

THE AND LEEDS NORTHERN STAR GENERAL ADVERTISER

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1839.

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CHESTER ASSIZES.

The business of these Assizes commenced on Monday morning last, at Chester Castle, before Mr. Justice in the nisi prius Court, and Mr. Baron Justice in the Crown Court. The calendar contained in all 42 prisoners of whom 18 were charged with nothing. The Learned Counsel on the Court about eleven o'clock, when a sufficient number of spectators was very considerable, after the usual preliminaries were gone through a Grand Jury was sworn in, of whom Sir Richard Pook, of Norton Priory, was foreman. George Ibrahim, Esq., M.P. for South Cheshire, was summoned as a juror, but was excused on the plea of having Parliamentary duties to attend to. Captain Arkwright, magistrate of Hyde, was also summoned, was likewise excused, the Learned Judge stating that he knew he had important business to attend to elsewhere.

The Learned Judge in charging the Grand Jury said—*I am happy to see a numerous attendance of gentlemen from every part of the country in this court. It is always desirable that a sufficient number of spectators should be present, so that the verdict of the jury, should be prompt and ready, as far as the administration of justice, more particularly at the present moment, it was indispensably necessary.* The labours of the magistrates in petty sessions have considerably reduced the number of jurors, who would otherwise have appeared before the court for trial. The Calendar is much more than usual, but in it there are but two cases of treason, and the remaining observations, which considerably reduce the number of jurors, who would otherwise have appeared before the court for trial.

It is necessary to state, that the learned Judge in his charge to the jury on the occasion of opening the first Court of Quarter Sessions in Birmingham, in the beginning of the last month. On that occasion he remarked,

It is necessary, in order to remove all ob-

stacles to the course of justice, that the seat of justice should be high at hand to the injured parties.

It was this the less necessary for the due ad-

ministration of justice, as regarded the accused, for

it had often failed to his lot to hear a prisoner on trial tried by the Court if he had not the

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IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN.

This Day is Published, from a new Copper-plate Engraving, Price Fourpence,

A SECRET SYSTEM OF WRITING, which is capable of ENDLESS VARIATIONS, and is so simple that it may be understood by any man in

FIVE MINUTES!

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MEDICAL ADVICE

Ex-Gaol afflicated with SCURVY, VENEREAL, & SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, and NERVOUS or SEXUAL DEBILITY.

M. LA MERT, Surgeon, Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, London, and Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the Generative Organs, to the successful

Treatment of the Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases, and to the removal of those distressing nervous sensations, arising from a secret indulgence in a dominative and destructive habit, continues to be consulted Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and Sundays from Nine till Two, at his residence, at

No. 273, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS, and country patients requiring his assistance, by sending only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have failed.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who, in addition to experience, have gone through a regular course of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION, independent of the benefit of practical experience; for unfortunately there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the immediate use of mercury, and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a total ignorance of the general principles of medicine, ruin the constitution, by suffering the disease to get into the system, when being carried by the circulation, the blood into all parts of the body, the vessels becoming clogged with venereal poison, and the most unhappy consequences ensue; for it is assumed so many patients that the greatest discrimination is often necessary to detect a disease, one affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and sores, closely resembling and often treated as scrofula; at another period producing the most violent pain in the limbs and bones, which is frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and deformed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

M. LA MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS, price 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box, are well known to be a certain and effectual remedy, for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, without continuing loss of time, or hindrance from business; they have effected many surprising cures, not only in recent gonorrhœa, and simple cases, but when inflammation and all other means have failed.

There is no situation in life so wretched, as when we are obliged to reveal our moral indiscretions to others, and the simosity and anxiety which so frequently haunt the minds of those who are suffering from Nervous and Constitutional Debility, arising from early and indiscriminate excesses, cannot be too earnestly deplored. For in these unhappy cases, when melancholy distaste, and incapacity for all pleasure, intense debility, both mental and physical, and all the enervating imbecilities of old age, are its general attendants, the utmost endeavour should be resorted to on the part of the sufferer to overcome this baneful destroyer of his health and happiness, in order to avoid the blank despair, and mortal misery, which invariably accompany these dreadful disabilities, when left to the powers of nature to restore, and which frequently hurries it to the grave, in the very flower of his youth. To all who are thus afflicted, M. La Mert, as a regularly educated member of the medical profession, with the utmost confidence, offers hope, energy, and perfect health; and from the peculiar nature of his practice, the most timid may feel encouragement in the opportunity thus afforded them.

M. LA MERT may be personally consulted Nine in the morning till Ten at night, and will give advice to persons taking the above, or any other of his preparations, without a fee. Attendance on Sundays from Nine till Two, where his Medicine may only be obtained, as a bookeller, druggist, or any other Medicine Vendor is supplied with them.

Country letters, post-paid, containing a remittance for Medicine, will be immediately answered.

The following letter has just been received, and by request of the writer is now published, but it must be observed that no case is published unless by the express consent of the party:—

“Anti-Consumptive Liniment,”

Prepared and sold by appointment, at Messrs. Graham and Co., 138, Holborn, near Farnham's Inn, London.

This valuable remedy, the discovery of a Physician of eminence, is celebrated for quickly curing and preventing Consumption, Asthma, recent Chronic and Hooping-Cough, Wheezing at the Chest, Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach, which it effects without producing tenderness or other inconveniences. It is perfectly safe, and is applied by gentle friction, and so extraordinary is its power in strengthening the Chest, &c., that all of delicate habits, or predisposed to Pulmonary diseases, should apply it without delay; as also all Vocalists, Public Speakers, &c., who necessarily have much exercise for the Lungs. With each bottle will be given the Essay lately published, on the new method of curing Dropy and Consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all Booksellers, or at Messrs. Graham and Co., above; and patients in the country corresponded with until cured, fee 10s. All letters post-paid.

PEOPLES MEDICAL ADVISER,

A FAMILIAR TREATISE on the means of preserving health and the domestic treatment of diseases, particularly adapted to the use of the industrious classes;

BY MATTHEW PLETCHEER,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Esq., Bury, Lancashire.

Published by A. Cobett, Leeds; and William Willis, Manchester; and sold by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, and by all Booksellers and News Agents.

FOR the Cure of Scrofula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Affection, Erysipelas and Pimples on the Face, and other parts of the Body, Swelling, or Ulcer, actions of the Neck, Sore Brests, and all disorders attended with painful swelling, or with horrid and irritating Excrements of the Skin, open Wounds and Sores, Consumption of the Lungs, &c., Diseases of the Joints or Glands, Lameness, Merid Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., Diseases, or where the condition has been injured, &c., Diseases, or diseases of any kind, Malaria, or other inferior treatment, and in all those cases in which Scars, &c., Tonics are of any avail, the following Pills have invariably proved far superior to any other.

“We have in our practice for many years, witnessed the unflinching powers of

C. S. CHEDDOR'S

FAMED HERBAL TONIC PILLS,

In all cutaneous and other diseases for which they are offered, and from their safety, certainty, and superiority over all other Medicines, we can confidently recommend them as the very best Tonic and purifier of the Blood ever made public.

“Signed by John Palmer, M.D., Walworth; Dr. Thompson, Dr. Brown, Dr. Darwall, of Birmingham; Dr. Bell, Dr. Browne, Esquire, M.R.C.S., and other eminent Physicians and Surgeons.”

Numerous Testimonials from persons cured may be seen at the Agents, and which accompany each Box.

Agents—Baines and Newson, Heaton, Book-street, Bridgegate; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Market-street; the Intelligencer Office, Leeds; Hargrave, Library, York; Whitaker, Sheffield; Hurst, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Brook, Huddersfield; Bowman, Shaw, Piccadilly, Manchester; Gorde & Co., Church-street, Liverpool; and Sold by all respectable Dealers in Patent Medicines in the Kingdom, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Wholesale by Hanny and Co., 63, Oxford-street, London.

Of whom may be obtained, price 4s. 6d. and 10s. b.

“ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE LINIMENT,”

Prepared and sold by appointment, at Messrs. Graham and Co., 138, Holborn, near Farnham's Inn, London.

This valuable remedy, the discovery of a Physician of eminence, is celebrated for quickly curing and preventing Consumption, Asthma, recent Chronic and Hooping-Cough, Wheezing at the Chest, Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach, which it effects without producing tenderness or other inconveniences. It is perfectly safe, and is applied by gentle friction, and so extraordinary is its power in strengthening the Chest, &c., that all of delicate habits, or predisposed to Pulmonary diseases, should apply it without delay; as also all Vocalists, Public Speakers, &c., who necessarily have much exercise for the Lungs. With each bottle will be given the Essay lately published, on the new method of curing Dropy and Consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all Booksellers, or at Messrs. Graham and Co., above; and patients in the country corresponded with until cured, fee 10s. All letters post-paid.

CURED WITHIN ONE WEEK!

Mr. WILKINSON SURGEON

M. R. C. S.,

MAY be consulted every THURSDAY, at No. 2, Vicia Lane, next to the Junction Inn, BRADFORD, from ten till six, and the remainder of the Week at his own House, 13, TRAFALGAR-STREET, LEEDS, from eight in the morning till six at night, and on Sundays till two. The most violent Gonorrhœa, if recently contracted, cured within a week, no charge made for Medicine, after the expiration of that period.

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a Certain Disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigor and freedom from injury, will establish his claims for support.

