party then went to Cashel. would advise the deputation to wait upon the had mentioned. The party then went to Cashel.

there was not then sufficient food in the country, farmers might have. They went to Capoe, and would be better to postpone it for a short time; but | wards and encouragements to them if they joined issued by the Lord-Lieutenant, proclaiming the the shadow of a doubt. It would be proved that sons should be allowed to have arms in their houses whether or not, it was not material. The prisoner without licence, or carry arms from one club room | was the commander, and held himself forward as to another. Under these circumstances it was dis- the leader of a force of insurgent rebels. The fire

Confederation and clubs. This letter was dated 'Saturday,' and appeared to have been written in

mid-day; strangers also came to the town. One of The Attorney General then proceeded to read a letter in March or April Mr O'Brien went to Paris, remained there some time, and shortly afterwards returned. Another object contemplated was the establishment of blishment of a national guard—the establishment of contemplated was the establishment of contemplated with the colliery the letter which he was when I got it from Cashel; but I did not keep my about to read, the handwriting of which he was word with him.

The prisoner went out to take a view of Attorney General then read the letter in question, from one hand to the star.

localities which he had visited, and a sketch of the John George Hodges examined.—Was a short-hand

writer; attended a meeting of the Irish Confederation, held upon the 15th of March. It was held in the evening. Saw the prisener upon that occasion. Had a conversation with him with respect to the busiing, he requested an interview with Mr O'Brien. newspaper and it was intended to put him upon his the people that unless the barricades were removed trial early in the month of August. Evidence would he would force his passage through them. A gentle and the placed confidence in him, and introduced him he would force his passage through them. A gentle the meeting in very fine language, and stated that the mager of the Previncial Bank at Limerick. Mr Smith to the meeting in very fine language, and stated that the mager of the Previncial Bank at Limerick. I am account with that bank. I am account with that bank. I am account with the bank are counted in the meeting in very fine language, and stated that the meeting in very fine language, and stated that the mager of the Previncial Bank at Limerick. Mr Smith he was there to report for the government. Felt of Brief and with his bandwriting. (Papare found in termination was arrived at by the leaders of the Mr Dillon, came forward as an envoy asking if it very much obliged to him for his courtesy. Mr quainted with his handwriting. (Papers found in Confederate party (including Mr O'Brien) to the were his intention to arrest Mr O'Brien, for if so, Meagher, Mr M'Gee, Mr Halpin, the portmanteau handed witness.) I find amongst effect, that the rising which they were not pre the harricades would not be removed. Captain and many others were at the meeting. A these papers a note marked, which is, I believe, in

The Attorney General replied that the speeches were admissible, if not under the count for conspiracy, at least under that for levying war. The Chief Justice said that the Court were of

admissible in evidence. Witness then proceeded to read the speech of the 15th of March, 1848.

Mr Whiteside, Q. C., said he should have a copy of the speech, and any other documents. The Solicitor General said that the documents would be furnished. Mr Whiteside, Q.C., remarked that that was no time to promise documents.

Witness continued to read the report. Re-examined by the Solicitor General .- I was pre-

Mr Hodges then read the speech in question, which was published in Saunders's News Latter of the

16th of April last. Mr Hodges then read a report of a speech delivered by Mr O'Brien at a meeting of the Irish League, held at the Music Hall, on the 19th of

meetings of the Confederation; he was present at a meeting which took place on the 23rd of March, but Mr O'Brien was not there; the meetings of the Confederation generally took place on Wednesday; a

Cross-examined by Mr Whiteside.—It is a very public men; I can't say that it requires considerable skill to report a speech; if I was present at a public meeting, and took no notes, I would not undertake to give a correct or any report of the proformer occasion when he was tried in the Court of reflect injuriously upon my public character. Queen's Bench in Dublin for sedition. The result of that trial was that the jury disagreed. I did not attend the first meeting of the League, and therefore did not hear the rules adopted for the guidance of Mr Whiteside considered he had every right to the Confederation; but I recollect hearing it stated

had ceased to be members. Major General John M'Donald examined .- Recollected the arrest of the prisoner. Was at Thurles. MY DEAR SIE, -I am glad to learn that you are about | Saw him immediately after his arrest. Saw him in

rely upon certain documents found in a man's pocket.

The examination of the witness having concluded,

present time a party guilty of high treason forfeited bis life; but the mere delivery of seditious speeches, which did not amount to the overt act of levying war, was only a misdemeanor. The delivery of least of the prisoner—it would amount to a levy-ing of war. It was not necessary that a blow should not amount to the overt act of levying war. It was not necessary that a blow should not amount to the overt act of levying war. It was not necessary that a blow should not amount to the overt act of levying of war. It was not necessary that a blow should not amount to the overt act of levying war. The gathering and marching of the lite work, and it is only by employing all our ferces that I saw him about half-past eight o'clock in the bridewell of Thurles. I had a long conversation with Mr O'Brien. I got two letters from him, one for Mrs | Cork clubs as being well organised. the persons who afterwards arrived was Bernard purporting to have been written by Mr O'Brien on O'Brien, and the other for Mrs Doheny. I transsons engaged with him, availed themselves of it. Mr Terence M'Manus; he had resided in Liverpool for the 29th of July last, just previous to the attack mitted Mrs Doheny's letter to Sub-Inspector Cox, at

them, in the event of an outbreak, to obtain assistance from the French. Be that as it might, in March or April Mr O'Brien went to Paris. re. Ject was no could not cent, unless it were to take the proceedings in which Mr William Smith Colliery might think it rather hard for them to pay to mr Daguan, an engineer. Colliery might think it rather hard for them to pay and always keep my word. I gave Mr O'Brien a distance from the French. Be that as it might, in March or April Mr O'Brien went to Paris. re. To Mr Whiteside.—I am a stipendiary magistrate, and accordingly he wrote to one of the agents that pernaps the ewners of this colliery might think it rather hard for them to pay and always keep my word. I gave Mr O'Brien a distance from the French. Be that as it might, in the proceedings in which Mr William Smith the men who were not engaged in performing their and always keep my word. I gave Mr O'Brien a distance from the proceedings in which Mr William Smith the men who were not engaged in performing their and always keep my word. I gave Mr O'Brien a distance from the proceedings in which Mr William Smith the men who were not engaged in performing their and always keep my word. I gave Mr O'Brien a distance from the proceedings in which Mr William Smith the men who were not engaged in performing their and always keep my word. I gave Mr O'Brien a distance from the proceedings in which Mr William Smith the men who were not engaged in performing their and always keep my word. I gave Mr O'Brien was engaged.

papers I marked and initialed on those occasions. I step, lose his life on his account by a failure. brought the pertmanteau with the clothes only in it, Mr O'Brien .- Repeat that answer. (Witness reto Kilmainham, on the same night, and delivered it peated the answer.)

together with the key, to Mr Alison, the deputy O'Brien said about a premature step. - Witness said, Cross examined.—There were four men servants, he (Mr O'Brien) would ascend the gallows rather and he did not know how many maid servants at the than one should lose his life on his account. Witness Viceregal Lodge. Did not know how many detecbegged to correct his statement. It was mentioned tives were about it. Did not think that Mr Redalso as to the rescue of the persons in gaol, and it was ington could know what was in the portmanteau unanimously cried out, to have a rescue. Everyone

before he saw it. Mr Robert Alison was deputy-governor of Kilmainham gaol; knew Mr Burke, the last witness; O'Brien kept that portmanteau. Various witnesses having been examined for the

purpose of proving the hand-writing of Messrs Meagher, Duffy, O'Gorman, and Dillon, The Attorney General then said, that he proposed reading the documents which had been found in the

portmanteau of the prisoner. Mr Whiteside said, that no reason had been given to show that the trunk had not been opened while at Mrs Doheny's house, or afterwards. Mrs Doheny had not been produced. The case of 'The King v. Hardy' ruled the point, and he relied upon it as an authority, to show that the evidence was insufficient to connect the prisoner with the documents.

that there was sufficient evidence to trace the documents into the possession of the prisoner. Mr Whiteside called upon the court to reserve the

Mr Justice Moore said that he had taken a note of it, and, of course, the prisoner would have the benefit

ofit.
The Chief Justice said, that when the duty of

William Franklin .- I hold the situation of matended that it was not legal evidence to enter into O'Brien's handwriting, but the word Cahirmoyle a history of the Irish Confederation. There was no which appears in it was, I believe, written by him.—

> Robert Walpole.—I am an inspector of the Dub-M'Curdy, who assisted me to search Mr Keeley's house. I did not see him find them.

Eness M'Cordy,-I am a sergeant in the Dublin police, and accompanied Inspector Walpole in his Mr Walpole. (Papers handed to witness.) These were the documents.

To Mr Whiteside.—I went to Mr Keeley's house for the purpose of searching for arms. I found a great multitude of letters along with those produced here.
Mary Ann Keeley.—I reside at No. 1, Enstacestreet, Dublin. I know Mr Thomas M. Halpin. I remember the police coming to my father's house, and taking away some papers. I saw the papers previously at No. 9, D'Olier-street; they were brought from D'Olier-street to Eustace-street by me. Mr Halpin was the secretary to the Confederation. He resided at No. 9, D'Olier-street. Cross-examined .-When I brought the papers from D'Olier street, I

put them in the press on the lobby.

James S. Dobbin (an approver).—I reside in Dublin. I was a member of a Confederate club in Dublin. It was called the 'Red-hand' club, and was a branch of the Curran club. It held its meetings on Constitution hill, near the Broadstone. The Curran olub met in Capel-street. When I became a member of that club, I lived in Linen-hall-street. I formerly followed the business of an engineer; until latterly I have been a clerk in an attorney's office. There were blinds upon the windows of the 'Redhand' club, each having a red hand upon it. There were about eighty members in the Red-hand club,

Mr Meagher at the meetings of the Curran club. Mr Whiteside here protested against the line of examination which was pursued by the Solicitor-General. He (Mr Hatchell) was endeavouring to bring out the whole history of the Confederate clubs. without at the same time offering any evidence te

and five hundred in the Curran club. I have seen

The Solicitor-General, addressing Mr Whiteside, said, your client has pleaded not guilty, and of difficult thing to report correctly the speeches of course you have been instructed to deny every single fact that we have been instructed to prove. I will presently show the connexion which existed between Mr O'Brien and the clubs.

Mr O'Brien .- My lords, I claim the protection of the court : my honour has never been stained during the whole of a long public life, and I demand that your lordships will not allow the Solicitor Gene-The Solicitor-General. - If these interruptions

enter his protest when he perceived an effort made to connect his client with clubs with which he never had the slightest connexion.

Witness-When first admitted, Mr O'Brien was sitting at the head of the table, with a book in his hand, in which all the clubs of Dublin were reat a meeting that Mr Mitchel and Mr Davin Reilly gistered. He called out the name of each club, and the representative of the club came forward and answered. To a juror.—He said he was the representative of

that club. Mr S. O'Brien asked him what was the

Prisoner.—Repeat that answer again.—Witness: Mr Whiteside, Q.C., said that the Crown could not I said about three hours were occupied in those inquiries. Was in the habit of going to the Confede-

Mr Whiteside.—I object to that. Chief Justice Blackburne.—You must be o

servation as to the organisation, or for what (if any) was resumed, and Mr Whiteside proceeded to cross-

are his own.

in her Majesty's service.

that men in England were ready to come over when no one was admitted who was not a representative: the insurrection broke out. Trowten also said they As the representative of a club I went to have my had two swivels ready to come over.

Mr O'Brien.—I did not hear the last answer.

Mr Whiteside.—They had two swivels ready.

custody, (papers handed witness.) Those were the the gallows than that any one should, by a premature

Chief Justice Blackburne.—Repeat what Mr

said, in case they were convicted, they would have a

rescue. Witness attended another meeting on the 19th of July, as representative of the Red Hand Club. It was a crowded meeting. Mr O'Brien was also at this meeting, but witness could not say that co-conspirators, that immediately before the trial nesday, and went after them upon a car. O'Donohue consequences of his acts, and the suspension of the light to him directions and delivered it to him the meeting was for the ing to his directions, and delivered it to him; handed purpose of defeating the Lord Lieutenant's proclamaof Mr Mischell for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in them there? They all got together in Ballingarry shiped to take the field sooner than they are necessary of instructions. He thanked him for doing so. Mr Arms Bill. Mr Breanan moved that people would not be in a better condition in harvest. He said the people would be dispirited, and the government would take up all the arms they could. Mr Dillon moved an amendment to that resolution, which was to the effect that the people should conceal their arms, and give passive resistance to the proclamation. Mr O'Brien said that a break-out at that time would be premature. Mr M'Gee made a speech also, and wanted to cast lots to see who should advise the people that night to resist the application. Knew Mr O'Gorman. He was present at that meeting, and told Mr Dillon that the resolution was too vague and indefinite, and wanted Mr Dillon to define to the people ; heard it said that Mr Doheny was organising The Chief Justice said, the court was of opinion the country. Mr O'Brien was there at that time. and, during the time he was there, Mr O'Gorman's amendment was put twice to the vote; there was a small majority, and the minority were dissatisfied Mr Dillon, on urging the resolution, said that all would wait till American and French aid came. He also said that they would halt between two spinions, and would wait till sides were forged in heaven, and angels drew the triggers, and that they had the elements of the process within themselves. Mr M'Ges said the members of the council had been advising draw lots for the person who would tell them that night to resist the proclamation. He said that he would be one of those drawn. Had seen the members of the Curran club with arms, such as mukets and of the Red Hand Club. Saw him preparing arms: piling, cleaning, and preparing them for work: The arms consisted of guns and pikes. He was what was called a 'handy man.' He bought the materials for guns, the barrels and locks, and put them together He would put them together for 13s. 6d. for the clube A party gave the materials at a reduced rate, in order that the people might be armed. Was not present when Hanlon purchased any of the arms. Attended a meeting on Friday, the 21st of July. Mr O'Brien was not at that meeting. It was held in the same

> Mr Whiteside objected to this as Mr O'Brien was not present. The court overruled the objection. On the prisoner's counsel applying to have the point

oom, and was a meeting of the same body. James

Chief Justice Blackburne asked witness to mention what members who were present at the meeting of the 19th were also present on the 21st.