At this disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place; it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, once and still were I longer to withhold a case as remarkable, perhaps as any on record. Born in a polished circle of society, I was early sent to a most respectable public seminary, where, for some years, all went on with prosperity and happiness. Unforeseen, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, the pleasing allurement of which I was, with many others, used to resist. Years rolled away, and at last I was altered much. I informed my parents of my change, and at the age of seventeen, I was actually dying of decay, but certain decay. I did the truth even flash across my mind, until an accidental perusal of a Leeds newspaper, where I saw an address of yours, which made me fully sensible of my miserable situation. The horror of my disease increased every renewed day with the cause of misery, self-tortured, gnawing at my heart in my waking moments; in seeking rest, I only sought for a change of torments—the many hours of darkness seemed awful; those of sleep filled me with racing horrors indescribable. I longed far—day—day I was wearied, and I beheld the approach of night with abhorrence. Under these circumstances of mortal affliction, I journeyed upwards of nine miles to have a consultation with you. I need not say how soon you were aware of my appalling situation, or the anxiety you manifested in accomplishing my relief (a circumstance which will ever have a grateful claim on my memory), or of the confidence with which you spoke of my recovery.

You directed me a packet of your invaluable Medicine, and by persevering in following its directions, and with the blessing of Providence, a wonderful cure has been completely effected, and I am now in every sense of the word become a new man! I thank this season for your honour, and for the benefit of others whom, unfortunately, be placed in a situation of similar wretchedness. You may, chait my residence; but if asked for, you are at liberty to give it. Remaining, Sir, with every sentiment of regard, yours truly,

CHARLES NEWTON,

273, ALBION STREET, LEEDS,

AN Letters post Paid.

EMPLOYMENT.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SPLENDID SWISS AND SPANISH SUITS, CONSISTING OF FROCK COAT, WAIST-

COAT AND TROUSERS, FROM 14s. 6d. NEATLY BRAIDED.

BEAVERTEEN AND CORD DRESS FROM 5s. 6d.

SUPER CLOTH, HUSSAR SUITS OF JACKET, WAISTCOAT, AND TROUSERS OF ANY COLOUR, FROM 3s.

TAILORING, WOOLLEN BRAPERY, AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

B. JOSEPH,

LION HOUSE, TOP OF BRIGGATE, LEEDS;

ST. MARY'S GATE, MANCHESTER;

NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM;

LORD-STREET, LIVERPOOL;

WATER-STREET, BOSTON;

HIGH-STREET, COVENTRY;

MARKE-STREET, BURY ST. EDMUNDS;

PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE DEPOT, MINORIES, LONDON.

THE following are the advantages of purchasing at our Establishments:—FIRST.—The Certainty of not being overcharged, the Lowest Price being asked, and no Abatement made.

SECONDLY.—Any Article changed if not fully approved of, either as regards Cost, Quality, or Make.

THIRDLY.—A Choice from an Immense Stock, which for Variety, Quality, or Price cannot be Equalled in any one House in the Kingdom.

B. J. in again presenting himself to the notice of his Friends (the Public,) deems it needless to renew any former professions—his principle and method of doing Business are so well known, and so highly approved of, that he need only revert to the past as a pledge for the future. It is a maxim of old, that

that BUY CHEAP can SELL CHEAP, and on this principle the Proprietor sets his claim to preference.

Of the Priority of this Establishment there cannot be a doubt, as the returns of the last year have been many THOUSAND POUNDS more than any one year preceding it. How has it increased? It is from the Satisfaction that he has given his Customers by serving them with the best of Clothes, at the smallest rate of Profit that trade can be possibly carried on with.

TO LARGE FAMILIES, and those residing at a distance, this Establishment will be found of the utmost importance, not only covering all incidental Expenses, and realising a Saving from 30 to 40 per Cent, but likewise combining Economy with Elegance and Durability.

Families requiring MOURNING, no House in the Kingdom can equal. At all times READY MADE, from 200 to 300 Suits of Black, of all qualities; or Suits of Clothes made to Measure at Five Hours' Notice.

Gentlemen's Spanish, Opera, Walking, and Travelling Cloaks of every description kept Ready Made.

CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER IN THE FIRST STYLE OF FASHION.

The extensive and distinguished Patronage this Establishment has been honoured with, in making up Gentleman's Cloths in Order, on a BEADY MONEY System, has induced the Proprietor to spare no exertions nor expense to render his Stock replete with every Novelty, and in order to retain the precedence which this Establishment has attained for the ELEGANCE OF CUT, SUPERIORITY OF WORKMANSHIP, and in Lowness of Charges, he begs leave to state, that the Orders he may be favoured with will meet the most minute and strict Attention, in using every means in his power to make every Article a superior and unprejudiced Style.

None but experienced Workmen, of first-rate talent, are employed, or materials, but o. the best Description, used; the whole being placed under the superintendence of Cutters of the first celebrity, from the most fashionable House of the West End of London, on which the utmost reliance can be placed, rendering almost nugatory any chance of not realising those expectations which any former Patron of this Establishment must, in order to remove the remotest possibility of its occurring otherwise, he begs leave to state that

NO GARMENT NEED BE TAKEN WHEN MADE IF NOT FULLY APPROVED OF.

NO ABATEMENT MADE.

Every Article will be offered to one and all at the Lowest Price—in no instance will it be deviated from; but they may rely upon receiving every attention and civility in his power, in being his primary consideration to give universal satisfaction, and retain their valuable custom.

The following is a brief sketch of Prices:—

Splendid Swiss and Spanish Dresses, neatly Braided, consisting of S. D.

Frock Coat, Waistcoat, and Trousers. 14 6

Super Cloth Hues Suit of Jacket, Waistcoat, and Trouser of 21 0

any Colour, from 5 6

Beaversteen and Cord Dresses, from 5 6

Medium Quality. Medium Quality. West of England wool dyed.

£. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d.

A complete Suit of Black (Men's Size) 2 0 0 2 10 6 3 3 0 3 15 0

Suit of Saxy Dito Green or Brown 2 8 0 2 15 0

£. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d.

Capital Black or Brown Lapel Coats from 0 4 9

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Men's Quilting Waistcoats (a choice from 0 11 6

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Fashionable Valencia ditto, from 0 4 6 5 0 6

Imitation Cloth ditto 0 5 0 6

MOLESKIN AND FUSTIAN CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 25 PER CENT. BELOW ANY OTHER HOUSE.

SEVERAL HUNDRED WAISTCOATS, of last Year's Patterns, AT HALF PRICE.

Boys' and Youth's Waistcoats, from 1s. 10d.

MACINTOSH WATERPROOF CLOAKS, COATS, CAPES, &c. 15 PER CENT. UNDER THE REGULAR PRICES.

No Business done on Saturdays until Seven o'Clock in the Evening—Will remain Open until Twelve.

IN CASES OF SECRECY CONSULT THE TREATISE

On every Stage and Symptom of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published by

MESSRS. PERRY AND CO., SURGEONS,

Great Charles Street, Birmingham; 23, Slater Street, Liverpool; and 2, Dale Street, Manchester; and gives gratis with each Box of

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

VERY EXTENSIVE tract of meadow land on the banks of the Severn and Avon, in the neighbourhood of Tewkesbury, was last week completely inundated, to the depth of many feet.

ON SUNDAY LAST, the Collect for fair weather, and that appointed to be used in times of war and tumult, were read in several churches at Birmingham.

The Quebec Gazette informs its readers that it is Mr. Papineau's intention to remain in France, and that he has given a power-of-attorney to sell his property at Montreal.

THE CHARTISTS AT BRIGHTON, in accordance with a resolution to abstain from the use of all execrable articles, have commenced drinking herb tea, and smoking her tobacco.

THE FIRST POWER-LOOM for broad cloth weaving that has ever been introduced into Ireland, has been lately erected at Milltown Factory, by Mr. Moore.

CHARLESTOWN.—A public meeting was held at this place on Monday evening last, called by Mr. Thomas Cliff, who resides there, and who has lately returned from London, having visited the House of Commons and the Queen's Stables.