Witness. — Messrs Dillon, Meagher, M'Gee, M'Dermott, and Lalor, were present at both meetings; Mr O'Gorman was not present at the meeting of the 21st, but Brennan and Halpin were. It was arranged that at the meeting on the 21st, a sub-committee should be elected to review the clubs; Mr Dillon was present on that occasion. There were several persons there who were not representatives of clubs and the representatives objected to commence the proceedings of the evening until those persons had one away; accordingly, Mr Dillon, who was in the chair, called over the names of the different clubs, and the representatives of each answered and then passed into a back room, where they remained until the other persons in the outer room, who were not representatives, had gone away; on the return of the clubbists into the front room, Mr Lalor, produced a letter from Mr Charles Gavan Duffy, recommending-Court .- Don't mention anything about the contents

Examination continued .- The representatives then proceeded to elect by ballot this executive council. Some proposed that the council should consist of seven members, and others suggested that it should consist such a council in the confederation before to my knowledge. The terms 'executive council' had been made use of. Up to this time the council of the confederation consisted of twenty-one members. It was finally decided, after some discussion, that the executive council should consist of five.

By Mr Whiteside.—The resolutions were not taken down in a book. By the Solicitor General.—We all—they all—

intended to elect Mr O'Brien, but Mr Dillon objected and said that Mr O'Brien could do more good in organising the country than by being confined to the council room. There were thirty representatives present. I voted, and wrote the names of the persons for whom I voted on a slip of paper. When the balhat, and two scrutineers were appointed to examine the votes. They removed the papers into an adjoining room. They afterwards returned, and announced the result, namely, that Mr Dillon, Mr Meagher, Mr Richard O'Gorman, jun., and Mr M'Gee were elected: and that there was an equality of votes for Devin Reilly and Lalor. A new ballot was then taken and Mr Devin Reilly was called. Mr Whiteside.—Are the ballot papers in the por-

session of the Attorney General now ?-Witness: Mr Whiteside .- Then I submit that the papers

ought to have been put in before. Chief Justice Blackburne,-I don't think your objection is valid. Examination in chief continued.—After the execu-

tive had been elected, Mr Lalor and M'Dermott proposed that the leaders should each take a pledge to incite the people to insurrection before the following August, as before that day the prisoners should be liberated. Mr Meagher then said, ' The only pledge I will give, is that I will use all in my heart and soul to induce the people to an insurrection, even before the 8th of August.' Mr Dillen made a similar statement, adding 'So help me God I will.' Mr M'Gee said, ' By speaking, by writing, and by action, I will do all that in me lies to hasten the insurrection.' The meeting did not break up until a quarter before twelve o'clock, The ballot papers were here handed to the witness, and he identified the handwriting of Mr James F. Lalor, Mr M'Dermott, and Mr O'fliggins, as having voted for certain gentlemen

who were to form the executive council. Chief Justice Blackburne. - What became of the voting papers after they had been used ?-Witness: Mr Halpin, the secretary, got them.

By the Solicitor General.—I never saw the ballot papers from that evening until three or four days ago. This closed the examination in chief. Mr Whiteside rose to cross-examine the witness but Chief Justice Blackburne suggested that the

court should adjourn for a quarter of an hour. The Attorney General.—Then, my lord, I have to request the sheriff will accommodate this gentleman (the vitness) with a room to which no person can get access, in order that he may not be stared at

Mr Whiteside.—I insist that the gentleman may not be permitted to leave the table.- Eventually the witness was accommodated with a the grand jurors' box .- The court adjourned. At the expiration of a quarter of an hour the trial

Mr Dobbyn .- I take no interest whatever in po-Mr Whiteside: Then you are quite unconnected

with the political movement which has taken place The Solicitor General.—Did Mr. O'Brien, at any in this country? Witness: They went in to plots

were. There was a rule to the effect that all Re-Chief Justice Doherty.—Was it club or clubs he pealers might become members of the club, but said?—Witness: He particularly marked at the it did not exclude others who were not Repealers. or those who were Confederates. - Mr White-The Solioitor General.—Was there anything said side: Now, sir, tell me did you draw upon about the state of their arms?-Witness: There your memory or your imagination for the name Sons engaged with him, availed themselves of it. Mr O'Brien became the bearer of an address to the French nation, accompanied by Mr Meagher and Mr O'Groman. One of the questions which the jury deputation was to decide was, whether the real intention of the was to decide was, whether the real intention of the was followed a congratulate the French nation accompanies as world and that the appearance of a military or political uniform he was to decide was, whether the real intention of the was not I who gave the name to it.—Mr White-said and asked me if I could get it for him. Mr O'Brien match has a general conversation was a general conversation was followed a portmanteau, which I sent to Mrs Doheny to deputation was to congratulate the French nation of the was not I who gave the name to it.—Mr White-said and asked me if I could get it for him. Mr O'Brien mean than the appearance of a military uniform, whether a military or political uniform he was not I who gave the name to it.—Mr White-said and asked me if I could get it for him. Mr O'Brien mean that the one was to congratulate the French nation of the was not I who gave the name to it.—Mr White-said and asked me if I could get it for him. Mr O'Brien must have a letter to Mrs Doheny to deliver the portmanteau, which I sent to Mr O'Brien must have dealt the old on the was not I who gave the name to it.—Mr White-said and asked me if I could get it for him. Mr O'Brien must have a letter to Mrs Doheny to deliver the portmanteau, which I sent to Mr O'Brien must have heard it. The most of the was not I who gave the name to it.—Mr White-said and asked me if I could get it for him. Mr O'Brien to wrote a letter to Mrs Doheny to deliver the portmanteau, which I sent to Mr O'Brien must have heard it. The widness: Mr O'Brien must have heard it. The widness in the keeping of Mrs Doheny to deliver the widness. On the was not I who gave the name to it.—Mr White-said and asked me if I could get it for him. Mr O'Brien must have heard it. The was not I who gave the name. O'We sa olub called over, but it was not called .- Mr White side: I find that at that meeting the following gen tlemen were elected representatives of clubs: Mr I. Chief Justice Poherty.—Am I to understand that D. M'Gee, Mr Richard O'Gorman, jun., Mr J. Trowton addressed anybody?—Witness: He ad- Smith, Mr Stephen Meaney, Mr J. Davcey, Mr

))'Ho'Halloran, Mr J. Brennan, Mr O'Rorke, and many ing on the baleony, Mr O'Brien said he was sur- No, I was not. -Will you go back into the he should not know them again. He stood behind advance of the others. Met with the obstruction of towards the house and a followed them: Just as I therefore. Now do you know any of those persons?—
Typed and delighted to see the large assembly that police after this trial?—No. Since I left the police of them, but there as a persond before him; particularly as he had arrived one of them, but there is appeared before him; particularly as he had arrived one entering the village of Killenaule. It is own the many people more than usual in the own, out he could not see whether they were arranged of cars, carts, &c. There were about two first the name of my own accord. I was married to two women at the same of the police of my own accord. I was married to two women at the same of the police of my own accord. I was married to two women at the same of the could not see whether they were arranged of cars, carts, &c. There were about two more at the orders for the men to break a shot town, but he could not see whether they were arranged of cars, carts, &c. There were about two, but he could not see whether they were arranged of cars, carts, &c. There were about two, but he could not see whether they were arranged of cars, carts, &c. There were about two, but he could not see whether they were arranged of cars, carts, &c. There were about two, but he could not see whether they were arranged of cars, carts, &c. There were about two, but here was a second barricade about two, but here was a second barricade about two, but he was not near enough. It was about an hour be for the gentlemen came to his house that he saw the many new town of the people of the they will have the will h With the night of the 21st, because my club were about to be seized on, no matter by whom, there of Wednesday, the 28th of July; I saw Mr O'Brien his shutters he saw no people in the town. Did not all the bound find against the wine should be seized on, no matter by whom, there of Wednesday, the 28th of July; I saw Mr O'Brien his shutters he saw no people in the town. Did not all the bound the world not be seized on, no matter by whom, there of Wednesday, the 28th of July; I saw Mr O'Brien his shutters he saw no people in the town. Did not all the bound the world not be seized on, no matter by whom, there of Wednesday, the 28th of July; I saw Mr O'Brien his shutters he saw no people in the town. The man with the rifle dows and to secure the doors. When we were in the search dub. Will swear that I never read a were strong arms and stout hearts who would not at eight o'clock on that morning from the barrack; see what the gentlemen were doing whilst in his said so. Has seen that man since. He is now in act of fastening the doors the doors the doors the doors the doors the house was surrounded.

The man with the rifle dows and to secure the doors. When we were in the said so. Has seen that man since. He is now in act of fastening the doors the house was surrounded. See what the gentlemen were only two bedrooms in the house. There were only two bedrooms in the house. There were only two bedrooms in the house. There were only two bedrooms in the could was a stick with a spear on the top in his left hand. I gave the men directions to guard every post; and a nisted in his work (witness's) bedroom that night. I gave the men directions to guard every post; and resolesolation passed by the Confederation, to the elect allow it. He saked toem would they allow it. In a named Orchard. Heard nothing answer from the crowd was, No; never. He said hand, and a pistel in his right hand; there were in his own (witness's) bedroom that night. after the captain came up. It was between nine and a stick with a spear on the top in his right. after the captain came up. It was between nine and a stick with a spear on the top in his own (witness's) bedroom that night. after the captain came up. It was between nine and a liver the captain came up. It was between nine and a liver the captain came up. It was between nine and as I was ascending the stairs to see that the upper rooms were guarded also, a voice from the rear called the see that the upper rooms were guarded also, a voice from the rear called the came up to the first bar. The next morning he saw those ricade. At the end of ten minutes in the morning when he came up to the first bar. The other was a room was a room with a stair to see that the upper rooms were guarded also, a voice from the rear called the see that the upper rooms were guarded also, a voice from the common was a room was a room of the room of the morning he saw those ricade. At the end of ten minutes in the morning he saw the m))id)id not make any spect at that meeting. Mr that he wanted neither piece nor emolument; that he wanted neither piece nor emolument; that he want and saw joint the persons at the meeting should leave he had sacrificed near and dear family ties, and about twenty-three years of age, who carried a double- gentlemen leaving. Some went out as early as five | flis information was produced and read. No state | a man who was unarmed putting up his 1) Be Brien said the persons at the meeting should leave no nad sacrinced near and dear namely ties, and about twenty-times years of age, who carried a dirk; the other had a single- or six o'clock. They went through the shop. Some ment, however, appeared in it of the man threaten hands. He cried out, 'For God's sake let there ss cls chairman was Mr O'Brien. He said that the orlife, but that was not the time for speeching. Mr barrelled gun, and his name is O'Donohue. Mr being to blow out his brains, or killing the b-y be no firing, we want to make peace. I did not see any of them settled have a state of the man threaten hands. He cried out, 'For God's sake let there not take up the breakfast, nor did he prepare it. He soldiers.

O'Brien then retired. Mr Meagher then addressed O'Brien asked the police for their arms, and I said not see any of them settled have a state of the man threaten. It also not take up the breakfast of the man threaten. I soldiers. replied, 'If the people did not fire we would not see any of them return. They might have a would not see any of them return.

to the rescue of Mr Duffy?—They were talking the government for having transported Mr Mitchel; do, and I said that I would not surrender my arms. Could not say whether the gentlemen who came on by Mr Lynch, proved meeting with the barricades. Mr O'Brien was below and wanted to see me. I rethat occasion were the said it was by means of packed juries, and I can't He then said he would give me one hour to consider, that occasion were the same as before. He did not He rode up and told the person he saw that unless bothout the breaking out of the insurrection, and there is as of the window and I will the barricades were immediately removed, he should see him.' He did not come to the window and I will show them. They came about four o'clock into his the barricades were immediately removed, he should see him.' He did not come. Immediately after I show ould do if the priscners were convicted.—Did not said that every step the government advanced he 560 men, and that resistance on our part would then there on Wednesday evening did not leave anything low respectably decorated by decorate Mr Mr O'Brien according to your own account, say that would advance one to meet them; that the scenes of be useless. About half an hour after that conversa-110 to would rather forfeit his life than that any one '93 were talked of, but they could only punish them tion took place, I and my party left Mullinahone for workened lose his life by him; did he not say that after with death, and he was ready to meet it in defence of Cashel. he he talk about the rescue of Duffy?—He said it twice. his unhappy country. He compared Ireland to a Cross-examined by Mr Fitzgerald.—Mr O'Brien —D-Did he after the observations as to the rescue?—I French fire-ship, which had sunk only for a moment did not stay in the barrack for more than two

If Mr O'Brien here said—I beg your lordship's par_ them for a republic. He said the time was come present month.

| Indication of the control recorded what the witness said unfavourable to said)—not here, but above. He told them he was Mullinahone, in July last. Did not remember the Foster said, pressed with tenfold force in a criminal were removed, and the troops passed through. nege, you ought also to take down the answers that ready, but they should not do anything hurriedly or day of the fight on the Common. Had heard of it. case. rere favourable to my case.

a am not doing so? 1 Mr O'Brien: I aid not see your lordship do it.

hahat was favourable to the prisoner.

nmation.—Was that what was stated in the re- of the original. implisition?—I look to the effect and not to the words Mr Whiteside commented strongly on the conduct They were armed with pikes and sticks, but did not you think they were going to do any harm? I did garry. They stopped on the road opposite the it arrived. If the requisition.—Was not that meeting called by of the witness in representing the copy of the notes see guns or any other arms. When he got to Ballin- not like that they should come into my place.—Did | widow Glacken's. Could not tell where the gentle a separate requisition?—I tell you I didn't see it. which he had taken as originals. of me—Mr Whiteside (with increased energy): I afterwards took notes from the informations.

I afterwards took notes from the informations.

Mr Whiteside—My lords, the speech of Mr didemand that you shall answer me.—Witness: Do

Mr Whiteside—My lords, the speech of Mr difference of the clubs of Dublin for your pleasure?—Upon your and it is quite clear that this witness committed it long and etersdy gaze towards the gallery at the rear a sovereign—then why were you agitated or him:

Turn round to the dock and point out if you see outside had done anything to make you agitated or him:

The witness turned accordingly, and directed a to the first time, when they left they gave your wife long and etersdy gaze towards the gallery at the rear cond occasion? I wished them not to come into my that will be. Now tell me the name of the person who about that. (Laughter.) seent you to that meeting.—I told you before that I Mr Whiteside here read the original information Ham not going to give, and the reason I would not ference to the French fire-ship, the bloody judges, Igire them to you is, that they would be held up for the republic, or the hurran for the republic. sassassination by the clubs of Dublin. Upon my oath On re-examination by Mr Scott the witness stated inot escape under that flourish .- Witness: Very well, such haste that he omitted portions of the speech. I put myself under the protection of the court.

After some discussion as to whether the communess to answer the question.—Did you meet your off by heart. friend again that day? I saw him at night. I have seen him very often since. Chief Justice Blackburne.—Was he the medium of

your communications with government ?-Witness: I think so, my lord.

Mr Whiteside.—I voted that night for passive re-

sistance. Mr O'Brien did not vote. - What kind of arms did you see with the Curran Club, and when? -I saw arms with them at the time of Mr Mitchel's

ascertained that seven votes had been given for the street. Saw him also go into the police barracks. know any of them now.

statement that it was unanimously resolved in the the other a person named Stevens. They were armed ing there the other a person named Stevens. They were armed ing there instance not to vote for a priest?—Witness: It O'Donohue had a single gun; Stevens had a double the gaol). you not obtain admittance into the clubs by telling Kept notes and memorands, and gave copies to the series of chip age. A Mr R. Pard, see crown.—Mr Whiteside: And after this is over don't was armed with a pike. They marched three deep were about. One or two were on the bed, the others driver of his, named Cashel, took one of the gentlemen tified the letter.

after which they all fled. Mr Blake, county inspector, Kilkenny, proved that Slievenamon and the surrounding hills. Noticed one of them said, 'I will be your guest for the Mr O'Brien passed through Kilkenny en the way to about ten or twenty fires. Culian on the 24th.

some hesitation.) I saw Mr O'Brien in Kilkenny the party. Mr O'Brien was entertained by Wright, on the day of the cattle show, and saw him go up on and his son showed him into the house. 5,000 men show who those five or six men were. (To the wit-

the top of the tower of the cathedral. Patrick Corkran, police constable.—I was stationed at Carrick on the 24th of July last. A mest-used the words 'main body,' advanced guard,' and you know him again? I think not, as I was in a ing took place in the Main street on the evening of that cay. I saw Mr O'Brien address the meeting from the house of Mr John Purcell. He spoke from the balcony outside the window. I think there were the balcony outside the window. I think there were three or four thousand persons present. On appear tioned at Carrick on the Example of other military terms—were you ever in the army? great agitation at the time. Saw no arms at the time and was accordingly committed, ing took place in the Main street on the evening of other military terms—were you ever in the army?

to rise again into a glorious republic. He hurraed minutes. I made my informations on the 6th of the commodation?

No o'Brien here said—I beg your lordship's partition. He said the time was come present month.

When they should strike the blow; it was decreed not in the commodation of the commodation. Michael Tibin, a peasant, and evidently a reflectant was evidence in the commodation. The Lord Chief Justice (to the jury).—Nothing is care to his master's house.

C Chief Justice Blackburne: How do you know that a few hours to deliberate and again told them he was connected with it.

The Lord Chief Justice (to the jury).—Nothing is keeper at Killenaule. Was in his employment as for some time the people disappeared from the front driver. Recollected the Friday upon which the land sides of the house, but there were still shots having designed and the standard and the land sides of the house, but there were still shots having designed and the standard and the land sides of the house, but there were still shots having designed and the standard and the land sides of the house, but there were still shots having designed and the standard and the land sides of the house, but there were still shots having designed and the standard and the land sides of the house, but there were still shots having designed and the standard and the land side in the land s

I in reply to an observation from Mr whiteside, the crowd appeared terribly excited.

In reply to an observation from Mr whiteside, the crowd appeared terribly excited.

In reply to an observation from Mr whiteside, the crowd men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock. He drove men which master's house. It was about ten o'clock and the common frequently fired. The shots from the outside comexercined judge said no dad taken down every word the shots from the outside combination continued.—With them. The gentlemen get off the car beyond manded the lobby window, raked the staircase, and took the two men those who were at your house on Friday? I think with them. The gentlemen get off the car beyond manded the lobby window, raked the staircase, and took the two men the positive certain of it? I am not, for the point.—Are you positive certain of it? I am not forced through the front window. he interval between the 15th and 19th, the pro- Mr Whiteside: Did you not give me to understand set out. It is about six miles from Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should come to my Ballingarry to I was greatly agitated that they should be with the was greatly agitated that they should be with the was greatly agi Interval perween the folia and roll, the prolater and some people on the roll and roll. The latter that those were the original notes which you took of policy and the prolater and roll and

that !—A person; I am not going to tell you I didn't see it. which he had taken as originals.

I as separate requisition?—I tell you I didn't see it. which he had taken as originals.

I as supplied at the Cross. The gentlemen were, and he saw them go into a crowd of person who told me the meeting was a fraid.—Why? There was a mob outside.— of course, in his master's house that morning, alip through their fingers. There could not be less than 3,000 people present. There were about 500 mob outside?—I heard the people say the war was impossible persons from the mining district. It was impossible persons from the mining district. It was impossible thindling. mmust.—I won't.—I tell you, sir, you shall tell me.—I crowd, and had no pencils or paper in my hand. I They went up to the crowd, and he saw other gentle-kindling.

wwwn't tell you.—Mr Whiteside (energetically): I tell read over the information against Mr O'Brien this men in the crowd at the same time.

Mr Wh you I must have it out of you.—The witness (in a morning. The informations are the originals, as I Mr Sausse, in continuation—Do you knew Mr ness. bharsh yet tremulous tone): You won't have it out was obliged to furnish them in a hurry to Mr Jenes. O'Brien?—No, I do not.

A j

opath do you believe it would be my pleasure that a to memory this morning. (To the witness): Did of the dock:

cond occasi
co VVery well; do so, and we shall see what the result of did not expect I would be called on to state anything the gentleman in it before.

they would. I know they would, because I have been that he mentioned to Mr Jones, before whom the to the best of my knowledge. listening to them plotting and concocting assassina. information was sworn, something about the fire-ship Mr Sausse. Whom do you say you never saw room at the time; they might have come, but she did tions.—Mr Whiteside: See, Mr Dobbyn, you shall and the republic, but the information was made in before? If he had time to recollect he could have added many ness was called by the crown, and they could not two were bedrooms, one was Mr and Mrs Cavanagh's, Mr Whiteside. —I insist, my lords, on his answer- other matters to the speech. —Mr Whiteside: You press him with the question.

John Hamilton, a police-constable, was examined be put.

o'clock until Monday morning at nine. The court was more thinly attended on Monday morning. The following witnesses were examined for not ask any questions as to what was said by people the prosecution.

Charles Vernon believed the letter handed to him (that written to Mr O'Brien) to be in Mr Duffs's handwriting. T. O'Sullivan-Lived in Mullinahone, Identified trial going in and out of the club room in Capel- the prisoner. Saw him there on Tuesday, the 25th street. I saw them parading through the street, and July, between twelve and one o'clock. He had been Viewed the clubs. The council of the Confederation them. Mr O'Brien had a pistol in his left breast ness, after such a statement, as to what was said by had ceased to exist in form at this time, but in effect pocket. Others of the people had all sorts of wea- Mr O'Brien. it was in existence in the Irish League, which was pons; between 200 and 300 guns, pikes, old swords, then in existence and holding its meetings. All the pitchforks, and so on. The persons who had arms should not be pressed. members present were disposed to elect Mr Smith marched. There were many who had not arms. Did Examination continued—Mr Dillon also addressed of Brien, but Mr Dillon objected, and said that Mr not see arms with the people till after dusk. About the people, but he could not in justice pretend to say O'Brien wished not to be elected on the council, as three hundred were marching, and the main body was he remembered what the gentleman said. When the between five and six thousand. There was in the speeches were over Mr O'Brien went into the chapel between five and six thousand. There was in the speeches were over Mr O'Brien went into the chapel between five and separation of the armed from the unarmed yard. He said he wanted so many of the people as a give eving the country of the peop were not. The Key. Mr Kenyon was not elected a member of the council. Mr Gavan Duffy wrote a letter from the prison, requesting that Fathers O'Malley, Kenyon, and Hughes, tegether with some others, should be elected members of the council:

In Key. Mr Kenyon was not elected a separation of the armed prime in the street the most part of the night. Saw some of those consequence, or act as a guard. Did not see any of them armed on that occasion.

John Cayanach, examined by the Attorney General council in the street the most part of the night. Saw them in the street the most part of the night. Saw them in the street the most part of the night. Saw them in the street the most part of the night. the persons present unanimously refused to elect a go up and down the street. There were armed people ral.—Lived at Ballingary. Kept a linen and woollen arms looked upon the court, a decided sensation sisted of a ladder, some boxes, sticks, and stones, the persons present unanimously refused to elect a go up and down the street. There were armed people ral.—Lived at Ballingary. the persons present unanimously refused to elect a go up and down the street. There were armed people rai.—Lived at Ballingary. Rept a finel and woolen arms looked upon the audience, but there were no as well as willows could see, he being at the time was nade upon the audience, but there were no as well as willows could see, he being at the time was nade upon the audience, but there were no as well as willows could see, he being at the time murmurs of approbation or any attempt at applause.] more than 100 yards from it. It was about four them directions to remain the most of the night to clock in the evening. There were six or seven of the directions to remain the most of the night to clock in the evening. There were six or seven of the directions to remain the most of the night to clock in the evening. There were six or seven of the directions to remain the most of the night to clock in the evening. There were six or seven of the night to clock in the evening to his was nade upon the audience, but there were no as well as witness could see, he being at the time murmurs of approbation or any attempt at applause.]

Thomas Burke identified Mr O'Brien, and de-feet high. The people then marched up and down Several of the voting papers were here handed to guard him, as he might be arrested. Saw him next o'clock in the evening. There were six or seven of There were two persons with him. Understood they Mr Whiteside.-Now, sir, do you persevere in the were his body guard. Heard that one was O'Donohue,

was said without any decision being come to that no barrelled gun. Mr O'Brien went to Wright's. Saw priest should be elected, because the council was for a great number of persons going up there. Mr war. The Rev. Mr O'Malley's name is on those O'Brien stood upon the wall outside the house, and voting papers?—But he was not elected. Mr addressed the crowd as before. About 200 persons O'Brien's name appears once on the voting papers, were there. Could not hear what he said to them. but it was crossed out. I was neither president nor Mr O'Brien left the house about eleven or twelve secretary, but I was a member of the Red Hand o'clock. Saw the people leave the town with pikes; Club: there was no president.—Mr Whiteside: Tell they went towards Ballingarry, between five and six Mr Whiteside.—I object to the Attorney General me any living man who was a member of that club?

Witness: The secretary was named O'Callaghan, but he has gone to America. I don't think it prus dent to give you the names of any of the other personal data of any was named or consistent of any of the other personal data of any was named or consistent of about two hundred and for the direction of any throughout a quarter of an hour alter the evidence adduced by the Crown on the following day in the has no right with respect to this point merely showed that it was devidence adduced by the Crown on the following day in the direction of Balling in them about a man be livered to Widow M'Cormick's. There was about to address him in that way, as he has the crown of the house. There were also a livered to Mr Cox. On this day the man in who we rouse for the dilling great many people on the hills around, but witness of only through the following day in the direction of Balling in them about a man be livered to Widow M'Cormick's. There was about to address him in that way, as he has the crown of the house. There were also a livered to Mr Cox. On this day the man in who we rouse in the direction of Balling in them about the house. There were also a livered to Mr Cox. On this day the man in who we rouse in the direction of Balling in them about the house. There were also a livered to Mr Cox. On this day the man in who we rouse in the direction of Balling in them about the house. There were also a livered to Mr Cox. On this day the man in who we rouse in the direction of Balling in them about the house. There were also a livered to Mr Cox. On this day the man in who we rouse in the direction of Balling in them about a man be leaved to Mr Cox. On this day the man in who we dented in the direction of Balling in them about the direction of Balling sons.—Mr Whiteside: So we are not to get the names of our brother conspirators. (Laughter. Now, sir, what is your profession?—Witness: I am a Protestant—(Laughter.)—Mr Whiteside: You know, sir, or thirty. They also were armed; a person was lead-tone to the dock of the advanced guard; he was on horseback, armed that—(Laughter.)—Mr Whiteside: You know, sir, or thirty. They also were armed; a person was lead-tone to the dock. Did you gentleman's question in the dock of the dock. Did you gentleman's questions. He was a most unwilling the advanced guard; he was on horseback, armed before? Look at the front of the dock: Did you gentleman's questions. He was a most unwilling the advanced guard; he was on horseback, armed before? Not to the witness throughout the day. He lived at Killenaule, with a dagger and a pistol; he had a belt round his lead a small sword or degree in its did not mean your religion; I meant what is your with a dagger and a pistol; he had a belt round his lead of the was a most unwilling ever see them, or either of them, before? Not to the learned provided and excited considerable amusement by the ingent excited considerable amusement by the learned provided and excited considerable amusement by the learned provided and excited considerable amusement by the ingent excited considerable amusem trade ?-Witness: I am a clerk.-Mr Whiteside: | waist and a small swerd or dagger in it; did not as- best of my knowledge. Who sent you to the clubs in the respectable position | certain his name; he had the appearance of a gentleof an informer?—Witness: The gentleman I men- man. O'Donohue and Stevens were with Mr your oath, sir? or an intermer:—witness: the general in men. O'Brien and the main body; they were armed in the life lately, but he preferred his own. There was no tioned before; it was in January I first became con- O'Brien and the main body; they were armed in the lately, but he preferred his own. There was no life lately, but he preferred his own. tioned before; it was in January I first became connected with the clubs.—Mr Whiteside: Did you get any cash?—Witness: On my oath from the time I advance guard kalted them at the baker's to get became connected with the clubs, up to the present, became connected with the clubs, up to the present, became connected with the clubs, up to the present, body helted at the same and the main body; they were armed in the present of the Attorney General. It is not to the part of the Attorney General. The cottiers at his house four or five days before that. Did not were anxious to protect Mr O'Brien from arrest. He first sake the witness if he knows my client? He first sake the witness if he know if that gentleman was one of those who came the body helted at the same and the main body; they were armed in the preferred his own. There was no of them before. Recollected a gentleman stepping injury done to the company's property. The cottiers at his house four or five days before that. Did not were anxious to protect Mr O'Brien from arrest, know if that gentleman was one of those who came the body helted at the same and the main body; they were armed in the preferred his own. There was no line is lately, but he preferred his own. The cottiers at his house four or five days before that. Did not were anxious to protect Mr O'Brien from arrest, know if that gentleman was one of those who came the body helted at the same and the main body here are a connected with the clubs, up to the preferred his own. The contiers of them before. Recollected a gentleman stepping injury done to the company's property. The cottiers at his house four or five days before that. Did not were anxious to protect Mr O'Brien from arrest, know if that gentleman was one of those who came the company is not to the base of the main body here. became connected with the claus, up to the present, some oreas for the premises, lake on the night in question.—The witness, on but there was no attempt to take it. Witness was I never got any gratuity or money. I expect nothing body halted at the same spot; did not hear the leader lief, he asks him again and again if he will swear it heirographs to take it. Witness was being saked to look at the dock and some it heirographs and again and again if he will swear it heirographs and again and again if he will swear it heirographs and again and again if he will swear it heirographs and again and again if he will swear it heirographs and again and again if he will swear it heirographs and again and again if he will swear it heirographs and again again and again again. but the protection of a subject.—For winteside: officer of said, of the protection of a subject.—For winteside: officer of said, of the protection of a subject.—For winteside: officer of said, of the protection of a subject.—For winteside: officer of said, of the protection of a subject.—For winteside: officer of said, of the protection of a subject.—For winteside: officer of said, of the protection of a subject.—For winteside: officer of said, of the gentleman there, said, of the but the protection of a subject.—Mr Whiteside: order bread, but saw him get it; the bread was eaten on his oath. falsehoods, representing yourself as a sincere re- tween one and two o'clock by some of the main body; falcehoods, representing yoursen as a sincere retween one and two o clock by some of the main body;
pealer, and then entering into a counter-plot, as you this was after their breaking out of the ranks; some seven gentlemen. One or two came first, and the gabler very well. (A laugh.) Did you ever see the that night. Witness went to bed that night and other gentlemen before 2. I don't know what the counter-plot, as you there gentlemen before 2. I don't know what the counter-plot is the followed of the ranks; some seven gentlemen before 2. I don't know what the counter-plot is the followed of the ranks; some seven gentlemen before 2. I don't know what the counter-plot is the followed of the ranks; some seven gentlemen before 2. I don't know what the counter-plot is the counter pealer, and then emering the a counter-plot, as you was after their oreaking out of the fames; some last gentleman before ?—I don't know whether I slept. have expressed it :—witness: I entered into a countrelland on the town, some did not. Mr. Smith rest ionowed after: I ne hist came about his or and succeeded in defeating their object.—