A VORACIOUS DUCK.—Sometime ago, Mr. John Auburn, of Lipwood Well, near Haydonbridge, lost a gold seal from his watch chain. The identical seal was last week found deposited in the stomach of a duck which had been tempest to swallow the glittering prize.—*Tyne Mercury.*

INFANTICIDE.—Three persons on Sunday last, when strolling on the West Common, discovered an infant lying on the Witham bank, wrapped up in a piece of linen cloth. The child was removed to the Horse and Jockey public-house, where Mr. Hitchins held an inquest on Monday. Suspicion attaching to a woman named Kinsley, who was known to have been pregnant, she was examined, and confessed to having been recently delivered prematurely. The birth, which had been privately deposited in St. Mary's church-yard by the parish clerk, was disinterred. Messrs. Hewson and Brock, surgeons, having made a post mortem examination and tried the usual tests, were of opinion that it was born alive, and pointed out several wounds which had been inflicted whilst the child was living.—*Verdict, "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."*—*Lincoln Mercury.*

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A most melancholy and distressing accident occurred at the Sutting Mills, in this town, on Friday morning last, when two men, named John and William Astle (brothers) in the employ of Messrs. Evans and Co., unfortunately lost their lives. It appears that John was in the large wheel for the purpose of making some repairs, when the iron bar used to prevent it turning round, suddenly broke, and William, in endeavouring to rescue his brother, was drawn in, and they were both instantly killed. An inquest was held on the bodies before B. T. Bulby, Esq., coroner, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

We regret to say that one of them has left a wife and family, and the other aaged mother who looked to him for support. On the same day, an inquest was held before the same coroner, on the body of William Wardie, a child who was drowned in the culvert on the Nottingham road. Verdict accordingly.—*Derby Reporter.*

CHARTIST "PROTECTIONS."—Some unprincipled scoundrels are now travelling round the country and obtaining money from the timid and ignorant by selling them what they call "protections." These are neither more nor less than cards on which some heraldry is printed, and when as they affirm, will protect them from harm in case of any rising among the Chartists. The vendors of these cards subject themselves to the penalties of the law, which, in such cases, are severe, while the purchasers are extremely culpable in giving countenance to such rascally proceedings.—*Durham Advertiser.*

BURGLARY.—On Sunday evening the premises of Messrs. Baker and Son, 407, High-street, Cirencester, were broken into and robbed of a parcel containing in cash nineteen sovereigns and some silver, and a quantity of jewellery, including a pearl brooch, bearing the name of Stephen Poyntz Esq., deceased, a pair of brilliant ear-rings a brilliant locket, a brilliant ring, two Mantez rings, and various other rings, brooches, &c. A reward of £25 has been offered for discovery of the robbers.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Most satisfactory letters have been received from Adelaide, in this colony, from Colonel George Wyndham's agent, (Mr. Mitchell, late of Haslemere,) stating that a purchase of land has been made on which there is plenty of oak timber, and that the country abounds in good stone for building. The soil is also reported favourable for the production of corn, barley, potatoes, apples, &c., and for the culture of the vine, and there is an abundance of strong bark well adapted for fences. The wages quoted from Mr. Mitchell are as follows:—Carpenter and joiners, 10s. to 12s. per day; shepherd, 25s. per week, with rations; common labourers, 5s. per day. Butcher appears to be the most expensive article in the colony, being quoted at 3s. per lb.; meat, 1s. per lb. It appears that there is an excellent opening in the colony for good shepherds, who would be sent out free of expense.—*Smaller Express.*

DISTRESSING SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GENTLEMAN.—Between ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, the family of Henry Oveine, Esq., a gentleman residing at No. 21, Mary-street, Merton-place, Hampstead-road, was thrown into a state of the deepest affliction by the discovery that Mr. Henry Oveine, jun., the eldest son, had terminated his existence by hanging himself. It appears that the deceased, who was in the 21st year of his age, was missing for several hours in the evening, but no particular notice was taken of it. About half-past ten o'clock, one of the domestics entered his sleeping apartment, when he discovered the young gentleman hanging from the foot of his bedstead by a silk handkerchief, twisted round his neck in a curious manner, and tied in several knots, to prevent it slipping. A surgeon was promptly in attendance, but found that vitality had been extinct for between three and four hours; no alteration in the conduct or appearance of the deceased had been noticed. The cause which has induced the dreadful act is at present inexplicable.

FELONY BY A CASHIER.—On Monday morning last, J. B. Gardner, cashier to the Birmingham Canal Navigations Company, absconded with a considerable amount of property, and is supposed to have made for one of the exports. The proprietors have offered £100 for his apprehension. He is described as about 35 years of age, five feet seven inches high, light complexion, rather red nose, and prominent grey or bluish eyes. He usually dressed in a green frock coat, and darkish pantaloons, is rather gentlemanly in appearance, and much addicted to taking snuff.

IN THE COURSE OF AN INQUEST held before Mr. Wakley, on the names of the jury being called over, it was discovered that one of them was totally blind, and when Mr. Bell, the coroner's clerk, remonstrated with Tiffins, the summoning officer of the district, for making such a selection, the latter replied, that the coroner had ordered him to pay no respect to persons, but summon the ratepayers indiscriminately, in accordance with that order, he had summoned the gentleman in question, without reference to his being blind; and, added he, "I see no reason why a blind man should not be enabled to bear evidence as well as his brother jurors who have their eyesight." The coroner said, the logic of the beadle was very good so far as it went, but he should recollect that the oath of a juror expressed in language not to be misunderstood, "of whose body you shall have the view." The summoning officer immediately had his eyes opened by this quotation, and another juror was installed in the place of the blind one.

THE TOURNAMENT.—We understand that upwards of 600 of the leading nobility have accepted invitations to be present at the chivalric *feire* at Exmouth Castle. The company being so numerous, the Earl of Egmont has caused two spacious marques, each upwards of 250 feet long and 50 wide, to be erected, one for the banquet, and the other for the ball or revels. For each of these splendid temporary saloons, several costly ornate chandeliers have been designed and manufactured after the antique but admired style of Francis I, by Mr. Phillips, of Regent-street. In the grand saloon of the castle great preparations are being made to render it in every respect gorgeously elegant. In that apartment a large chandelier of considerable value is to be suspended from the richly decorated roof, also furnished by the above firm. The applications for seats have, up to yesterday, been particularly numerous.

IMPROVED VALUE OF LAND.—An estate near Canterbury, of 212 acres, let at £333 a year, and subject to tithe, was recently sold for 11,100 guineas, which is thirty-five years' purchase.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Mr. Richard Sheridan, of Westport, in the county Mayo, walked lately from that place to Louisburgh, and back again, in all twenty Irish miles, in two hours and thirteen minutes! This is afeat unprecedented in pedestrianism.

THE CHARTISTS OF THIS TOWN have, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting some time since, commenced a total abstinence from all execrable liquors. In lies thereof they have taken to drinking milk and herb tea, and smoking tobacco.—*Cheltenham Free Press.*

RADICALISM AT HALIFAX.—The Radical Association of this town have engaged the large room in Jail Lane, lately occupied by the Socialists, for the purpose of holding their meetings free from any control or denial from any one, and to be appropriated to the use of the association at any time, as circumstances may require. It is also in contemplation to make a public news-room of it, accessible at all times, on the payment of small charges, for the use of the papers, and other et ceteras, and in which the news of the day is to be publicly read every evening.—On Saturday evening the Association held their first meeting in it, and the following sums were received for the Chartists' Defence Fund:—Holmfirth Mill, 15s. 0d.; Myrtleton Friends, 1s. 3d.

LECTURE AT HUTTON RUDBY.—Mr. Miles Brown, of the Durham County Charter Association, Darlington district, delivered an excellent lecture explanatory of the principles of right contained in the People's Charter. Mr. Brown is a forcible and impressive speaker, and was listened to with deep interest by an audience who manifested the most enthusiastic concurrence in his opinions. A similar meeting had been held at Hunsworth, on Saturday last, when Mr. Brown addressed an attentive audience.

THE BLACKBURN CHARTISTS AT CHURCH.—We were unable in our last to give the letter of a correspondent, informing us that the Chartists of Blackburn, in accordance with what seems to have become a laudable usage, recently presented themselves at church, in numbers amply sufficient to wedge every pew, seat, bench, and aisle." The bells were rung previous to the commencement of service, as usual; but the Chartists did not forget the time on that account. The sermon was preached by the Vicar, from James, chap. 5, v. xvi., "Go now, ye rich men, howl and weep." Ms.

LEAMINGTON.—A meeting of Chartists took place on Wednesday evening in the grounds adjoining the Birmingham Tavern. Although no previous notice of the meeting had been given, in a very short time there was a large assembly congregated for the purpose of hearing the statements that would be made relative to the trials which had just terminated at Warwick. Dr. Taylor addressed the meeting at some length. He said he had it from the best authority that there were policemen in disguise sent down as spies. Dr. Taylor then alluded to his having been a day discharged from prison without any evidence having been offered against him, and he was determined not to lose a single hour in agitating for the cause in the advocacy of which he had passed his life. Englishmen had many blessings to be thankful for, which Scotchmen were without. They had London policemen—they had bishops—they had Poor Laws—and they had a Property Qualification for Members of Parliament. But his countrymen did not envy them the enjoyment of these blessings. They rather wondered that Englishmen were such fools and slaves as to submit to these things. This, however, he could assure Lord John Russell, although his spires were present, that before Scotland would submit to such a state of things, the land from north to south would be a smoking ruin—ever field a field of battle, and every valley watered with blood. (Cheering.) Mr. Denison concurred in the conduct of the Government with great reverence, in instituting the present prosecutions, which he described as the basest and most despicable that had ever been exhibited by any Government in this country. He then proceeded to admonish in very strong terms upon the conduct of the metropolitan police, both at Birmingham, and in their evidence at the trials at Warwick. They had been instrumental in swaying the destinies of England. They had been instrumental in putting down the best authority that there was in the country. 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THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

AGREEMENT OF OPINION.

In the course and discharge of our own duty as public monitors, we pay little deference to the opinions or examples of any when contrary to our own convictions of right; we pin our faith to the sieve of no man or set of men. But we are nevertheless always glad to find honestly and fearlessly-expressed sentiments borne out by the corresponding sentiments of honest, bold, and good men. For this reason we have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the following spirited article from the *Western Vindicator*, a talented paper, edited, we believe, by VINCENT!—

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

Proprietary.—The time for *falling in* is past; and it is now the duty of every man, woman, and child to reflect, in secret, upon the power possessed by the people to carry out the principles of Democratic Government; the time has come for deeply reflecting on the power possessed by the masses to carry out the recommendations of the Convention; the time has come when, by a bold and energetic display on the part of the people, the power of the monarchy may be destroyed for ever. The people are to carry out the *MANIFESTO* of the Convention, to carry out *it is vain to make empty professions; it is vain to threaten; or 'taketh the people must DO*. The Convention has suggested a **NATIONAL STRIKE**, to commence on the 12th August; but unless the people prove, by their general conduct, to carry out the **ORDERS** of the CONVENTION, that strike must fail. Before mentioning the "Sacred Month," let us ask the following questions:—

ARE ALL THE CHARTISTS ORGANIZED?