O'Brien left the town in about half an hour or an o'clock, but he had neither a clock nor a watch: The did or not. Was not near-sighted. Saw some strange of the went on the every of a revolution?

Mr. Whiteside: Oh, my good fellow, you have not hav Mr White-lies: On, my good remon, you have not have no cherred it. He went on the road lead-hanged your men yet.—Witness: I did not speak of ing to Carrick-on-Suir; there were about twenty or hanged your men yet.—Witness: I did not speak of ing to Carrick-on-Suir; there were about twenty or hanging. I never made any informations, and did hanging. I never made any informations, and did hanging. The road was not the night in his house. The person who paid—13s, 6d,; but he did not know the person who paid—13s, 6d,; but he did not know the person who paid—13s, 6d, in the poid it. hanging. I never made any informations, and did thirty persons with nim. A new where Cappage was. I never made any informations, and did thirty persons with nim. A new where Cappage was. The people who left him were armed. Knew Nine- not know that I would be called upon as a witness of the new not in the not know that I would be called upon as a witness of the new not in the not know that I would be called upon as a witness of the new not in the new no not know that I would be called upon as a witness in the direction. It was in that direction. Cappage was room at the time. They were in a room upstairs. to his house after the other had left, Remarked that sent through the witness to the Mining Company. until a lew days before I received and save copies to the between Mullinahone and that house: Mr O'Brien lie went up once in the evening to see what they one of the strangers were a straw or chip hat. A leget notes and memoranda, and gave copies to the between Mullinahone and that house: Mr O'Brien lie went up once in the evening to see what they one of the strangers were a straw or chip hat. A

Francis Danlevy, J. Dowling, Robert Mahony, first evening and on the Thursday they rang the stop in the shop, they went in and took possession. Cross examined by Mr Whiteside. —I did not count | Mr Whiteside objected to what those five or six Edward Stephens, a boy about fifteen or sixteen fires. Did not swear before the magistrates that I men said on the occasion being evidence against the regular discharge and the occasion being evidence against the fears of age, examined by Mr Lynch.—I live in Kileaw twenty fires. The bread was bought at Conprisoner, unless he was proved to be connected with kenny. (The witness identified Mr O'Brien after way's. No one was shot in the town. I did not join them.

ready; after these speeches the people went away, four miles on the road to Carrick-on-Suir. Below he was connected with it.

I saw several persons at the window of the house, the nine mile house they met a man on horseback. The examination was the

The witness, with some hesitation. lowered his eves to the dock, and after a pause replied,-No, Sir. To in July. Remembered some gentlemen coming to amined by Mr Fitzgerald-The widow M'Cormick's derbuss. He asked them to give up their arms. There ddon't mean to give his name. There are certain names made by the witness, which did not contain any re- the best of my knowledge I never saw any of the men her master shouse on the evening of Wednesday, there before.

Mr Sausse .- What men? Witness.—The man there, Sir-I never saw him,

After some discussion as to whether the community of the speech sworn to by the | Examination continued. — Did not know the man for eight. It was by daylight they dined. Did not see stances, do justice to themselves or to me. It is arms with him before that, Justice Blackburne delivered judgment. We have previous witness. His testimony was corroborative whom he drove in the car. He heard that the men's whether there was a person for each plate. Merely past six o'clock now. considered the question, and the result is, that we in all essential particulars. On cross examination names were Cantwell and Danaghue. Remembered, left the dinner on the table. Cleared the room after don't feel ourselves called upon to compel the with he admitted that he had learned Mr O'Brien's speech ness to answer the question.—Did you meet your off by heart. The court was then adjourned at half-past six there. Something was said as they drove past that was let. Her master and mistress slept in their the car.

Mr Whiteside objected. His learned friend could on a passing car in evidence against his client. The Lord Chief Justice directed Mr Sausse not to put the question-it could not be admitted,

Examination continued - Some one shouted on the car as it nessed. The witness was not cross-examined.

William Egan (an elderly man, with the appearmarching rank and file, carrying arms openly, about in the town at the time. Another gentleman was since of a small farmer) sworn and examined by Mr Friday night. The witness was directed to look ten o'clock at night, in Capel street. I saw them with him, whose name he heard was Dillon. Heard Lynch—Where were you employed last July?—I was round and say whether she had seen Mr O'Brien becoming and going into their club room, No. 98, at him speak to a member of a club, the number of employed in Ballingarry, as steward of the outdoor different times, with muskets sometimes, and with which consisted of about 150. He remained about relief works.—Do you know Mr O'Brien ?—I believe pikes at others.—You told me there was a handy two hours in the street; the numbers increased; saw I do. Sir.—Turn round, and tell me if you see him? man of your acquaintance that made these things him go from one street into another; met and intro. Look at the dock .— The witness turned slowly round, cheap :—Yes; he asked me if I would get one, and that the cost of the material would be 13.6d. That Mr Cahill remarked that his proceedings were very with great heatation, 'I see the man, Sir, that was man is alive. I believe his house was searched by wrong, and he was totally against them. Mr O'Brien said to be Mr O'Brien. The examination, the rethe police -Mr Whiteside: And they found nothing afterwards stood upon a wall and addressed a number plies to which were elicited very slowly from the witthere ?-Witness: That showed that the police did of persons. He said that now was the time for ness, was then continued-He had seen the gentlenot attend to the thing in time.—Were you ever in the people of Ireland to arise and seek their rights; man in the dock last July, in Ballingarry, but had the north ?—I was.—Did you see the Orangemen that the government was very near a change; that not noticed him entering the place. He was in the with their avms?—I did.—Mr Whiteside: I hope there was a warrant against himself, and he hoped main street, and was accompanied by several persons you have a proper respect for them.—Mr Whiteside: that the people would not lethim be arrested. They to whom he was speaking. The people were coming

The Lord Chief Justice ruled that the question

The Attorney General.—Turn to the dock, and say if you know either of those two gentlemenstand. ing there (Mr O'Brien, and Mr Straban governor of The witness, with great and most evident reluct-

ance, looked to the dock and said, 'I never saw them to the best of my belief." The Attorney General.—Will you swear you don't

that on the virtue of your oath, air ?

able to see best at night, like the cate? No.—You have would be your guest for the night? No.—Would committed.

that the gallows than that any other person should lose its life on his account.

Mr Whiteside.—Did he not apply that observation of the said when last he appeared among that we would only give them up with our lives. He said when last he appeared among that we would only give them up with our lives. He said not see any of them up with our lives. He said not see in them he was on business connected the districted without his section them asked me whether I had not see any of them up with our lives. He said not see any of them up with our lives. He said not see any of them up with our lives. He said not see any of them up with our lives. He said them he was on business connected the districted without his section that any other persons of the said that such observations of the said that such observations of the sout leven o'clock. Remembered a party of up the Lord Chief Justice said, that such observations of the said not see any of them up with our lives. He don't have went beautiful them he was on file and the see in them up with our lives. Another private of the 8th Hussars, examined by there on Wednesday evening did not leave anything. low, respectably dressed, but without arms, came smashed. I instantly gave orders to fire, and the He did not remark when they left on the Thursday forward from the barricades, and said he understood firing commenced. The firing continued about an them in the evening.

The Attorney General. - Were you paid for that ac-

garry, he stopped at the Cross. The gentlemen got you ask them to go out? No .- Why not? Because men were the night before. The gentlemen were. Mr Whiteside declined cross-examining the wit-

A juryman-We wish to know whether the mob

apprehensive for your safety? No -With respect that such a remark has been made. Mary Egan, examined by the Solicitor General-

the 26th of July last; it was not very long before dark. Was not at home when they first came in. First saw them in their bedroom. They got some dinner there. Witness took up the dinner, but they were not in the not see them. They had the dinner in the parlour; Mr Whiteside objected to the question. The wit- that was upstairs. There were three rooms upstairs; the other was for anyone that came there. They let The Court ruled that the question should not lodgings. Witness cooked the dinner; but, faith, she of consulting in the evening, and it is mo own room on that night, but she did not see them. Was up in the morning before they left. She herself slept in the kitchen. They had their breakfast in the morning in the same room where they dined, upstairs, but could not say how many breakfasted. Did not count the cups and saucers. Did not go into the room whilst they were at breakfast, but took away the things after they had done. They were not in the room at the time. Did not know any of the gendid to my knowledge.'

The Solicitor General-Did you see any arms with any of the eight gentlemen? I did not.

James Nortou, a farmer at Ballingary, deposed to circumstances connected with the outbreak at that

place, but did not identify Mr O'Brien. George Sparrow, a youth about seventeen, gave spects acted as the commanders of an armed force.

give evidence against your brother. directly I will give no evidence. [When he refused to take the book, and, folding his They completed its erection. The barricade con-

The Attorney General—Do you swear that on collected that towards the close of July some gentle. Witness, intended to continue in his office as long as men came to his house late at night, and saw some he could. Witness had seen a good deal of police being asked to look at the dock and say if he knew not personally afraid when the crowd came round Mr Common. New Birr was on it, and then Thurles, and The Attorney General.—Which of the gentlemen took no notes, not a scrap, of Mr O Brien's speech. was the road to Ballingarry. On that road I think The examination was resumed—There were six or arranged at?—The one next me. I know the The people of the yillage illuminated their houses there is a tracing on until it comes to Kilmanagh and crown.—Mr Whiteside: And after this is over don't you expect to make a little excursion somewhere?— out of the town with Mr O'Brien at their head. They were about. One or two were on the bed, the witness could not say which you expect to make a little excursion somewhere?— out of the town with Mr O'Brien at their head. They were standing about. A dinner was prepared for way he drove them. When he heard of the barrithem by his wife and maid-servant: it was not prevay he drove them. When he heard of the barrithem by his wife and maid-servant: it was not prevay he drove them. When he heard of the short is and of the army coming, he shut up his short the 29th of July, about nine or ten o'clock in the pared before they came. They had some pork and lest the meeting on the 21st, was at the meeting of the same with a part of the 20st of t but not since.

He rode up and told the person he saw that unless plied' If so let him come to the window and I will morning the gun he said he saw in the hands of one the troop was merely passing through the town, but hour from the first shot to the last. After it had that the people were determined to resist the arrest gone on for a considerable time the people did not of Smith O'Brien, who was then in the town. He appear to our front or our flank, and we had no asked witness if he had a warrant to arrest him? command of the rear, from which, we were cut off Mr Whiteside objected to the question. No fact To which witness replied, 'No.' Nothing further by the out offices.

barricades were erected. Drove gentlemen on a car from the rear, which the party could not command. The examination was then resumed.—When they from his master's house; three gentlemen were on There were about 3,000 persons altogether when the I saw several persons at the window of the nouse, the mine must nouse the mine must nouse, th

at all, I suppose ? (pointing to the dock.)