DO ALL THE CHARTISTS ABSTAIN FROM THE USE OF EXCISEABLE ARTICLES?

HAVE ALL THE CHARTISTS WITHDRAWN THEIR MONEY FROM THE SAVINGS BANKS?

HAVE THE CHARTISTS CONVERTED ALL THEIR PAPER MONEY INTO GOLD?

"These questions must be answered honestly by the people; hence the practicability of the "Sacred Month" depends, in a great measure, upon the answer. We are in favour of the "Sacred Month," if the people are "ready." The Convention has nobly discharged its duty to the people; it has expressed its readiness to place itself at the head of the people, and at the post of danger; therefore it is now the duty of the people to the Convention that *they are prepared to make* the *same sacrifice* as the *Chartists*—the *same cause* of their determination to make the *greater one*. Prove yourselves, people! The man who is now degraded enough to be a drunkard must become sober'd; otherwise he will be a broken reed in the hour of necessity. The man who will not throw down his pipe, and sip his taxed milk and water, gives but poor evidence of his sincerity as a Chartist. We must it is now in existence of putting down the *Northern Star*. Let *Parliament* accomplish that "duty" whenever it pleases. We defy its power. The spirit of liberty goes forth, and, like the dove let loose the third time from the ark, it will return no more to its prison house. If the *Northern Star* were ruined by prosecutions, and its conductors imolated to the madness of political revenge tomorrow, from its ruins would spring up an organ, or mayhap a hundred, more talented, more powerful, and more annoying to the harpies than the one they had succeeded in destroying. There is one sentence in BULLER's speech worth all the rest, which is that the Democratic press, of which the head and front is the *Northern Star*, does not now depend on the talent or popularity of any particular writer. It is the legitimate offspring of the working classes, who, knowing their own wants, feeling their own burdens, and being aware of the grievances under which they labour, minister support only to that press which maintains their cause. Their cause is the cause of righteousness—the cause of God. That cause we have ever yet maintained with such power as we possess, and with a zeal equal to that of any who lose no sight of prudence. Hence the secret of the success which has crowned our enterprise—which has made the establishment of the *Northern Star* an epoch in the history of newspaper literature. "The battle is not to the swift; nor the race to the strong." 'Tis not because of any peculiar advantages either of talent or circumstances to which we can lay claim individually, that we owe the unequalled political influence of our paper; it is simply because we have faithfully "held up the mirror to the times," and given utterance to the truth. We have not sought the advancement of either personal or party interest; but we have laboured for the downfall of tyranny, the uprooting of injustice, and the establishment of right. Pursuing this, we have met with the reward which we had a right to look for—the reward which, if snatched from us, by the hand of public injudice, and legal robbery, to-morrow, will be awarded in still further tale to some new adventurer who shall dare, despite of villainy, to speak the truth.

—People—Cease to talk, act, BECOME SOBER—do all in your power to band yourselves indissolubly together; think deeply about the "SACRED MONTH." If you resolve to adopt it, TELL THE CONVENTION. If it does not let it alone, it will free you for ever. "What about it?" The power is in your hands—*use it*! **DESPOTISM TREMbles! PEOPLE STRIKE THE MORAL BLOW!**"

This nervous and well-written article reiterates the sentiments we have again and again expressed on the same subjects. Unless the people do show themselves able and willing to perform the lesser 'a'it, it is madness to talk about the greater.

STAMP RETURN:

A return has been published of the number of Stamps furnished to the several Newspapers within the months of April, May, and June. We have selected from the List the most extensively circulated of the London Daily and Weekly Press, and the Leeds Papers, as affording to our readers an opportunity of ascertaining with certainty the exact position in which their favour and the force of honest political consistency has placed the people's paper, the *Northern Star*.

DAILY PAPERS.—
Stamp furnished in the month of Average.
The Times 1,960,000 6,751
Morning Chronicle 531,000 6,751
Morning Herald 450,000 5,333
The Sun 321,000 4,113
The Standard 263,000 3,259
Morning Post 153,000 2,259
The Globe 251,000 3,000

WEEKLY PAPERS.—
Stamp furnished in the month of Average.
Weekly Dispatch 50,000 50,000
Northern Star 547,000 42,077
Weekly Chronicle 282,000 21,789
Leeds Mercury 125,000 3,583
Leeds Intelligencer 24,000 1,546
Leeds Times 24,000 1,546

From the above table, it will be seen that the *Northern Star* not only maintains its position at the head of the Provincial Press, but that, with one single exception, it is the leading organ of the empire. It issues a greater number at each period of publication than all the above Daily Papers put together. Its respective issues are nearly seven-fold greater than those of the *Morning Chronicle*, and more than fourteen-fold greater than those of the *Globe*, the two official organs of the Government!

Its circulation greatly exceeds the whole circulation of any Daily Paper besides *The Times*. Among Weekly Papers, it is second only to the *Weekly Dispatch*. It has nearly double the circulation of the *Weekly Chronicle*, and considerably more than four times that of the *Leeds Mercury*. It circulates about thirteen times the number of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, and almost three-and-twenty times the amount of the *Leeds Times*.

This is a position which may well make the *Northern Star* an object of fear and trembling to all the enemies of righteousness.

To him who looks attentively at this position, attained in an incredibly short period, and steadily kept up, without any artifice or sacrifice, by the boldest and most Democratic paper ever known in this country, it will be no matter of surprise that a Cabinet Minister should be required, as a portion of his official duty, to read the *Northern Star* carefully through every week, and report its content to his colleagues; nor that the minions of Government, acting no doubt in accordance with the cue which had given them, should point out so obviously powerful an enemy to the whole race of *evil-doers* as a fit object on which to concentrate their powers of annihilating wrath—an object whose destruction would be cheaply purchased at any cost—even though new laws should require to be enacted for the purpose. The power of the *Northern Star* to concentrate and give effect to the opinions of the masses—to assert their rights, and to deal with the oppressor is the grand secret of the *Liberal* speech of Mr. CHARLES BULLER a few nights ago in the House of Commons.

He agreed with Mr. BUNN, that *Parliament* would *allow* Mr. BULLER to speak, but *not* to *allow* *Parliament* to do so. He saw the value of the *Chartists*, and he apprehended no lasting mischievous from a movement as ill-directed and ill-conducted as that which he had witnessed. The *Chartists*, he did apprehend from the cause of *Charlton*, which seemed to him permanent, and to be inherent in the altered state of society, and character of the English people. They must not share their fate, and be scattered, for otherwise discredited, and far otherwise capable of manifesting that discontent, and previous Government have ever had to cope with. They were now bound to face with the first generalised working classes of England, on whom education had begun to tell pretty generally. The first effects of this change might be observed in the rise of a press, and to support it by the working classes. Cobden, in his speech, has done a great service, and deserves wreathless pamphlets, which had a large, but temporary circulation and effect. But now, there is established an independent press, containing the most diversified of general news, and the most diversified of political news, of every description from one end of the island to the other. This is a press, not occasional, but permanent—not dependent on the popularity of a particular writer, or the popularity of a particular cause, but on the popularity of the body of men, gives its product practical circulation, but on the superior appetites of particular kinds of press, and on the general appetite of news. This is the largest, and, with one or two exceptions, the most liberal press in the country.

In this press, those advocating three doctrines, in the consciousness of their doctineness to the spirit of an age, and in the suffering of the masses, is the personal source of *Chartism*.

Now there is no difficulty in seeing that the drift of this portion of Mr. BULLER's speech is intended, under pretence of directing attention to "the altered state and condition of Society," to point out the *Northern Star* as game that must be run down at all hazards.

The good will of Government to break it up again, the slightest pretence that could be laid hold of has been as amply manifested as could be wished in the two previous Government prosecutions which in the persons of its proprietor and publisher it has already endured. The truth is they are "dead beat,"—their limbs tremble and their mouths water with anxiety and vexation, and they know not how to accomplish the object of their desire. Many are the devices of the law—usurpations as are Whig functionaries in its construction and application, and rampant as they evidently are to "hug us in the close embrace" of power and successful villainy, we smile at their ingenuity and deride their impotence.