Witness-I went home on Saturday evening. I house is about three miles from the commons.

the collieries, near the Common, deposed to circum-The Crown Solicitor then called the next witness, upper part was let down. John Lamphier, who came upon the table. Mr. Smith O'Brien, addressing the Court, said-

The Attorney General-The examination of this

Chief Justice Blackburne-Let the Court be adjourned to nine o'clock in the motning. Mr O'Brien-I beg publicly to offer my thanks for this concession. On resuming, at half-past nine o'clock on Tues-

on Boulagh Common-at Widow M Cormick's. John Lamphier examined by the Attorney Gensral. -Witness lives at the Commens of Boulagh, was in before. He then got up on the windowsill. Mr and is a pay clerk in the employment of the Mining O'Brien said, 'We are all Irishmen; I am Smith tlemen. Did not see any of them come back on the evening, the 28th of July, witness was on the con- manded their arms. The answer he got was, ' We will cerns of the company, when he saw three jaunting part with our lives before we give up our arms.' Mr round and say whether she had seen Mr O'Brien becars pass by. They stopped at a public-house kept o'Brien on receiving that answer seemed disappointed; force. She looked at the dock and replied. I never by Thomas Sullivan. There were from eight to ten he got down from the windowsill and said, 'Slash away, persons on the cars. The prisoner was on one of my boys, slaughter the whole of them. the cars. After the cars stopped, Mr O'Brien walked out in the road, and addressed the people who were assembled, to the amount of 200 or 300. He told them that there was a warrant out against him, offering £500 for his arrest; that if they would protect him and arm, Ireland would be free in a fortstrong evidence against Mr O'Brien, Mr Dillon, and night. Some of the people said they had no arms, Mr Meagher. He swore that these gentlemen headed and Mr Smith O'Brien said stones were very good three armed bodies, drilled them, and in other re | weapons to those who had no arms. Next day, between nine and ten, on the Saturday morning, wit-Cross-examined by Mr Whiteside: I lived at the ness again saw Mr O'Brien. He was then on the you have a proper respect for them.—Mr Whiteside:
You stated that at the meeting, which I will call the proclamation meeting, there was some conversation, and you gave five different accounts of it. You said that it was stated the meeting was to be held for important purposes,? that it was a meeting to review the clubs, that it was a meeting to review the clubs, that it was to arrange the clubs, the clubs are the cl My father-in-law is in the police. - Do you expect | Most of them were armed. There might be about a number of guns !- Witness : There were two or three review and course, and a strange and course, some carts and boxes. The said he came for that it was to appoint a sub-committee, and lastly, saw him march through the town. About 200 per- the people at the chapel gate on the wall. Heard Perhaps you will be sent to a more flourishing coun- some carts and boxes. There was then a cart inside that it was to appoint a sub-committee, and lastly, saw him march through the town. About 200 perthat it was for the purpose of electing an executive council: which of these accounts is the true can? They are all true. I underess of persons were about the wanted to know if the writer of the purpose of persons were about the wanted to know if the writer of the purpose of electing an executive council: which of these accounts is the true can? I can't say.—Well, that is all I the gate. There was a small boy walking after him can expect from you.

Wright's. where Mr O'Brien remained till after to a more nourisning country than I reland? I can't say.—Well, that is all I the gate. There was a small boy walking after him at the time. He said he wanted the carts and control of the true can expect from you.

John O'Donnell, a respectable looking farmer, boxes to throw up a barricade across the road.

There was the people at the output to a more nourisning country to a more nour Witness: They are all true: I understand that it is share in the transaction. His statement, however, was then called forward, and made his appearance witness said he would not give them. Mr O'Brien discount the numbers increased. Mr O'Brien told them to get which he could be sure of ...

When the numbers increased. Mr O'Brien told them to get which he could be sure of ...

When the numbers increased. Mr O'Brien told them to get which he could be sure of ...

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Several of the voting papers were nere nanued to guard min, as no might's to Fethard. them. Had known none of them previously: did not posed to seeing him at Ballingarry armed, and taking the road shouting. Most of them were armed with Yes.—Mr Whiteside: And at the distance of seventy the witness, and upon an examination of them it was morning coming down from Wright's to Fethard. them. Had known none of them previously: did not posed to seeing him at Ballingarry armed, and taking the road shouting. Mr O'Rrian had a nisted in his pikes and guns. Mr O'Brien had a pistol in his yards, whether would you prefer the pitchfork or the hand when he came into the yard. The people re- policeman's carbine? Witness: Oh, I would prefer the Cross-examined by Mr Fitzgerald.—I went myself mained at the barricade about an hour. They carbine,—Mr Whiteside: I have one question more to with the people on the Wednesday, but not on the then went towards the Widow M'Cormick's house. ask you. What is the name of the man you sent for Mr Thursday. I am a summons server at the petty ses. Before that witness saw a body of police come up O'Brien's pertmanteau? Witness: I sent no man for sions. I have been kept in the custedy of the police the Ballingarry-road, as far as Scott's-cross. the portment an .- Mr Whiteside: Well, what is the since these events. I made two informations. I was When they got there, they turned off to the name of the man who got it? Witness: John Norton, brought to Dublin and kept there till lately. Nobedy right towards Mrs M'Cormicks. Witness saw Mr Mr Whiteside: Is he alive? Witness: I saw him here. told me that I would be prosecuted. I was taken pri- O'Brien going through the fields with the people. know either of those gentlemen, and never saw them soner at Ballingarry. I got nothing for coming here, As well as witness could, see at the distance, the before. (The witness hesitated) Will you swear and expect nothing. I was in custody when I made police got first into Mrs M'Cormick's house. The my informations. I said nothing in either of my in- people shouted as they went to the house. Witness | very of Mr O'Brien's pertmanteau to Inspector Cox. The formations about the proposal to burn the house. heard firing about a quarter of an hour after the evidence adduced by the Crown on the former occasion direction of Kilkenny. In cross-examination by Mr Whiteside, the wit-

ness said he remembered what he did remember of

Owen Cullen in the employment of the same com-pany, testified to having seen Mr O'Brien, conversed

Mr R. Purd, secretary to the Company, also iden-

Did not see Mr O'Brien after that Thursday. The broad daylight when they came in. They did not say who brought it there, or to whom it Ballingarry, between twelve and one. I had fortybelonged. Sawan armed man with a small gun in six men under my command. After I had passed church and chapel bells: Fires were lighted round The Attorney General.—Did they go into your his hand outside his house that night. Believed his through Ballingarry, I saw crowds following me Corkran, constables, were examined as to a speech charge and charge being the fields on my left.

O'Brien, at Euniscerthy, on the 22nd of July.

They were lighted on house without asking your permission? I believe and crowds passing through the fields on my left.

O'Brien, at Euniscerthy, on the 22nd of July.

Mr Blake, county inspector, Kilkenny, proved that Slievenamon and the surrounding hills. Noticed one of them said, '1 will be your guest for the heard of the hea barricades. Had seen Doheny about two years ago, garry, towards the Commons, I observed great crowds where doubts existed in cases of this nature, they ought in my front, and coming down from the hills, and to be given in behalf of the prisoner. The objection A peasant, about twenty-three years of age, shrill whistling. I met with a road to my right, and which he had formerly entertained towards the reception named Richard Kee, was then called as a witness, supposed that it led to Kilkenny. I wheeled the of this decument was strengthened by the evidence just and same formerly entertained towards the reception the party. Air U drien was entertained by Wright, and the control of the without the house. 5,000 men showed him into the house. 5,000 men show who those five or six men were. (To the without hill nearly a mile. The people were gathering from show who those five or six men were. (To the without hill nearly a mile. The people were gathering from show who those five or six men were. (To the without hill nearly a mile. The people were gathering from show who those five or six men were. (To the without hill nearly a mile. The people were gathering from show who those five or six men were. (To the without hill nearly a mile. The people were gathering from beyond all belief. It had been tessed about in Norton's house for days, were there after nightfall.—Mr Whiteside: You are ness). Did you know the gentleman who said he was a contempt of court, and if persisted in he must be different quarters, and were endeavouring to surround us, which they had almost succeeded in This was sufficient to show that any amount of docu-The man, however, still refused to take the oath, doing when he came in sight of the slate house. Some | ments might have been surreptitiously put into the trunk, of the people were armed with pikes or guns, but I One of the detectives had proved—he (Mr Whitesides

replied, 'If the people did not fire we would not Captain Longmore, of the 8th Hussars, examined went up stairs again, and was again informed that

people. From first to last, the firing continued W. Cashel, examined : Knew Mr Walsh, the hotel- about an hour. After the firing had gone on The Lord Chief Justice (to the jury).—Nothing is keeper at Killenaule. Was in his employment as for some time the people disappeared from the front

they were they were going towards Ballingarry, to my house at all .- You did not know them? Did The three cars went upon the commons of Ballin. Had gone to Ballingarry, according to order, before Witness-I did not hear anything of the reward

until Mr Cox came up and said they had let £500 O'Brien. Did not know whether he was there or not. to say if they were all armed. Saw about three Attorney General—That is not Mr Smith O'Brien | women about the house while the firing was going on. Police constable Cornelius Mahony, examined by Mr Mr Whiteside-I object to such an observation in Lynch: Was one of Mr Trant's party at Farring Was outside had done anything to make you agitated or a capital case. It will be read with astonishment in the parlour on the ground floor on the left side as he entered the house. About eight or ten men were with him. After he went into the parlour the people surheard shots fired before I left the village, in the di- rounded the house. Observed a man with a military cond occasion? I wished them not to come into my rection of the Widow M'Cormick's house. When I cap get in out of a pasture field to a cabbage garden. place at all. I told them so, and they said it was no left the gentlemen on the road near the Nine-mile. Came down by a direct till he came to an office convenient house I never locked back to see where they went, to the window. A person came to the window on that It is a distance of about a mile and a half from the eccasion. The man who first came to the window was Lived with Mr Cavanagh, of Ballingarry, as servant, | Widow M'Cormick's to Ballingarry. - Cross ex- dressed in a flannel jacket. He was armed with a blun-

had not at that time been any firing. William Penlock and J. Pemberton, employed at | Chief Justice Blackburne. - What bappened after that? -Witness: Mr O'Brien came to the window (identified stances connected with the affair at widow Cormick's. | prisoner) and stood at it. The window was open. The

Mr Lynch,-Did Mr O'Brien say or do anythingstate what he said !- Witness : He said he was an Irish. After nine hours' sitting, I think it is a great in man and a soldier, asked them to give up their arms justice to my counsel and to my case to sit any and he would protect their lives. He said he would give longer to night. It deprives us of the opportunity them five minutes to deliver up their arms. He said nothing further. They told him they won could not say how many dined there. She laid plates | sing to my counsel, who cannot, under such circum. | arms with Mr O'Brien when at the window, but say Police constable Moran examined by the Atterney General. Was one of the party who accompanied Mr

on the ground floor on the left going in. Knows Mr S. O'Brien, and saw him while he was in the parlour. He had his back against the front wall of the house. He had not arms at the time. Immediately after one of the men went up to tell Mr Trant that Mr O'Brien was beday morning, evidence was given as to the affair low, but when Mr Trant came down Mr O'Brien had disappeared. When Mr Trant left the parlour, Mr O'Brien returned and planted himself in the position he Company of Ireland. In the early part of Friday O'Brien, as good a soldier as any of you.' He then de-Mr O'Brien (to witness).—Don't you know you are

swearing falsely when you say that !-- Witness; No. Mr O'Brien .- Turn round, and let me see your face when you are swearing that,

The Attorney General.-Look to the jury, sir. Witness. Mr O'Brien had one foot off the windows! when he said that. After Mr O'Brien said that, heard Attorney General .- How soon after you heard the ext

pression from Mr O'Brien did you hear the first shot?-Witness: In about a minute. Attorney General .- Was it a single shot, or shots from

fired together, but could not exactly say. Arthur Robinson, Patrick Forde, and George M'Donagh, police constables, were examined to back no Maran's statement as to Mr O'Brien saying 'Slash away, my boys, and slaughter the whole of them," which they all positively swore to.

Constable Carroll, whose horse Mr O'Brien took from him, and used for a short time, was then examined as to

would .-- Mr Whiteside : You would not have run into the house! Witness: Oh, I cannot say what I would have done,-Mr Whiteside: You gave the orders to fire first Witness: I did .- Mr Whiteside: The people were principally armed with pikes and pitchforks ! Witness

-Mr Whiteside: Oh! then you may go down. The Crown then proceeded to render more perfect the evidence given on a former day with respect to the delithe kiln of a Mr Littleton, from whence it was brought by witness to his master's house. Some documentary evidence, including papers found

in Mr O'Brien's beg, were given in evidence. The Cerk of the Crown, by the direction of the Attorney General, proceeded to describe those documents. The first paper appeared to be the tracing of a country there was Killenaule en the head of it. There seemed to be a read traced down to the Common. Then there was a road off to the right of Urlingford and to Fresh. field, at another point there was another road to the there is a mark here for the collieries, that is all.

Chief Justice Blackburne: Now read the other. Clerk of the Crown : This is another pencil tracing on which the names are very indistinct. Upon the head is a place called Durrah : there is a straight line then down to a central point, not particularly marked, called Liedonney and Ballygrag; there is another line to Freshford; another line to Goolen; another to the Commens again, and to Ballingarry; that is all,

Attorney General : Now, my lord, we will preceed to read the letter which I stated was found in the portmanteau. It is from Mr Duffy to Mr O'Brien, and was proved to be in the handwriting of Mr Duffy. Mr Whiteside submitted that it was perfectly plain, by

the evidence given that day, that this letter ought to be

exestion purely for the decision of the jury.

now in my presession.

Chief Justice Bieckburne. The court cannot ----The Attorney General-I can only say on the part of the C-own-Chief Justice Blackburne (to the Attorney General) -

ens paper and we must keep to it. The Clerk of the Crown then read the letter of Mr Charles Gavan Duffy, found in the partmanteau of Mr | thirty years. I attended the meeting on Kennington Smith O'Brien. He was then proceeding to read a Common the 10th of April. I went with a man letter of Mr Meagher's, likewise found in the por:man- named New. I only know the prisoner Cuffay. I teau, when he was interrupted by Mc White-ide, who am one of those who were stopped by the police at the office ed to its being read, unless it appeared that it bridge on my return from the meeting at Kenningrelat d to the purpose of the alieged conspiracy, and ton Common. Several thousand persons were prehe submitted to the court that it was bound to see sent at the meeting, and I wanted to hear the result

Attorney General-I have another document, my lord, to submit to the court.

Chief Justice-What is it! Attorney General-It is a letter found on the person of Mr Smith O'Brien by General M'Donald, when he was arrested; it purports to be from America, Mr Smith O'Brien, addressing the court, said—I think

it right, my lords, in justice to myself to say that I have been in the habit of keeping about me all undated the 10th of May, 1818, signed Robert Tyler, was

next read in evidence.