Hence the concerted hint of their sub-subaltern, that "Parliament would have done but a small part of its duty," until it had provided the means not now in existence of putting down the *Northern Star*. Let *Parliament* accomplish that "duty" whenever it pleases. We defy its power. The spirit of liberty goes forth, and, like the dove let loose the third time from the ark, it will return no more to its prison house. If the *Northern Star* were ruined by prosecutions, and its conductors imolated to the madness of political revenge tomorrow, from its ruins would spring up an organ, or mayhap a hundred, more talented, more powerful, and more annoying to the harpies than the one they had succeeded in destroying. There is one sentence in BULLER's speech worth all the rest, which is that the Democratic press, of which the head and front is the *Northern Star*, does not now depend on the talent or popularity of any particular writer. It is the legitimate offspring of the working classes, who, knowing their own wants, feeling their own burdens, and being aware of the grievances under which they labour, minister support only to that press which maintains their cause. Their cause is the cause of righteousness—the cause of God. That cause we have ever yet maintained with such power as we possess, and with a zeal equal to that of any who lose no sight of prudence. Hence the secret of the success which has crowned our enterprise—which has made the establishment of the *Northern Star* an epoch in the history of newspaper literature. "The battle is not to the swift; nor the race to the strong." 'Tis not because of any peculiar advantages either of talent or circumstances to which we can lay claim individually, that we owe the unequalled political influence of our paper; it is simply because we have faithfully "held up the mirror to the times," and given utterance to the truth. We have not sought the advancement of either personal or party interest; but we have laboured for the downfall of tyranny, the uprooting of injustice, and the establishment of right. Pursuing this, we have met with the reward which we had a right to look for—the reward which, if snatched from us, by the hand of public injudice, and legal robbery, to-morrow, will be awarded in still further tale to some new adventurer who shall dare, despite of villainy, to speak the truth.

Let not, then, either Government or Parliament, or both, reckon on the issue of putting down the *Northern Star*. We see the drawn dagger in their hand, but we defy its point. To them and their supporters of both factions, who persist in denying to the people the redress of their wrongs and restoration of their rights, we owe nothing but that which, by God's help, we will pay, to the full extent of our ability, an hostility which shall never cease but with our lives, or with the destruction of the system which has enabled them to become the villains that they are. To the people, by whom we have been placed in the propitious position which we occupy, we owe just as much as they owe us, and no more. We have done our duty in the assertion of their rights—they have done their duty in giving effect to that assertion. By God's help, and theirs, we shall go forward—till oppression shall yet learn to hide its head for shame, and the glorious sun of freedom shall warm and animate, enliven and illuminate, the whole land.

THE DEVIL GOVERNMENT.

"The worst we know of the Devil is that he first prompts to crime, and then betrays to p-nishm't." This observation was applied, by an excellent writer, to a character which condescended to itself no small amount of baseness. Strong, however, as the expression is, it is inadequate fully to portray the baseness of the wretched by whom the more thoughtless and inconsiderate among the suffering people are goaded to distraction, and bludgeoned into crime; and who then, with truly Devil-like atrocity, not merely betray to punishment, but themselves inflict the punishment upon their hapless victims; gloating with hideous satisfaction upon their murderous pastime. Such is precisely the position in which we contemplate them at present in reference to the three unfortunate men left for execution at Warwick, for the crime of suffering themselves to be made the dupes of a malignant and blood-thirsty faction, who hope, by the pouring out of their blood, and that of a few other like simple innocents, to quench the mighty fire, which, flaming through the land, threatens the stubble of oppression and injustice with irretrievable destruction.

All reflection upon the subject, and every incident which has since transpired, confirms us more strongly in the conviction, which at the time forced itself upon us, that the riots and fires of Birmingham were no accidental outbreak, but a deliberately concocted conspiracy against the people, planned and executed for the purpose of making a pretext on which to call into exercise brute force and shameless villainy under the sacred garb and colouring of legal and constitutional procedure. The villains knew that the Charter, which is the day-star of hope to the millions, would be the death-star of their multifarious modes of plunder. The struggle, which was to be for life, and hence the Charter and its supporters were relentlessly doomed to immolation, even though blood, and that too of the innocent, should deluge the whole country.

The plot has so far succeeded as that three unfortunate are within their toils; and the merciless Whig press is exulting over the approaching execution as if it were a thing for which the bells of the several churches should be set ringing, and the thanks of the congregations inside officially offered by the priests. And why this rejoicing at the thought of three fellow-mortals being prematurely hurried out of time? Because we are told that the whining hypocrites "trust that their awful fate will be a warning to others." So says the villainous fool who has been stupid enough to perpetuate an article upon the subject in the *Liverpool Times* of the current week; in one sentence of which the men are described as "unstained by crime," and another sentence of which says, "the execution of these unfortunate and guilty men will, we trust, act as a warning." The scoundrel goes on to say:—

"Their death lies at the door of the National Convention, by which body they have been turned to destruction, and the much misery and suffering of the degrees of their age, unstained by sin, and might in all probability have passed long and useful lives, had it not been for the ingratitude of the villains who gave them on to outrage, and then abandoned them to destruction."

Now what proof does this villain adduce of the grave crime of murder which he here charges upon the Convention? What evidence does he offer to substantiate this horrible accusation? Not one jot. Like his whole tribe of brother rascals, he contents himself with asseverating what he knows to be a lie, in the hope that he may cause "more murder yet to follow after this." This has been the conduct of the whole press, both Whig and Tory, during the whole period that has elapsed since these villainous riots were effected. The rioters have never been otherwise spoken of

as *Chartists*; when it was known to all the world that the *Chartists* had no more to do with the riots than had the man in the moon, and that the only part taken by them, in the disturbances of Birmingham, was the exerting of themselves to the utmost to still the outrages which the magistrates and the infamous middle class faction had begun. Not a particle of evidence, direct or by induction, has any one of them adduced to show that the Convention as a body, or any of its members individually, or any *Chartist* whatever, took any part in the riots of the 14th of July; and yet the wretched scamp who writes the *Liverpool Times* charges the outrages, for which these men are unjustly condemned, to suffer, upon the Convention! We say unjustly condemned to suffer, because it is as clear a maxim of British law as it is an axiom of common honesty that man ought not to be accused of one crime in order to being punished for another; much less ought any man to be punished, not for his own crimes specifically, but for those of others, or for others should become guilty. Yet this is the ground upon which the execution of these men is justified by the press. It is necessary forsooth that warning should be given! Whom would the wretches warn by this legal murder? the *Chartists*? They need no such warning, for they had nothing to do with the offence into which these unfortunate men were decoyed; nor with the horrible treachery by which they are sacrificed. Would they warn the victims of their own infernal villainy? If sincere, why not render the warning unnecessary? Why not cease to practice on the unwary and to lead innocent men to death? Would they warn the working classes generally? The working classes laugh at their simplicity. They have no desire for the destruction of property, property which they themselves have brought into existence. They will never lift the torch, in defence or despair, unless driven to it by the insanity of the executive, exhibited in a succession of such "warnings" as this threatened execution and the circumstances out of which it arose. So far as the warning is concerned, no practically useful purpose could be accomplished thereby: if that, therefore, be the object for which the men were condemned, they were not merely unjustly but foolishly condemned.

But they were unjustly condemned, because they had no fair chance nor opportunity of defence afforded them. They were committed not for a felony but for misdemeanour, and had no idea of the nature of the charge to be brought against them until the moment of their appearance in the dock. The prosecution, of course, knew the course of proceeding they intended to adopt, but they gave no intimation of that course to their victims; they were allowed to solace themselves with the idea that should the worse come to the worst, being charged with a misdemeanour, a few months' imprisonment was all they had to look to. This was, of course, calculated to make them and their friends more remiss in preparing for their defence than they might have been, had they been aware that their lives were aimed at.

Gracious Heavens! how noble a triumph did a powerful Government achieve! how gratifying must it have been to the ingenuity and legal tact of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to have witnessed the amazement and the horror of the simple, uneducated, and very poor men at finding themselves standing with a halter round their necks and unable, from the address with which they had been surrounded by the murderous tools to make even that small effort for escape which the officers of justice might have afforded, and with which the humanity of the country would doubtless have provided them, had not the assasin-like caution of the fell prosecutors concealed their purpose until the fatal spring was made! Poor, they had no means of defending themselves; the charge against them being trivial compared with many who had been defied by the public, their case had been partially overlooked; abundance of witnesses were in readiness to prove their innocence, but being of their own order, they were all too poor to lose their expenses and their time, while the prisoners were too poor to pay the expenses. Yet these were the circumstances under which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL of a mighty Government thought proper to astonish these poor men, in a moment, with the information that the charge of misdemeanour was transmuted into a charge of capital felony; that they were instantly to answer for their lives to the allegations of witnesses with whose depositions they were unacquainted.

Having been committed within the period of twenty days from the assize, they had a right to traverse, that is, to postpone their trials till another year, when it might be expected that the excitement of public feeling would have, in some measure, subsided, so as to afford a better hope of their being tried by a dispassionate and clear-headed Jury, the poor men seen to have been ignorant of this, to them, favourable circumstance; they had no counsel to advise with; and, for anything that appears from our report, the "liberal" ATTORNEY-GENERAL put them on their trial, the Judge permitting him to do so, without informing them of the privilege to which they were entitled. They were convicted on evidence upon which they had been goaded into crime, and the merciless Whig gibbet was erected without putting forth its energies to despoil it of its trappings. The men must be saved, if human power and energy can save them. We are sorry to see much disposition to put trust in the Whig *Imitator*. There seems to be a general opinion that the Government will of itself mitigate the sentence. Let not our friends believe it. It will be the first time that a Whig Government ever spared its own victims. Let them remember the Whig riots and the fires at Bristol, the executions for which were not expected, yet they came. And these will come unless prevented by the people. But how to prevent them? Do we recommend, as some are mad enough to do, physical violence for that purpose? Would we have the gaol fired and the prisoners rescued—the law defied and society disorganized? Certainly not; for that would merely give the way for the repetition of like scenes upon a larger scale.