The address from the Repealers of Euniscorthy to Me General, was next given in evidence.

have been proved.

found in the portmenteau, from which unfavourable de never offered him a brace of pistols, but I had a ductions in reference to the case of his client might be pair to sell for twelve shillings. They were not my drawn, had been received in evidence, the rest of the own property. I don't remember offering to sell papers found in the trunk ought to be read. He asked them to Stanton. I am a general dealer, and sell they considered the circumstances under which the

I will send this night to Dublin for every paper of every At the time I offered these things for sale I was at

Mr O'Brien's deeds, and books, and family papers, have and protect himself. I swear I never showed a unanimous consent of all classes of the people's repever since been kept from him, though there was a pro- quantity of firearms to any person, and I never recentatives, and it was now the law of the land, and mise to restere them. Attorney General-Every effort in my power will be

used for the purpose of giving them to Mr Whiteside, Hodges, the government reporter, as to a speech deli-Hodges, the government reporter, as to a speech deli-remember that he advised Shady not to buy it. I sense xisted, and were bold enough to brave public quently expressed the opinion that the Charter would wered by Mr Meagher, which he had been prevented from quently expressed the opinion that the Charter would giving at first because he had not then sufficiently identi. Offered the musket in the way of my business, and I opinion by communicating to the Government the not have any good result un'ess it was accompanied d Mr Meagher with the subsequent proceedings . Mr Whiteside objected, on the ground that Mr Smith O'Brien was not to be affected by Mr Meagher's knew him to be a Chartist and a Confederate when their duty if they did not act upon it. Did they be-

The Attorney General would not press the speech He only asked for it because he had alluded to it in his opening statement. The application was then withdrawn, and the case for

the Crown was closed. The court then adjourned at half-past six.

CONCLUSION OF THE POWELL

TRIALS AT THE OLD BAILEY

(From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, Sept. 29th,-The Court sat again this morning at ten o'clock. The prisoners were placed at the bar at that time, and the following evidence tien, and reported what their intentions were to was adduced for the defence.

Daniel Burn said-In consequence of something m the latter end of May. He showed me the muzics of two pisto's, and told me that he was prepared, and that was his object in showing me the pistols. He was always asking me if I was prepared, and he remarked that the pistols were the things, and he wished to see all the police assassinated, and some it is not a policeman to attend them. After this he anything to do with the others who were meeting at the Angel? Had he engaged the room for the private meeting at the Black Jack? Was it shillings, now and then, in return for my friendship. I think I met a man named Parris on Risabback. sind he remarked that the pistols were the things, and I think I met a man named Parris on Blackheath he wished to see all the police assassinated, and some Hill, on the 16th August, and that I said to him, out the guilty act that was intended. He would now out the guilty act that was intended. He would now

By the Attorney General.—I am a Chartist. I agree with the six points, but not with the viewsug- | did tell him to go to the Druid's Arms at Greenwich, gested by the press. I am opposed to violence, and I to keep him out of mischief. I swear I did not put do not go to the meetings to hear violent language, my hand to my breast and say I am ready. I never but to hear the principles of the Charter expounded. offered a man named Robinson a pair of pistols to I was at the meeting at Kennington, and know that | take up to Lendon with him to the meeting that was some of those who went there were armed, but en being to be held on Whit Monday. I used to carry the told it was against the regulations they gave them up. pistols about with me loaded, and I offered to sell I am an 'unenrolled' Chartist, and I do not belong them to several people, but I did not do so because I to any locality at present, but formerly I belonged to could not get my price. I was once a witness in the the Dean-street locality. I had no class-leader. I county court at Greenwich, but I swear I did not knew nothing about class-leaders, but I have heard say to Robinson, in reference to that transaction, I belong to the Land Company also.

your share of the land?

Attorney General-Such a trap as the bridges, you Witness-Yes; I don't mean to be caught in that

way again. (A laugh.) By the Court-I always knew Powell by that name until the meeting in Milton-street Theatre, when I heard that his name was Johnson. I never heard him answer to any other name than Powell illegal? before that time, and then I heard Mullins call him by the name of Johnson. When I cautioned the people about him, Mullins said 'That is not Powell,

William Gardner said-I am a carpenter. I am not a Chartist, or a member of any Chartist association. I know Thomas Powell, and have done so him on his oath.

By the Attorney General-I know nothing more of him except occasionally meeting him in the street and walking with him. I never heard him examined on his oath. I used to work with him six years ago, and he was generally considered a tissue of falsehoods. He said this while I worked with him at his brother-in-law's, Mr Smith's.

Re-examined-Powell used to be called 'Lying

dead. Upon another occasion he told a woman that her husband had dropped down dead, and he laughed belly, and he said he would not want a second.

and have not been a member of any association for said we were to become rich men all of a sudden, that to call the attention of the jury to the way in which one as a folon, and was kept in solitary confinement, five years. I have known Powell's shopmates—gave and was not allowed the use of pen or paper. he was active in the Chartist agitation. I saw him He showed me the pistols in his own shop, and I also his testimony. He gave his evidence with much the was active in the Chartist agreement. I saw him con the night of the 14th August, at the Coach and Horses, High Holborn. He nodded to me and asked Chartist meeting in London, but I have been present if I had got any work. I told him I had not. He at meetings at Blackheath, where I have heard whereas no person of well regulated mind could rethen asked me if I would make him a coat; he Sharp, Vernon, Ernest Jones, and Looney make peat such imprecations except with a feeling of shame wanted some clothes made, for he and another were | speeches. going to Australia. I agreed to make the clothes | Re-examined-I left the police because I could and he gave me half-a-crown, and told me to go to get better wages on the railway. the Orange Tree, Orange street, on Wednesday evening, the 16th of August, between five and six of clock, to measure him and receive the money for the asked me to join a Chartist club at the streets at the proposed meeting places and the coffee houses were erowded on plication was successful. This offence was not a dagger; Conway also having a pike head; and in the

when deposited by the prisoner in constitution, to introduce Bothing to do with the matter; but when I found I a document of a criminal nature into it during the period was wanted I said I would rather come forward than and am a net manufacturer. I am a Chartist, and it was out of Mr O'Bries's possession, but that was a that the men should be sacrificed. I was at the Kenhave been a member of the National Chartist Assorting the decision of the intramight be made on the evidence of this document round the town. I have attended other public meet.

William John Garrett said-I am a Chartist. I know a man named Barrett. He wanted me to go to a meeting on the 7th of August at the Seven Dials. but the plan of having class leaders was not at that At the same time he showed me a pistol, and at the time acted up to. We cannot go into this; we are upon the question of same time said that he had been engaged all day in making ball cartridges.

whether it so related to the conspiracy. Having permised the letter, the Chief Justice decided that it should be read.

Attorney General—I have another document, my to go notwithstanding. I did not see any persons with arms at the meeting. I had a class leader. Mr Clarkson.-What was his name?

Witness.—Am I obliged, my lord, to answer that question ?

Baron Platt.-Yes: answer the question. Witness .- I think it was a man named Tapprell, and I believe nine men were under his control. I did answered communications, till I had time and oppor-not see him at the meeting on the 10th: I fell in tunity to ceply to them, and therefore I consider it the with the procession in Holborn. That was the place height of irjustice to make me responsible for those appointed for our locality to join it. I don't know papers, because they chance to be found on my person. Who gave this direction. An order was issued also An address from Philadelphia to Smith O'Brien, that we were not to go armed to the meeting, and this order may have been issued by the class leader. The witness Davis was then recalled, and cross-examined by Mr Ballantine. He said—I have sold Smith O'Brien, referred to in the speech of the Attorney two guns within the last six months. I have not sold any pikes or pietols. I know John Stanton. The Attorney General.—The mxt documents we mean formerly a policeman of the R division. I never persuaded him to join the Wat Tyler locality of Chartists at Greenwich. I never offered to sell him Mr Whiteside next submitted that as the documents a pike, and never had a pike in my possession. I

tending the Chartist meetings. I never told Stan-Mr Whiteside—That ought to have been done before. It it was the intention of the pelice to arrest made against the statute ought not to have any triotism to be felony, but they cannot make it all the Chartists, and advised him to get a pike effect. That statute had been passed by the almost felony. I have nothing more to say. said I wished we had a place where we could practice they were bound to obey it, whether it them in, so that we might serve out those — blue was good or bad. He then proceeded to a musket to an Irishman named Shady, but I don't system, but what he said was this, that if such per-

sell Munday a pair of pistols for sixteen shillings. I he considered that the Government would neglect I made this offer. I swear that I did not say they lieve that a rising was intended? If so, and he apwere good ones to fire, or that I wished I had the prehended the circumstances left no doubt of the I was always a friend to the Duke of Wellington and have advocated his generalship, and under the command of Richie to have consummated proved that he was not a coward. (A laugh.) their guilty purpose? If they were not to act upon I know a person named Heath at Greentestimony of this description, it would be impossible to wich. I swear I did not ask him to assist in obtain uncontaminated evidence in such a case until getting up a Chartist Club at Greenwich. the metropolis was actually in a blaze. The Attorhim to attend one of the meetings for the benefit of dence given by Powell, and he said it was part of his the landlord. I may have asked as many as a hundred case that, having determined to act so as to obtain and fifty to come for the same purpose, but I will swear information, it was necessary that he should play a I have not asked as many as five hundred. I took an part, and if he had not acted as the others did-if he interest in getting business to the house. I remember Looney and Daley, and some other members of the termined to resort to violence-if he had appeared self in an adjoining room and heard their conversathe superintendent of police (Mr Malalien), and

this is the night on which the blow is to be struck. I swear I did not ask him to go up to London, but I

there are such persons connected with the Chartists. that I would have sworn any mortal thing to have got the better of those wretches. I never said to a Attorney General-When do you expect to get man named Ward that physical force was the only thing, and I swear that I never advised him to go Witness-Oh! I am quite satisfied with the Land armed to the meeting at Bonner's Fields. I did try Scheme. It has been much misrepresented by the to raffle the pistole, but I could only get one mempress I entered for a five acre share, and have paid ber. I won't be certain, but I suppose I did tell 30s. I said I would never attend another meeting Ward that there was to be an outbreak in London, at Kennington Common, because I was stopped by and I advised him to keep away. I did not say the police when I wanted to go home over Black. that I was going to London to reconneitre, and see friars Bridge, and I said I would never be caught in | which were to be the points of attack; but I did say I was going to London early in the morning to see if there was any likelihood of a riot taking place, and, if there was, I should get out of danger as soon as

I could. I remember Ward and Robinson making a proposition to dissolve the Greenwich association, and opposed it.
Mr Ballantine — Why did you oppose the dis-

solution of an association which you believed to be Witness-Because I thought it would injure the landlerd.

Cross-examination continued—I think I called them cowards at the same time, but I did not pull out my pistols and say that if any one attempted to arrest me I would have blown their brains out. I don't think I made use of such an expression. for six or seven years. I certainly should not believe I don't remember it. It is possible I made use of the expression; if I did, it was only to throw them off their guard, and I may have said so and for- o'clock.

By the Attorney General-I communicated from time to time what occurred at the Druid's Arms and Legislature changed the name of a crime in notorious liar, and I have heard him express his other places to Inspector Marks, and he reduced my the nature of its punishment, it was their disbelief in a future state and that the Bible was a statements to writing, and I signed it. I purchased duty to see that it was carried out wisely the gun and the pistols at a sale, and they were hung and properly, and to bring to the consideration of

up in the shop for sale. John Staunton-I am a labouring man, and for-Re-examined—Powell used to be called 'Lying Tom,' in the shop, openly to his face. I have heard the apprentice say to him, 'Nontense, lying Tom, I would not be lieve it.'

I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of the law; and the court would not be doing its duty with the price of the Crown who had so pleaded the with conspiring together the wat Tyler brigade of Chartists at Greenwich known Thomas Powell from his boyhood, and went to school with him, and have known him ever since, except about fourteen years ago I lost sight of the wat of two years. From his reputation, I would not be lieve him on his oath.

I division of police. I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of merly belonged to the R division of police. I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of merly belonged to the R division of police. I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of merly belonged to the R division of police. I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of merly belonged to the R division of police. I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of merly belonged to the R division of police. I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of the law; and the court would not be doing its duty with them accepting the mercy of the Crown of the law; and the court would not be doing its duty. While prices are high in comparison of the law; and the court would not be doing its duty. I have described to the R division of police. I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of the law; and the court would not be doing its duty. I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of the law; and the court would not be doing its duty. I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of the law; and the court would not be doing its duty. I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of the law; and them court would not be doing its duty. I have a doing its duty. I have been convicted of this most daring defiance of the law; and them court would not be doing its duty. I have b police station, and he ran away like a deg with a

kettle to his tail. (A laugh.) her husband had dropped down dead, and he laughed at the laughed at the surprise would be when she got home.

By the Attorney General.—The witness was my painful province to find the province to fin the meeting at Kennington Common, and advised half in the police, and I resigned to take a situation selves of his testimony, and he did not think the soners. him to grind a knife up sharp, and if a policeman on the Greenwich Railway. I am a married man, and prisoners could complain of it. It did not follow beinterfered with him, to give him a stab with it in the | my wife has five children. I swear I was not discharged for taking improper liberties with the wife his shopmates that his testimony was unworthy of The Defendant said that before sentence was of clothes, and who afterwards wrote out a statemen Charles Goodfellow said—I am a tailor. I am not of another constable. I have been a Charles ever belief when given on eath in a court of justice— Charles Goodfellow said—I am atalior. I am not of another consistence of the given on care in a court of justice—passed, ne had to request the Charlest Association, but from since Mr Davis asked me to join them, which is about the more especially since he had no object to gain order that he should be placed among the first class of the guilty parties, although he did not happen to conviction am a Charlist; but I am not enrolled, five months ago. He made us so many promises, and by coming there to deceive them. This led him misdemeanants. At present, he said he was treated arrive until after the door was shut. The defendant of the intended on the

the cloth. I went accordingly, about half-past five Creenwich. I remember upon one occasion that he cloth. If they had any reable at the cloth of course the square. By the Attorney General—I could see the Orange Tree at the time, and should have gone in but the Druid's Arms. I said no sensible man would talk not be a said and should have gone in but the prisoners; but on the other hand, if they thought them guilty, he was satisfied they would not be a said and received and the considered to sake and the constant of course they would give the benefit therefore, submitted that the sphication might be granted.

Baron Platt observed that there could not be a only circumstance in favour of Poole, Irons, and Herman and the considered to sake and in the evening of the 10th. If they had any reasonable doubt, of course they would give the benefit therefore, submitted that the sphication might be only circumstance in favour of Poole, Irons, and Herman and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the considered to stand in the same position; and the considered to stand in the considered t

contended that there was presumptive was presumptive in the same state as case I should be taken into outstay. I destroyed this a Chartist. I am not a Chartist, and when he wanted the founded his application upon the recent statute that the portment of the prisoner in Cashel. It was perpaper the next day because I thought I would have me to join the Chartists I only ridiciously in introduced administration of the criminal paper the next day because I thought I would have me to join the Chartists I only ridiciously in introduced administration of the criminal paper the next day because I thought I would have me to join the Chartists I only ridiciously in introduced by the prisoner of the more effectual administration of the criminal paper the next day because I thought I would have me to join the Chartists I only ridiciously in the chartist I only ridiciou Joseph Dunn said-I reside at 128, London Wall.

nington Common meeting, but I did not go to the ciation. I have not belonged to it since August, chief Justice Blackburne said: What observations meeting at Clerkenwell, when the people marched 1846. The card produced is similar to the one issued by the Association in that year. The plau of faving been in the possession of Mr O'Brien, we are of opinion that it cannot be excluded from the consideration of the jury.

Inave attended other public meet. Issued by the Association has been somewhat revised since at a meeting at Cartwright's about three weeks that period; but there has been no material alteration of the jury. Mr Whitesid:—Then, my lord, I must apply for the whole contents of the portmantesu being stated to the jury. The authorities promised to give up the contents of the portmantesu to Mr Smith O'Brien, and to when I proposed peaceable measurer. They cried measures of the portmantesu to Mr Smith O'Brien, and the proposed peaceable measurer. This meeting to the object of the Association was to obtain the state of the proposed peaceable measurer. This meeting to made in it. I had been a member from the semmencement to 1846, and took an active share in the proposed down'y by the parties, and Powell said 'I was the proceedings. I acted as president and treasurer of the City of London Branch, and I always underwhen I proposed peaceable measures. This meeting a content of the O'Brien. they broke their word. I have the letter to Mr O'Brien was on Sunday, the 3rd of July, and about one hundred by legal and constitutional means, or else I may in my present.

Charter by legal and constitutional means, or else I dred persons were present.

secret proceedings.

By the Court.—There were delegates at that time:

Mr Parry proposed to ask the witness whether the By Mr Clarkson.—I have been a Chartist for ciple as in the Wesleyan connexion.

Mr Baron Platt said he was of opinion such a queswith the question. Mr W. Dixon said-I am one of the directors of

the National Land Company, and a Chartist by po-litical sentiment. I know an association called the National Charter Association. I am a member, and have been so for eight or nine years. The card produced is a member's card. I always considered the object of the association to be to obtain the Charter by peaceable and legal means. To my knowledge there is nothing connected with the association illegal, unconstitutional, or otherwise than peaceable, and I know of nothing secret about it. Any one can be admitted who signs his name and subscribes to the rules of the association. It was not founded to hold secret correspondence with other societies, or to raise rebellion and insurrection in this country. It had no object but to obtain the Charter by legal and constitutional

Mr W. G. Chinery, clerk to the attorney for the defence, was then called to prove that he had endayoured to subpeens four other witnesses from Greenwich to contradict the evidence of Davis; but the Court ruled that such evidence was inadmis-

Mr Dixon was re-called, and he stated that the banner which had been produced belonged to the National Land Company, and was first used at a demonstration at O'Connorville, in Hertfordshire, one of the National Land Company's estate.

This was the case for the defence. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPLY. The Attorney General then proceeded to reply. He feared that the result must inevitably be, when effect of the law under which this charge was prewould of course have sold it to any one. I offered to existence of any treasonable or dangerous conspiracy. by other social and moral reform - old Duke of Wellington before me to try them. fact, what would have been said of the Government The club was already formed, and I may have asked ney General then went on to comment upon the evihad not exhibited arms when the others were dehim, and his mission would have failed. Was it true there was an organisation to carry out some object by violence? Had Powell anything to do with the meeting of the armed men under he said the meetings might go on, and he would the command of Richie at the Orange Tree? Had advert to the subject of the National Charter Association, as it was termed, and he would meet the challenge of Mr Parry upon that point, and would broadly state, and he wished it would have the effect of disabusing the minds of those people upon the subject, that this association was an illegal association, and every person joining it was liable to punishment. What were the rules of this association? The whole country was divided into districts placed under leaders; wardens were appointed, having the command of a certain number of men; there were officers

> brought the association within the scope of the Combination Act. Mr Parry-If this association is illegal, the Anti-Corn Law League was also illegal. The Attorney General-He did not say it was not. What he urged was, that all such associations as the one he had described were illegal, and he hoped that public statement would have the effect of deterring persons from continuing a connexion with an association which was clearly illegal, and, according to his opinion, of the most dangerous

who had certain duties to perform, an executive, and

other circumstances which, in his opinion, clearly

character. The question, in the first place, was, did the jury believe there was an intention to rise proved by competent testimony to have been conthe evidence, and concluded by expressing a confident opinion that they would do their duty firmly, and decide the important question that would be submitted to them solely upon the evidence, and that they would not be actuated by any prejudice in

At six o'clock the case was again adjourned. SATURDAY, Sept. 30 .- Mr Baron Platt and Mr Justice Williams took their seats on the bench at ten

Mr Baron Platt then proceeded to sum up the evidence, and to direct the jury. When an Act of the the entire case minds wholly unbiassed by any prejudice. If they believed from the evidence that the him for two years. From his reputation, I would not believe him on his oath.

By the Atterney General—I never heard him make a statement on his oath. I have heard him say he should like to pull his — old father out of his grave, and slue his bones about for not leaving him any money. I have heard him say 'Oh, here's any money. I have heard him say 'Oh, here's any money. I have heard him say 'Oh, here's and slue his bones about for not leaving him any money. I have heard him say 'Oh, here's and slue his bones about for not leaving him any money. I have heard him say 'Oh, here's and slue his bones about for not leaving him any money. I have heard him say 'Oh, here's added that he wished he had some place to practice any money. I have heard him say 'Oh, here's added that he wished to serve out those — blue him of two years. From his reputation, I would not be took upon himself a task, to sustain which, it was obvious, that he was obliged to act as a member, both in word and dead, in erder to blind the other members. Their own experience in life must tell them that this was the course which a man would naturally adopt under such circumstances. He did not ask them to look at that paraon's evidence without distrust. Interface the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a task, to of the conspiracy; he took upon himself a ta was corroborated by other and independent testimony, so as to leave no doubt that it was not only cause a person was in the habit of lying among Erle of sedition, was brought up to receive sentence. that he had gene there to take a measure for a suit and disgust. The learned baron concluded reading the evidence at half-past three. There was one portion of the evidence upon which he had not heard

Baron Platt said, he really did not see how the court could entertain such an application, made by a learned counsel two or three days after a trial before another learned judge. Mr Kenealey said, he apprehended this was the very object for which the act was passed, and it ex-

pressly used the words 'after trial.' Baron Platt did not think the act intended that such an application should be made to another short delay, the prisoner Ritchie was called upon judge who knew nothing of the case. He understood to plead to the indictment for felony. He pleaded that Mr Justice Erle had heard the points argued, Guilty. and overruled them. Mr Kenealey .- Am I to understand your lord-

ships refuse my application? Baron Platt.-Certainly.

that my son was present when Tilden came to my class leaders were not appointed upon the same prin- I beg to say, I never had a son, and, therefore, I ould not call him.'

The jury retired at five minutes to four o'clock. tion could not legally be asked. It had nothing to do and at five minutes to five they again came into were placed at the bar.

The names of the jury having been called over, and Mr Straight having inquired if they had agreed upon their verdict. The foreman gave a verdict of GUILTY against all the prisoners upon the whole charge. The prisoners did not appear at all surprised at the verdict, and did not manifest the least emotion.

Baron Platt then ordered Dowling, who was con-vioted on Monday, to be sent for, and he was placed by the side of the other prisoners. Cuffay said he wished to have his property restored; he meant the banner. It did not belong to him, but he wished it to be given to the person whose property it was.

Baron Platt told the prisoner that his conviction had divested him of all property. He, therefore, could not make any claim to the banner, but he had no doubt if it belonged to any other person it would

Cuffay next applied to have his letters delivered up, as he said they might be useful to his wife. Baron Platt said he had no doubt there would be no objection to this being done. Mr Straight then called upon the prisoners, in the

usual form, to state whether they had anything to urge why judgment should not be passed upon them according to law? was committing perjury in all he stated. It is use. aware of what was going on.

less to say any more. Dowling .- I only desire to repel the charge that sought the good of my country, and was actuated by ferred, but, at all events, the complaints they had a feeling of patriotism. Tyrants may declare pa-

Having delivered this address, Dowling leant his back against the side of the dock, apparently indifferent to the subsequent proceedings, Lacey then addressed the court. He said-Al-Attorney General the purpose of giving them to Mr Whiteside.

The Attorney General then proposed to examine Mr and he may have been present when I offered to sell that he was not there as the apologist of the spy Charter, I never had the slightest intention to carry them out by violence, and it is well known that I fre-

Cuffay then addressed the court. He said—I say you have no right to sentence me. Although the trial has lasted a long time, it has not been a fair the remainder Not Guilty.

trial, and my request to have a fair trial, to be tried The Attorney General by my equals, has not been complied with. Every-thing has been done to raise a prejudice against me; and the press of this country, and I believe other countries, too, have done all in their power to smother me with ridicule. I ask no pity-I ask no

Fay, in a violent tone, and striking the front of the dock.—No more do I.

Cuffay told his fellow prisoner to be quiet; he would only increase his troubles by violence. He then proceeded: I expected to be convicted, and I didn't think anything else, but I don't want any pity -no, I pity the government, and I pity the Attorney General for convicting me by means of such Confederates, coming to Greenwich, and having to be peaceable—they would have suspected him base characters. The Attorney General ought a private room at this house, and I secreted my directly, and would have placed no confidence in to be called the Spy General, and using such state that when he had ascertained this was the fact from custody.

The whole of men is a disgrace to the government, but they only exist by such means. I am quite innocent it to the Attorney General, he immediately teek the court adjourned to Monday, Oct. 23rd.

The whole of the business being thus court it to the Attorney General, he immediately teek the court adjourned to Monday, Oct. 23rd.

The whole of the business being thus court it to the Attorney General, he immediately teek the court adjourned to Monday, Oct. 23rd.

The whole of the business being thus court it to the Attorney General, he immediately teek the court adjourned to Monday, Oct. 23rd. right to complain of the other spy, Davis, being kept back till the last moment. As to my having a loaded pistel, I only carried it for my own protection, the judges an opportunity of looking over the deposias my life had been threatened. This, however, is what I have always expected. I always thought it would come to something like this. I am not anxious for martyrdom, but after what I have endured this week, I feel that I could bear any punishment proudly -even to the scaffold. This new Act of Parliament is disgraceful, and I am proud to be the first victim of it, after the glorious Mitchel. Every good act was set aside in Parliament—everything that was likely to do any good to the working classes was either thrown out or postponed, but a measure to restrain their liberties would be passed in a few hours. I have nothing more to say.

Baron Platt: Prisoners at the bar, William Dowling, William Lacey, Thomas Fay, and William Cuffay, you have been tried by two juries of your evidence that had been adduced before them—that you were guilty of the offences with which you were charged. There can be no doubt—it is quite clear—that you intended to levy war against the Queen, to compel her by force and arms to alter her counsels; and, with regard to you, William Dawling, it is evident that your object in intended to levy war against the Queen, to compel her by force and arms to alter her counsels; without receiving the leader of a cowardly place of Bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread on the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of whose object and intention was to cause brigately and the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of whose object and intention was to cause brigately and the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of whose object and intention was to cause brigately and the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of whose object and intention was to cause brigately and the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of whose object and intention was to cause brigately and the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of whose object and intention was to cause brigately and the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of whose object and intention was to cause brig country-you, William Dowling, by one, and the other prisoners by another; and they have arrived compel her by force and arms to alter her counsels; and, with regard to you, William Dowling, it is evident that your object in jeining with the others was to dismember the empire, and separate Ireland, by force and arms, from this country. What right had you to set up your understanding against the experience of mankind, and the result of ancient wisdom? You have chosen to call that which the constitution of the country has branded as felony—patriotism. Was it patriotism for a number of people to conspire tin segret, and endayour to carry out the misery. in insurrection on the night in question? Of that You have chosen to call that which the constitution fact he did not think there could be any doubt, and of the country has branded as felony-patriotism. the only question was whether the prisoners were Was it patriotism for a number of people to conspire proved by competent testimony to have been con-cerned in that guilty intention. The Attorney General then proceeded to go through the whole of the evidence, and concluded by expressing a confident that devoting a peaceful city to flames, destroying innocent citizens, taking possession of the govern-ment by force and bloodshed, was patriotism? The law said that such acts were acts of felony, and nothing could be mere clear than that they were so. had pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal conspiracy, favour of the Crown or against the prisoners at the It is lamentable to find that persons of education, and he considered the Crown had acted very meroi-It is lamentable to find that persons of education, apparently possessing feelings of manly energy and independence, should have lent themselves to such proceedings with such a desperate object. The jury have found that you were guilty of the crime laid to your charge, and no one who has heard the evidence can doubt, after the proceedings at the meeting on the libth of August, that you intended on the following day, when the shades of night descended upon this the instruments of more wicked men behind, and metropolis, that a scene of murder, ficing, and rob that they might have been misled : and although they bery, should have filled this unhappy city, and that you intended to have assumed the government of the country, and have governed it as you pleased. You have been easily they might have been misted: and and the control of the country, and have governed it as you pleased. You have been convicted of this most daring defiance of the intended to have assumed the government of the control of the control of the control of the control of the illegality of their products of the illegality of their pr

at ten o'clock. MONDAY.-Mr Baron Platt, accompanied by Mr

John Shaw, who was convicted before Mr Justice | had been called the tailor, and who had pretended

would remain where he was after sentence.

Argue, 23, ditto.

The whole of the prisoners immediately in their turn, held a consultation with their counsel, Messra Ballantine, Parry, and Huddlestone; and, after a

Mr Ballantine said this course was taken with his differed from his in some material respects.

The Attorney General said as this course had been taken by Ritchie, and, with the exception of Mul- secret society, and the speech for which he had been court, and the prisoners Cuffay, Lacey, and Fay line, whose trial had been postponed to the next session, justice had overtaken all the parties who appeared to have acted principals in the matter, he should now propose, although perhaps in strictness of law the others might also be convicted of felony, yet as there were some circumstances in their cases which were favourable, he should only call upon them to plead to the indictment for misdemeanor.

The prisoners were then called upon to plead to the indictment, and the following pleaded Guilty :-Scadding, Snowball, Martin, Jones, Argue, Gurney, and Young. The remaining prisoners—Sheppard, Richardson, Greenslade, Burn, and Small—pleaded

Not Guilty. been accertained that they bore a good character, and were engaged at their work nearly up to the very moment of their apprehension; and Burn and

was made against me of acting with duplicity towards alluded to by the Attorney General was solely in

Mr Parry.-They have always strongly denied having anything to do do with the preceedings of the

conspiracy.