We would have the people act boldly, energetically, but peaceably and constitutionally. Let them address the Queen. Let memorials, couched in the strongest and most respectful language, be poured upon her from all parts of the country. Let all the circumstances of the case; the poverty of the men, and their consequent inability to rebut the legal talents, cunning, and subtlety, employed against them; their being committed for the minor offence and tried for the major one; and, above all, their innocence, be attested by the witnesses who could have proved it at the trial if permitted;—let all these be laid respectfully before her Majesty, in memorials signed by hundreds of thousands from all parts of the

country, and let the Ministry, if they dare, oppose their *dictum* to the influence of these memorials. The responsibility will rest with them, and a fearful responsibility will it be; for if they do but once succeed in convincing the incredulous people of this whole country that the reign of terror has indeed begun; that there is indeed no security—no protection—for labour, liberty, or life, they will certainly find that this insecurity tends not to enhance the security of property, and that their experimental precedents upon a small scale may be followed in most fearful earnest.

The Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* confirms the statement.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT SAYS—It is strange, that out of these eighteen witnesses on behalf of the prisoners, not one tendered his evidence at the trial at Warwick. The strangeness vanishes at once when it is known that three of the witnesses for HOWELL, two of them brothers, were actually in Warwick at the beginning of the Assizes, but that being poor men, without the means of subsistence in a strange place, and he having no means of sustenance, they were compelled, by sheer poverty, on his trial bring postponed for two or three days, to leave him to his fate. ROBERTS obviated this surprise by telling the Court, —

"Where Justice, not named with Mercy" ever should provide, that he had plenty of witnesses but was too poor to bring them. A Court of savages would have been moved with pity at such a declaration, nor do we believe it could have been made vainly to any but an English Whig Tribunal bent upon wresting incidental matters to the furtherance of political ends.

(Continued from our sixth page.)

parlour, and a number of papers in his house. I found this paper (marked P.) in a small box in Thompson's front parlour, after his departure. I took it first, and correspondence with other parties. I brought him with me to Stockport, and he has been admitted to Chester to take his trial at the assizes on a charge of conspiracy, and of possessing and dispersing of arms for illegal purposes. The three books produced (marked Q. R. S.) are those I found.—[They were account books.]

Richard Green, head lock-up keeper in the Manchester borough police—I have seen the prisoner Livsey write. This is his handwriting.—(Mr. Copock read the following letter:—)

The superscription of this letter (marked P.) was: "Mr. George Thompson, Esq., Whittall-street, Birmingham;" and its contents were to the following effect:—

"Manchester, July 23.—8.16.—Sir, according to your direction, have sent the case as empty, which I doubt not has reached you. I think this high a price, according to the others; but be it so. I have sent the full amount, £7.14. for the musk. 15s. for the fowling pieces, £.1. for the machet, £.6d. for carriage, and 4s. 6d. for the stocking of my gun, which will make all right. You will please to send some fuses and pistols. I have a great demand for fuses, so if you can send some. I could like about four fowling pieces. You may send a few of those matchets they are the sort I usually do not buy in town. I have many want supplies, but most of them fuses and pistols. Those halberts are for sale, I would take one dozen or two as a trial. Do not forget the broken part of a lock, which I sent last time. Please to send as quick as you possibly can. My pieces established, and they haunt me by dozens, and I have nothing to sell. I sold the last on Sunday. Send a few moulds, a few matchets, and if it meets, a few of those halberts.

Waiting yours

I remain respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN LIVSEY,

43, Hanover-street, Shudehill.

P. S.—Do not fail as I have promised by Friday to have them."

Richard Bewick, head constable of the borough police—I had a warrant to apprehend and search this prisoner's house, which I put in execution on Friday the 23rd. At about four in the afternoon, the prisoner, Mr. Thompson, No. 44, J. Ray-street, Shudehill, and I broke the door open, and I seized in the prisoner's cellar two fowling pieces (maker's name: "Thompson"), two steel bows, a battle axe, a bayonet, a sword, six bullets, a box of percussion caps, and a flask of gunpowder, containing about 1lb. in weight, and a ramrod for a gun. While I was searching his wife, and I took her to the borough police office; and about three-quarters of an hour afterwards, the prisoner, who had been absent, returned, and I told him I had been looking for him, and I was glad to see him there. He said he wished his information to be entered, and these articles (which were lying before him) had been stolen away. I asked him what account he had to give of them. He stated he was an agent, and authorized by Mr. Thompson, of Birmingham, to dispose of these fowling pieces and bullet-moulds for sale, and the other articles for his own protection. I asked if he had any other articles, and he took from his pocket a paper, which produced (marked T. and U.).

U. is an order from the Grand Junction Railway Company for a case of guns directed to Mr. John Livsey, dated Manchester, 23 July, and the other is directed to Mr. Thompson, Birmingham, and is for two boxes.

Mr. Copock said, that the prisoner having admitted that the things came from Thompson, that would shorten this case considerably, and he would not go into any other evidence.

The prisoner declined to ask any questions of any of the witnesses.

Mr. Copock applied for his committal on two grounds, first that of conspiracy, and the other for the possession of arms-licley.

Mr. Foster—You have heard what has been stated, prisoner; is there anything you wish to say?

Prisoner—No, sir, not a word.

Mr. Foster—Have you any witness to you wish to call?

Prisoner—No, sir.

Mr. Foster—is the other case connected with this? Mr. Copock—No, not as regards the possession of arms. It is a distinct case.

Mr. Foster then (addressing the prisoner) said, there is in this case only one course we can take. It is quite clear the charge is of a serious nature, and it is scarcely possible to charge but one man.

Prisoner—I am innocent of it.

Mr. Foster—All that we can say is, we are bound to commit you to take your trial at the assizes. You will be entitled to bail; and, after we have heard the other case, we will state what is the amount of bail we shall require in each case.

The prisoner was then put down.

William Benbow was then placed at the bar. He said before the case was gone into, he had to request that all witnesses might be sent out of court but one in the box. Mr. Copock said he believed he had done this. Mr. Foster—Will you apply for a writ of habeas corpus, to be called upon at any future period? Mr. Foster—That I cannot say.

Prisoner—It is quite a formal proceeding. With this combination going on, there is little chance for me, and I request that the parties who are here, who may give evidence against me, may be ordered to withdraw. Mr. Copock—The combination, I believe, is not on the side for which I appear; but I am not aware that there is any combination but that between the two accidentally in court. I shall not be put into it in calling him at the Assizes. Mr. Foster explained his name. Prisoner—By what name did you arrest me? I answer no questions, sir. Mr. Copock—Then I charge him as William Benbow.

Joseph Sadler—On the 9th June (Sunday) I was at a meeting in Stockport, and got there about four o'clock in the afternoon. I got there by the Great Western Railway, Stockport, belonging to Mr. James Dakin, Stockport; the field is partly built upon, open to the street. There would be between one and two thousand, perhaps fifteen or sixteen hundred people there. These minutes I look at were made in the course of the evening. There were present the prisoner Benbow, the Rev. Wm. Edder, and Mitchell, (both of whom have been committed to Chester on these charges). I heard Benbow speaking with a man in the middle of the crowd, who was his master, or his master's servant. They were both in the crowd, and people of property were set of jugglers, pickpockets, and persons of that class. They were all a set of bishops. He also said, "I should advise every one to get a sharp pick, six inches long, and carry it in his side-pocket, to defend himself; against any one of his opposers, or any pale-face of a policeman that might attempt to interfere with him." As to the National Holiday, he said (looking at a book which he held in his hand) he had a speech ready to read, and he had recommended the people to have a day off and observe the National Holiday. He said they must provide food for the first week; and, after that, if they wanted food, they must go to the number of fifty, to Major Maryland, a gentleman resident in Cheshire, and one of the Members for the Borough; and his manufacturing establishments are some of the largest in the (Borough) or some other place, and he had a load of course, and he said to get £1,000, £10,000, if you will release 50,000 men, and they would be sure to get it. "Sheep and oxen, if you want them, you must drive to the slaughter-house." He spoke in severe terms against the Government and people of property, and said they must depend upon themselves and fight their own battles. He was followed by Mr. Edder, who is a dissenting minister, who said to the people, "If the Holiday arrived, relating to the day he referred to, what the speaker said, he should be arrested." Mr. Foster—How long have you been a police officer?—Prisoner—Before that, what were you?—I was a common drayman. —Were you in any other employment at the same time?—No. Did you then know how to write? Yes, before I was a common drayman, I was a schoolboy. I do not know what I did afterwards. Mr. Sadler—I took up an immediate act; and the next two hours, I was a common drayman. Before that, what were you?—I was a common drayman. —Were you in any other employment at the same time?—No. Did you then know how to write? Yes, before I was a common drayman, I was a schoolboy. I do not know what I did afterwards. 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MANCHESTER.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY—DISTURBANCES—ATTACK OF THE NEW POLICE ON THE PEOPLE—TWO POLICEMEN STABBED—EXAMINATION AND COMMittal OF THE LEADERS.

On Monday last, a considerable number of persons assembled at an early hour in the morning, and paraded in procession, with flags, banners, &c., through the principal streets of the city. The disturbances were no sooner over than the new police (who are posted in the town) than the head constable, Bewick, with a strong force of his badge men, accompanied by a formidable escort of the military, marched forth, and made most wanton and furious attack on the nonconforming people, taking possession of their flags and banners, and beating some of them most severely. The leader, who carried the first banner, a standard on which was the cap of liberty, fought most bravely, but was overpowered by numbers. The military and the police, with their cutlasses, paraded the town during the greater portion of the day; and it is needless to say that their presence and their conduct tended greatly to exasperate the excited populace.