Prowton, Conway, and Morgan, pleaded Guilty, and

gard to one of the prisoners Cox, that it had been sureties entered into. ascertained upon inquiry that he had no intention to mix himself up with the proceedings of the Greenslade, Burn, Taylor, Cox, Gibbs, Alexander, others, and he merely went to the place where he and Samuel Harby, Martin, and Small, were then was apprehended for the laudable object of preventing his son from joining in the conspiracy.

Mr Ballantine said he felt himself called upon to

the judges an opportunity of looking over the deposi-tions, and considering what sentence ought to be passed, and at the expiration of that period the

made no answer. Baron Platt addressed him as follows:-Joseph Ritchie, you have pleaded guilty to an indictment charging you with one of the most serious crimes that can possibly be committed by a member of society or a subject of her Majesty, You devised and intended by force of arms to overthrow the government in order to obtain that which you were too impatient to wait to obtain by legal and constitutional means, supposing that such a measure ought to be granted at all; and in order to attain your obtain to be granted at all; and in order to attain your obtain to be granted at all; and in order to attain your obtain your obtain to be granted at all; and in order to attain your obtain your obtain by legal and constitutional means, supposing that such a measure ought wheat | Barley | Oats | Rye | Beans | Peas to be granted at all; and in order to attain your obtain by legal and constitutional means, supposing that such a measure ought wheat | Barley | Oats | Rye | Beans | Peas | Oats too impatient to wait to obtain by legal and consti

bar without uttering a word.

Morgan, Young, Jones, Argue, Poole, Herbert, and Irons, who had pleaded guilty to the indictment for misdemeaner, were next brought up for judgment.

headed by Gurney, at the Orange Tree, all armed and ready for the desperate purpose that was inremark that he had yet to learn that the witness who

Court, that as it was a City case, the offence being | Young was also taken in possession of a pike, which committed within that jurisdiction, the defendant he took an opportunity to throw away at the moment of his apprehension; and he evidently also was pre-Mr Parry begged to be allowed to remind the pared to take his share in the insurrection. Some of baker. Court, that in a case of a serious character, tried be- the remaining prisoners were taken at the Angel in Tree at the time, and should have gone in but the police were there before me, and should not allow any one to enter. I waited about to London to buy arms to supply the Chartists with twenty minutes, and saw some men taken away by He advised me to go to the Druid's Arms, where he police, but I did not know what it was said I should hear some arguments that would satisfy

trunk since his arrest, for the purpose of being proved against him in evidence.

The Attorney General recapitulated all the evidence of the purpose of the summing up, the jury having retired for the purpose of the summing up, had occupied them during the past week. He would, meeting in Dean-street, and I there heard them child of her Majesty was born, he made use of a very offensive expression towards the royal infant and her talking about some people being taken up. I offensive expression towards the royal infant and her talking about some people being taken up. I offensive expression towards the royal infant and her the purpose of the summing up, the jury having retired for the purpose of taken up. I offensive expression towards the royal infant and her taken to the course of the trial, upon the subject of the challenging of the jury, and shortly before the 16th of August, he ing how an attempt had been made to entrap me. I wrote this letter in order to explain my conduct in wrote this letter in order to explain my conduct in the same state as case I should be taken into constant. I destroyed this application, and make some the purpose of taking however, consider the application, and make some refreshment, applied to the course of the summing up, the jury having retired for the purpose of taking however, consider the application, and make some refreshment, applied to the course of the summing up, the jury having retired for the purpose of taking however, consider the application, and make some refreshment, applied to the course of the summing up, the jury having retired for the purpose of taking however, consider the application, and make some refreshment, applied to the course of the summing up, the jury having retired for the purpose of taking however, consider the application, and description is an extended to the course of the summing up, the jury having retired for the purpose of taking however, consider the applic cases. Shaw was then removed.

The following prisoners were then placed at the bar:—Joseph Ritchie. 42, bricklayer; Alfred Able, tin, Winspere, Prowton, Conway, Morgan, Young, 23, porter; William Gurney, 42, shoemaker; John Sheppard, 34, tailor; James Snowball, 32, joiner; labour for two years, and, in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and, in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and, in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and, in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and in addition, to pay a fine of labour for two years, and the labour for two y James Richardson, 30, joiner; George Greenslade, £ 10 to the Queen, and to enter into their own reocces, shoemaker; Henry Small, 31, joiner; Edward nisances in the sum of £100, with two sureties in £5 Scadding, 23, brass turner; William Burn, 44, shoe- each, to keep the peace for five years, and to be furmaker; Philip Martin, 45 newsman; Thomas Jones, ther imprisoned until the fines were paid and the 39, shoemaker; Charles Young, 38, ditto; and Henry sureties entered into. The other prisoners, Poole, Herbert, and Irons, were sentenced to eighteen menths' imprisonment, with the same fine and sureties. One of the defendants, before he left the bar, ex-

claimed, 'Do you call that mercy, my lord ?' Baron Platt.—Yes, as much as you deserve. John Shaw was then again placed at the bar. He renewed his application to be placed among the firstsanction, as, after the very long inquiries that had class misdemeanants. He urged, in support of his just concluded, and entertaining an opinion that it application, that he wished to be allowed to com-would be hopeless to attempt to struggle against a municate with his wife and to be permitted to write, Before the jury retired, Cuffay addressed the court, conviction, he thought it useless to occupy the time in order that he, might keep his business together, and said, 'My lord, it was said in course of the case of the Court unnecessarily. He must leave the pri- which was all that his wife and six children had to dethat my son was present when Tilden came to my oner in the hands of their lordships, and he could pend upon for subsistence. He also had an aged father pend upon for subsistence. He also had an aged father house, and that he ought to have been called. Now only say that he trusted the course he had adopted and mother, and brothers and sisters, to whom he might be a benefit to the other prisoners, whose cases should wish to communicate by letter; and on these

grounds he prayed the court to grant his request. He added, that he had never been a member of any convicted of sedition was the only violent speech he had ever made, as the witnesses against him. he said, would have proved, if they had been allowed to do so. Baron Platt in passing sentence said, it was with

extreme pain the court was called upon to pass sentence upon a man who appeared to have filled a respectable position in society, and who had a wife and a large family dependent upon him. It was with regret they saw such a man place himself in the position of a fomenter of sedition, and endeavouring to set society by the ears, and exciting passions which aimed at the destruction of all society and all order. His object was perfectly clear—at a period when rebellion was raging in the sister country he had en-The Attorney General said, that, with regard to deavoured to incite the Irish and the English to join those prisoners who had pleaded guilty, he did not in that attempt, and to assist the movement of the propose to put them on their trial, but should be disaffected in Ireland, by a rising in this country. satisfied if they would enter into a recognisance to The wretched men who had just left the bar, the appear and take their trial if they were called upon. shricks of whose wives and children were still ringing With regard to Sheppard and Richardson, it had in the ears of the court, were probably among the victims of his wicked proceedings, and that they had been worked up to the commission of the act for which they suffered by his misguided eloquence. He Greeenslade, immediately after their apprehension, therefore stood in a position to demand a severe sencommunicated with the government, and gave infor tence, and the station he occupied was a very great mation which justified the present course. The pri- aggravation of his offence, and it appeared to the soner Small, it appeared, had also gone to the house | court most clearly that he and some others had been where he was apprehended under the impression that the cause of the dangerous movement intended on Fay.—It must be evident to everybody that Pewell he was to hear a lecture, and, he believed, was not the 16th of August, but which, fortunately for the peace of the country, had been prevented from arri-Mr Parry begged to be allowed to explain, on be- ving at a consummation. He had applied to the half of Burn and Greenslade, that the information court to allow him certain privileges during his imprisonment, but how could the court grant such an the Chartists when I joined them. It, is not true, reference to their own movements. With regard to application? In that court no distinction should be papers found in the trunk ought to be read. It is not true, for a list of the papers as a matter of justice on the part of the Attorney General.

Attorney General—If at present the Crown Solicitor Rational States when I joined them. It is not true, they concealed my real opinions, and had no they were concealed my real opinions, and had no the alleged complicacy, they had always denied all never concealed my real opinions, and had no the papers as a matter of justice on the part of books, furniture, boots and shoes, or any they had always denied all never concealed my real opinions, and had no the papers as a matter of justice on the part of books, furniture, boots and shoes, or any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes, or any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes, or any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they call books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any they all books, furniture, boots and shoes of any t ishment than a man who was peor and ignorant. Bezer, a poor man who got his living by hawking fish about the streets, who was convicted for a sedi-The Attorney General,—I admit that is so.

The remainder of the prisoners were then placed at the bar. They consisted of the following persons:

for, and he therefore felt that he could not interfere -Charles Taylor, 32, labourer; George Cox, 43, with regard to his application. He was informed shoemaker; William Poole, 38, ditto; Charles Gibbs, that by the rules he would be permitted to write 38, ditto; Thomas Herbert, 21, tanner; William every day, if he allowed his letters to be inspected. inspere, 26, labourer; Thomas Irons, 33, ditto; and that he could also see his wife three times a James Prowton, 29, ditto; Hugh Conway, 27, type- week, and he had no doubt the aldermen who were founder; Alexander Harley, 29, shoe-maker; James visiting justices would grant him any reasonable John Norton, 30, Smith; Samuel Harley, 29, shoe- facility. He had asked for mercy on account of his maker; and Samuel Morgan, 22, cigar-maker. wife and six children and his aged parents, but in the Of this number Poole, Herbert, Winspere, Irons, name of God why did he did not think of his family before he committed such an offence? If he did not himself think of those who ought to have been dear The Attorney General said he proposed to take to him, and pause before he rushed into such a darathe same course with regard to those prisoners who had just pleaded not guilty he did with the others should be swayed from performing its duty to the man just pleaded not guilty he did with the oblights of the public by such considerations. The defendant was cognisances to appear and take their trial if they should be required to do so. There were various should be required to do so. There were various since of £50, and to enter into recognizances, himself reasons which it would be unnecessary for him to allude to which, he considered, justified him in peace for five years, and, as in the other cases, to be taking this course; but he would observe with re- further imprisoned until the fine was paid and the

> The remaining defendants, Sheppard, Richardson, brought up, and having entered into their own recognisances in the sum of £50 to appear and take their trial if called upon to do so, they were discharged

The whole of the business being thus concluded,

The Markets.

tions, and considering what sentence ought to be passed, and at the expiration of that period the judges again took their seats on the bench.

The prisoner Ritchie was first placed at the bar, and on his being called upon to state if he had anything to urge why sentence should not be passed, he made no arrange. cheaper. Beans steady. White peas for English kinds were the turn better. In flour or malt there is no change from last week.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN. For the Week ended October 5, 1818, made up from the Returns of the Inspectors in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales per Imperial Quarter. PRICE | 52s 9d | 33s 3d | 21s 1d | 31s 9d | 36s 1d | 39s 8d

bar without uttering a word.

The other prisoners, Able, Gurney, Snowball,
Scadding, Martin, Winspere, Prowton, Conway,
Scadding, Winspere, Conway,
Scaddin same quotations as on last market-day.

Morgan, Young, Jones, Argue, Poole, Herbert, and irons, who had pleaded guilty to the indictment for misdemeanor, were next brought up for judgment.

Baron Platt, addressing the defendants, said they had pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal conspiracy, Sheep and Lambs ... 19,600 Pigs 386

young porkers !fetch 2d per stone more money. Inferior beef 2s 10d to 3s, middling ditto 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime ditto 3s 6d to 3s 8d, inferior mutton 3s 4d to 3s 6d, middling

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS .- Trade at these markets

Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, October 3.) BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Ives, Wakefield, Yorkshire, dyer-Alexander M'Alley, Romsey-terrace, Westminster, builder—John Maddeck, Liverpeol, tallow chandler—Robert Neal, Maddeck, Liverpeol, tallow chandler—Hobert Meal, Wandsworth-common, Surrey, nurseryman—James Noble and Richard Eaton Noble, Down-street, Piccadilly, plumbers—William Price, Strand, merchant—William Rees and Evan Roberts, Liverpool, joiners—John Robinson, Leighton, Cheshire, cheese factor—John Augustus Gustavus Smith, Manchester, auctioneer—Edward Snowdon, South Shields, Durham, grocer—Henry Marsh Walle Remegate breed below

Wells, Ramsgate, bread baker. INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

S Almond, Liverpool, licensed svictualler-J Best Weston, Somersetshire, wheelwright—A Campbell, Liver, pool, book-keeper—C Duck, Bath, baker—J Hind, Stock, ton.upon-Tees, Durham, plumber—C Holtom, Birmingham, retail brewer—M Lacey, Shelton, Staffordshire, asmisdemeanants. At present, he said he was treated as a felon, and was kept in solitary confinement, and was not allowed the use of pen or paper.

Baron Platt told the defendant that after he was sentenced he would be removed to another custody.

Mr Cope, the governor of Newgate, informed the Court, that as it was a City case, the offence being the confinement of the confinement, and was shut. The defendant that in the defendant of the intended outbreak at hare in it. Argue was taken on the night of the intended outbreak at hare in it. Argue was taken at a late hour, carrying a gun concealed under his coat, and which, as a proof of his guilty knowledge, he stated to be an umbrella. Young was also taken in possession of a pike, which in the defendant that after the door was shut. The defendant sistant to a tin plate worker—W Nicholl, Stockton upon-Tees, Durham, innkeeper—J Quincy, Breedon, Worcestershire, horse breaker—R Richardson, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham—M. Roberts, Everton, Lancagister—W Savage, Liverpool, journeyman ship painter—W Tidmarsh, Aston, Warwickshire, curpenter of his guilty knowledge, he stated to be an umbrella. Young was also taken in possession of a pike, which jun., Liverpool, assistant to a chemist—S Whitford, Birmingham, die sinker—T Wills, Durrants, Southampton, labourer-W Wilson, Somersham, Huntingdonshire

> SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Thomas Beswell, Coal-hill, Leith, spirit dealer—Dugald Paterson, Mary-hill, Glasgow, baker.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 18, Greet Windows street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmin ster, at 12.0 Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by William Hewirr, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Macy, New ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, i.e. 16. Great Windmill-street, Haymarket in the Clavit Wash minster.—Saturday October 7th, 1848