During the day several conflicts took place between the people and the police, at which the former were worsted, and several of them taken prisoners. On one occasion the prisoner's van, containing twenty-two prisoners, was upset, and a great number of them were enabled to escape. The military and the police, with their cutlasses, paraded the town during the greater portion of the day; and it is needless to say that their presence and their conduct tended greatly to exasperate the excited populace.

On the same morning a policeman was stabbed in Little Ancoats-street. During the day, a report was received that 60,000 persons were on their march from Ashton, but subsequent accounts inform us, that they were intercepted by the military and turned back. It is said that in Manchester there has been some rough work at Ashton, and that a deputy constable has been killed. In the course of Monday, the military withdrew, and at night a large concourse of people assembled in Ancoats-street, a very densely populated part of the town, and at the end of which is a cotton mill, at the present moment under a temporary roof, and towards which it is believed that the military were about making another display, and a cry was set up to meet at the reservoirs, about half a mile from the town. Thither the crowd wended their way, and about 30,000 people were soon collected together. A number of persons still remained in Ancoats-street. At nine o'clock, it was curiously reported that several mills would be set fire to in the course of the night, and the troops were immediately ordered out under arms, and detachments were sent to different parts of the town during the night. The examinations of the prisoners took place on Monday and Tuesday.

MONDAY.—At the Borough Court, Bewick, the head constable, said that at half past five o'clock, he received information that a number of persons were going from mill to mill and turning out the hands at work; in consequence he took with him a party of the police force, and in approaching it, he observed a number of persons, and a cry was set up to meet at the reservoirs, about half a mile from the town. Thither the crowd wended their way, and about 30,000 people were soon collected together. A number of persons still remained in Ancoats-street. At nine o'clock, it was curiously reported that several mills would be set fire to in the course of the night, and the troops were immediately ordered out under arms, and detachments were sent to different parts of the town during the night. The examinations of the prisoners took place on Monday and Tuesday.

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A woman, whose name did not transpire, came forward to state that Mr. Shattock's mill, near to Mr. Massey's had been visited shortly before, and the parties required that the engine should stop.

The Engineer deposed that a great number of people came to the mill, and demanded that the engine should stop. He asked them to stop until Mr. Shattock came, but they insisted that the engine should stop, and then they forced their way into the engine, and the police干涉ed over the engine into Mr. Massey's yard. He did not see either of the prisoners among them.

Mr. Higginbottom was next sworn. He said he was manager at Mr. Marson's mill. About six o'clock in the morning he saw a great number of people coming from the Albion mill. They came up to him and said they wanted the engine to stop, and they would have the hands out. Soon after then the police came up. He did not stop the engine.

Mr. Mauds—Were you stabbed at all?

M. Mullen—No Sir, but several blows were aimed at me with a dagger.

Barker was then committed to take his trial at the Liverpool Assizes—the magistrate stating that he stood charged with a capital crime.

FURIOUS ATTACK ON THE PEOPLE.

A working man named John Holmes was next put up.

Bewick stated that about seven o'clock in the morning he was informed that a procession was walking through the streets. He went with a strong body of police, and accompanied by the military to the reservoirs, about half a mile from the town, with banners and flags, and headed by the prisoner, who had a flag, on which was inscribed—“The earth is the right of man; he that does not work ought not to eat,” and on the top of the flag was the cap of liberty. After a desperate struggle, they took the flag and the prisoner into custody, and dispersed the crowd. Pistols were fired on the occasion. The prisoner said they had only been to two or six miles. He was committed to Liverpool Assizes, and the prisoner said that the flag was put into his hands to carry, and cutting his head, and other policemen swore to the others.

STABBING A POLICEMAN.

A man named Lockray was charged with stabbing a policeman in an encounter in Little Lever-street. It appeared that policeman Tackley and another were endeavouring to take him, when he stabbed the former in the belly and ribs. Inspector Lipset came up at the time, and Tackley cried out, “Oh my God, he has stabbed me twice.” He was taken to the Infirmary, and the prisoner was secured. The weapon which the prisoner used was similar to a shoemaker's knife, and the surgeon from the Infirmary said that if the ribs had not resisted the instrument, the wound would have been mortal.

He was committed to take his trial.

SEIZURE OF FIRE-ARMS.

Three men named Harvey, Fifield, and Leech were charged with having three guns in their possession. The case was remanded.

WHIG ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—THE RIOTS ON MONDAY IN ANCOATS-STREET, &c.

At the Borough Court, on Tuesday last, George Booth and Mary Holmes were charged with being concerned in the disturbances on the preceding day. There was no substantial evidence to support the charge, highly respectable witnesses were called, and all was tendered, and the parties were liberated.

John Grindly and Cornelius McKirk were charged with attacking the police. McKirk was committed to the Sessions, and Grindly ordered to find sureties.

Edward Wright, John Tabberer, Peter Hebbert, and John Hardy were charged by Inspector Searson with attacking the police. He said he received instructions from the magistrates, at twelve o'clock, to proceed with a body of police to Kennedy's Mill, which was being attacked by the mob. He went with sixty men, and on arriving near the place, he found thousands of people collected together, and the police were obliged to fight their way through the crowd. Peter Hebbert, a man of parts of the police, for the suppression of public meetings of the people peaceably conducted; and farther, the approbatory remarks of the same Minister of the body-minded and atrocious assault made upon the people of Birmingham by a portion of that unconstitutional and obnoxious force; and this Convention is of opinion that wherever and whenever persons assembled for just and legal purposes, and conducting themselves without riot or tumult, and to the best of the power of the law, and justice upon a species of lawless self-government in meeting force by force, even to the slaying of the persons guilty of such atrocious and ferocious assaults upon their rights and persons.

“By Order of the Committee,

James Taylor, Chairman.

ROBERT HARTWELL, Secretary, P.M.”

What rational man can doubt these rights, or the propriety, or even necessity, of urging them? Lord Melbourne, with reference to this placard, said—

“With respect to the placard parts of which the noble Earl had read, he must say it was not new to him; he had read it before, and he was sure their Lordships would be of opinion that it was right to them to resist such an attack by force, to the best of their power, and justify upon a species of lawless self-government in meeting force by force, even to the slaying of the persons guilty of such atrocious and ferocious assaults upon their rights and persons.

“The Rev. Mr. Searson next addressed the meeting and was received with loud cheers. He was happy that he had an opportunity of meeting them. He was the man that would never fail to defend the rights of the people. He had been much defamed by the Whig and Tory press. There is a paragraph in the *Guardian*, and he begged leave to tell those who read that paragraph in that paper, they were ignorant or hard. He never was more out of order than when he was obliged to leave, to observe, that with the legal powers given to him, he could not do his duty. He called on the proper persons, for the *Guardian*, he hoped, but it so, he called on him to do his justice. Although imprisonment was not pleasant, he could assure them that he never spent four happier days than those in Kirkdale Gaol. He must say that Mr. Bewick has acted as a gentleman; he wished the reporter to tell Mr. Fox, of Deansgate, through

“that he is a liar and a hypocrite. He (the speaker) never advocated the destruction of property—he never advocated the use of offensive weapons, but had recommended the use of defensive weapons (applause and cheering). Tomorrow would be his farewell, and he would tell the truth—he would give the right hand of fellowship to all who advocate the cause of the poor. (Loud cheering.) He might not have been apprehended if the magistrates had not seen his placard last Saturday, but he should state to-morrow what he then intended to say, and he hoped Mr. Bewick would come and hear him. If he were imprisoned, the day he came out he would again advocate the rights of the poor. (Loud cheering.)

“These words were given for the National Convention, or, before a Member of Parliament, the latter exhibiting little probity and less of intellect. Judge Littledale is preferable for mercy, but his conduct on these trials do not sustain his reputation, nor do they give him any claims to even common sense. The following passage reported from his speech seems incredible from its absurdity—

“The Learned Judge having put on his head the black cap, said to the prisoner, ‘Robert Roberts, you are a scoundrel, you have been convicted of (Vivian) Moxon's robbery.’ An Act was passed about two years ago abolishing the capital punishment in many cases, but this, I regret, did not one of the exceptions. It still remains a capital offence. I see no reason to suppose that it is a capital offence, but I am afraid it is. I am about to make what will produce beneficial effects.”

A Judge, speaking of the old atrocities of our criminal code, and of its reforms, regrets that the offence for which these unhappy men are convicted, is still called a capital felony, and having expressed this regret, he goes no grounds on which he can be justified in his conduct. The speaker charged that the people attended large and sumptuous meetings, and used language calculated to excite the people to disaffection. There is no offence in this: he should rather say it is a case of merit. Every man is bound to excite as much disaffection as he possibly can against the present system of representation, and it must be a disloyal subject, a bad parent, and an unworthy individual, who does not strive to create such disaffection to the very utmost in his power. Another charge is, that the police excited public to prevent the election of St. Peter's H. D. (applause). This is an indecent attack on the people. What beneficial effects can arise to society from a Judge hating men by a law which he regrets is in existence? This is a combination of absurdity and murder on the part of the Judge. Justice Littledale could not have been *com-pen-men*. When Lovett and Collins, on receiving sentence, requested to be confined upon the debtors' instead of the felons' side of the gaol, he said, ‘I have no power in the matter, but I am afraid it will produce a reverse, in the strongest degree.’ If he had possessed arms—and to arrest and confine a man for having assisted his neighbour to do so, is as unlawful as to hang a man for having told his neighbour to provide himself with a quarter loaf. To his scandalous maltreatment of the Chartists we have a few addenda, at once distressing and amusing. We are told that the Mayor thus addressed the prisoners, for they were to be prisoners, whether that urged against them were true or false, claimed or not. There was a pre-determination to condemn them; and a scurrilous attack on the subject? Is Lord John Russell any scurrilous as to make even a Judge at Assizes guilty of such a conduct? Let us assure Judge Littledale that hanging scarcely ever produces a beneficial effect; but, on the contrary it always produces the reverse, in the strongest degree. If these three men are executed, and are turned into martyrs, the effect of which the Judge speaks cannot be produced by a thousand executions. Lovett made an excellent defence, nor did he baffle down at the point at which *The Morning Chronicle* says that he failed. Questions of degree of a variety of opinions; but all persons acknowledge that the representation is faulty and fraudulent in the extreme, and although there may be differences as to point of view, we beg to assure you that our cause is as strong as that of that at present fixed improperly. We see no hope whatever of procuring justice for the people, but by the system of agitation pursued by the Chartists.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

MR. JACKSON'S FAREWELL SERMONS.

Mr. JACKSON, according to an announcement, preached his farewell sermons at the Carpenter's Hall, on Sunday last. The largest hall was well filled by a respectable and attentive audience. In the morning, the Rev. Gentleman took his text in the latter part of the 3rd verse of the 10th chapter of Matthew. The services commenced by singing a hymn, and then the Rev. Gentleman, in his morning dress, took a view of the present state of the nation, and referred to its future prospects, and endeavoured to give the people trust and confidence, at this critical period of their affairs in an all wise and superintending Providence. If they placed their dependence on him, and obeyed his will, he could then be such a dread of trusting arms in the hands of Englishmen? At a Manchester meeting, for instance, he said—

“The first sermon which was moved by Mr. Butterworth was to the effect that the people should be admitted to the representation, in order that their wants should be duly considered in legislation. This is a feasible scheme, perfectly legal and acknowledged to be so. The bail demanded of these men was most shamefully high, and one of the dirst as well as most criminal proceedings of a magistrate, is the trick of exacting heavy bail. Mr. Jackson was held to bail to appear at the next Liverpool Assizes, himself in chains, and to pay the sum of £150 as a deposit. (Applause.)

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FURIOUS ATTACK ON THE PEOPLE.

A working man named John Holmes was next put up.

Bewick stated that about seven o'clock in the morning he was informed that a procession was walking through the streets. He went with a strong body of police, and accompanied by the military to the reservoirs, about half a mile from the town, with banners and flags, and headed by the prisoner, who had a flag, on which was inscribed—“The earth is the right of man; he that does not work ought not to eat,” and on the top of the flag was the cap of liberty. After a desperate struggle, they took the flag and the prisoner into custody, and dispersed the crowd. Pistols were fired on the occasion. The prisoner said they had only been to two or six miles. He was committed to Liverpool Assizes, and the prisoner said that the flag was put into his hands to carry, and cutting his head, and other policemen swore to the others.

STABBING A POLICEMAN.

A man named Lockray was charged with stabbing a policeman in an encounter in Little Lever-street. It appeared that policeman Tackley and another were endeavouring to take him, when he stabbed the former in the belly and ribs. Inspector Lipset came up at the time, and Tackley cried out, “Oh my God, he has stabbed me twice.” He was taken to the Infirmary, and the prisoner was secured.

John Grindly and Cornelius McKirk were charged with attacking the police. McKirk was committed to the Sessions, and Grindly ordered to find sureties.

Edward Wright, John Tabberer, Peter Hebbert, and John Hardy were charged by Inspector Searson with attacking the police. He said he received instructions from the magistrates, at twelve o'clock, to proceed with a body of police to Kennedy's Mill, which was being attacked by the mob. He went with sixty men, and on arriving near the place, he found thousands of people collected together, and the police were obliged to fight their way through the crowd. Peter Hebbert, a man of parts of the police, for the suppression of public meetings of the people peaceably conducted; and farther, the approbatory remarks of the same Minister of the body-minded and atrocious assault made upon the people of Birmingham by a portion of that unconstitutional and obnoxious force; and this Convention is of opinion that wherever and whenever persons assembled for just and legal purposes, and conducting themselves without riot or tumult, and to the best of the power of the law, and justice upon a species of lawless self-government in meeting force by force, even to the slaying of the persons guilty of such atrocious and ferocious assaults upon their rights and persons.

“The Rev. Mr. Searson next addressed the meeting and was received with loud cheers. He was happy that he had an opportunity of meeting them. He was the man that would never fail to defend the rights of the people. He had been much defamed by the Whig and Tory press. There is a paragraph in the *Guardian*, and he begged leave to tell those who read that paragraph in that paper, they were ignorant or hard. He never was more out of order than when he was obliged to leave, to observe, that with the legal powers given to him, he could not do his duty. He called on the proper persons, for the *Guardian*, he hoped, but it so, he called on him to do his justice. Although imprisonment was not pleasant, he could assure them that he never spent four happier days than those in Kirkdale Gaol. He must say that Mr. Bewick has acted as a gentleman; he wished the reporter to tell Mr. Fox, of Deansgate, through

“that he is a liar and a hypocrite. He (the speaker) never advocated the destruction of property—he never advocated the use of offensive weapons, but had recommended the use of defensive weapons (applause and cheering). Tomorrow would be his farewell, and he would tell the truth—he would give the right hand of fellowship to all who advocate the cause of the poor. (Loud cheering.) He might not have been apprehended if the magistrates had not seen his placard last Saturday, but he should state to-morrow what he then intended to say, and he hoped Mr. Bewick would come and hear him. If he were imprisoned, the day he came out he would again advocate the rights of the poor. (Loud cheering.)

“These words were given for the National Convention, or, before a Member of Parliament, the latter exhibiting little probity and less of intellect. Judge Littledale is preferable for mercy, but his conduct on these trials do not sustain his reputation, nor do they give him any claims to even common sense. The following passage reported from his speech seems incredible from its absurdity—

“The Learned Judge having put on his head the black cap, said to the prisoner, ‘Robert Roberts, you are a scoundrel, you have been convicted of (Vivian) Moxon's robbery.’ An Act was passed about two years ago abolishing the capital punishment in many cases, but this, I regret, did not one of the exceptions. It still remains a capital offence. I see no reason to suppose that it is a capital offence, but I am afraid it is. I am about to make what will produce beneficial effects.”

A Judge, speaking of the old atrocities of our criminal code, and of its reforms, regrets that the offence for which these unhappy men are convicted, is still called a capital felony, and having expressed this regret, he goes no grounds on which he can be justified in his conduct. The speaker charged that the people attended large and sumptuous meetings, and used language calculated to excite the people to disaffection. There is no offence in this: he should rather say it is a case of merit. Every man is bound to excite as much disaffection as he possibly can against the present system of representation, and it must be a disloyal subject, a bad parent, and an unworthy individual, who does not strive to create such disaffection to the very utmost in his power. Another charge is, that the police attended large and sumptuous meetings, and used language calculated to excite the people to disaffection. There is no offence in this: he should rather say it is a case of merit. Every man is bound to excite as much disaffection as he possibly can against the present system of representation, and it must be a disloyal subject, a bad parent, and an unworthy individual, who does not strive to create such disaffection to the very utmost in his power. Another charge is, that the police attended large and sumptuous meetings, and used language calculated to excite the people to disaffection. There is no offence in this: he should rather say it is a case of merit. Every man is bound to excite as much disaffection as he possibly can against the present system of representation, and it must be a disloyal subject, a bad parent, and an unworthy individual, who does not strive to create such disaffection to the very utmost in his power. Another charge is, that the police attended large and sumptuous meetings, and used language calculated to excite the people to disaffection. There is no offence in this: he should rather say it is a case of merit. Every man is bound to excite as much disaffection as he possibly can against the present system of representation, and it must be a disloyal subject, a bad parent, and an unworthy individual, who does not strive to create such disaffection to the very utmost in his power. Another charge is, that the police attended large and sumptuous meetings, and used language calculated to excite the people to disaffection. There is no offence in this: he should rather say it is a case of merit. Every man is bound to excite as much disaffection as he possibly can against the present system of representation, and it must be a disloyal subject, a bad parent, and an unworthy individual, who does not strive to create such disaffection to the very utmost in his power. Another charge is, that the police attended large and sumptuous meetings, and used language calculated to excite the people to disaffection. There is no offence in this: he should rather say it is a case of merit. Every man is bound to excite as much disaffection as he possibly can against the present system of representation, and it must be a disloyal subject, a bad parent, and an unworthy individual, who does not strive to create such disaffection to the very utmost in his power. Another charge is, that the police attended large and sumptuous meetings, and used language calculated to excite the people to disaffection. There is no offence in this: he should rather say it is a case of merit. Every man is bound to excite as much disaffection as he possibly can against the present system of representation, and it must be a disloyal subject, a bad parent, and an unworthy individual, who does not strive to create such disaffection to the very utmost in his power. Another charge is, that the police attended large and sumptuous meetings, and used language calculated to excite the people to