Fig of masters and rulers. Intelligence has beamed For the mind of the bondsman, and he has been conhad that all wealth, comfert, and produce, every-

Doctor 5

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Et liable for the acts of others. A man had enough to Let no man or child break down the solemn pledge, commended none but legal means. It was said he had b new-a-days, to look after himself, and he hoped and if they do, may the curse of the poer and the jury would not in consequence of any such starving pursue them—they deserve shavery who appear he had written any license, that he had had any lately been entertained as to whether that could be Constitution, and that on the late of August! ter, if they could have been accommodated with gralative evidence as that the defendant had been at would madly court it." This was Ossian again—a conversations on the subject, or that there was any be done, but he would not raise that doubt at all. Gentlemen, you have had laid before you a great deal seats; indeed, I wished my wife to be present, but The Judge said him a verdict of guilty. But loss a concession by the Attorney General.

Of evidence as that the defendant had been at sold a great dear seats; indeed, I wisned my wile to 03 present, but of evidence that there said that there said the defendant had been at sold a great dear seats; indeed, I wisned my wile to 03 present, but of evidence trades' delegate meetings. She refused on the very natural ground that there but surely not seditious.

Our machinery is all seen in the room where those meetings were occasionally doubtless a concession by the Attorney General.

I probability think that the room were no females present. Now, gentlemen, I think, k him lock for a moment at the Executive address, arranged, and your cause will in three days be im- held? Against Railton there was no evidence on which The Learned Gentleman had a right only to read with what the trades' delegates did; their names are had the delegates been conspiring, I would not have risee whether it would bear the terrible construction pelled onward by all the intellect we can summon to he could lay his finger, except that he was present at what went to explain and give a different not in this indictment, and hence I suppose that they wished to have brought my wife into their meeting the had been put upon it by the Attorney-General its aid; therefore, whilst you are peaceful, be firm, the meeting of the Conference. Of that, in itself. character to the passage given in evidence for the did nothing illegal; if they had, I uppose that the for, with feelings of the most profound respect for Implit be a very foolish production. Why, they lived and whilst you look to the law, remember that you had as an evidence of guilt, his learned friends had already prosecution. alle age of foolith proclamations; but if the party who no voice in making it, and are, therefore, the slaves disposed. The original objects, at all events, of that the this address did so with a good intention, and in- to the will, the law, and the caprice of your masters." Conference were legal, and there was no evidence which appeared in a third edition of the Northern doings brought against us who had nothing to do letting the ladies share their secrets. That the pro-

enered that there were many of the working classes. Who may be expressed over the country. Strengthen i the condition of white slaves. Their condition was our hands at this crisis. Support your leaders. Rally simple and wretched. That which constituted the round our sacred cause, and leave the decision to the Expressed to have expressed so much astonishment meaning which was attached to it by the otherside, name-The expression of the term "white alayer." The ly, that it was a physical force battle, and not a moral went on-" Tens of thousands have flung battle. He had read through this address only because it their implements of labour. Your task- was proved to have been posted at Todmorden, at mens tremble at your outcry, and expect which place his client resided, and but for that fact, he it masses eagerly watch this great crisis of our should not have troubled the jury with any observations This was a specimen of grandiloquerce—the upon it. He was afraid he had detained their attention high sounding proclamations were sometimes desendants. He felt a strong sympathy for the true brided in Labour must no longer be the common happiness of the working classes of this country. Whatever greatness England had achieved as a commercial nation, -whatever advances she had made in all that constituted the characteristics of a great people,ing valuable, useful, and elegant, have sprung from to whatever point of refinement the means of national a raim of his hand; he feels that his cottage is and individual comfort had risen, she owed it all to the Enty, his back is thirdy clad, his children breadless, skill, the industry, and the perseverance of her ized Lopeless, his mind harassed, and his body artizans. It was because he felt this that he should be Rished; that undue riches, luxury, and gorgeous delighted in any opportunity of bettering their condimin, might be heaped in the palaces of the task. tion, either by educating them, by giving them better Nature, God, and reason, have condemned this complained, and enabling them to live happily and conthe that a poor man looking at the condition of the Jury, a favourable consideration for his client, determined on which counts he would proceed. Emrebert his property in ships, in houses, if it against whom, in his conscience, he believed that no

bird. "He knows that labour,—the real property on mere suspicion, he could have little doubt as to their verdict. He could not help expressing his distance of all national wealth, and the only sup-

which Brocks was said to have referred at the product of that there was no charge that i conspired on the 1st of that month; have gone to war, it is not likely I would have had been seen in Leach's shop. Countrymen and brothers, centuries may roll on, known to the English law which extended so widely as they have fleeted past, before such universal action, or which was so difficult to guard against, as that of consequenced in the indictment; and he had permitted a has been shown over and over again, the strike at been seen in Leach's shop. Well, Gentlemen, I have gone to war, it is not likely I would have had my wife with me. I have been sworn to as having charged in the indictment; and he had permitted a has been shown over and over again, the strike at been seen in Leach's shop. Well, Gentlemen, I witness (Griffin) to give in evidence from his know-the outset was for wages, and not for the Charter. I suppose there is no illegality in being seen in a and we must stand like men the hazard of the die. for the rash, or wicked, or illegal acts of others. As to ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that In fact, the Charter was never mentioned until the public shop; that evening (the 16th) I, with my milence was very weak, called a witness to prove that stand like men the naxing of the die, for the fash, or wieked, or liegal acts ef others. As to ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that the particular defendants, he begged them to remember paper, a general statement that the object and appalic has the particular defendants, he begged them to remember paper, a general statement that the object and appalic has the particular defendants, he begged them to remember paper, a general statement that the object and appalic has the particular defendants, he begged them to remember paper, a general statement that the object and appalic has the particular defendants, he begged them to remember paper, a general statement that the object and appalic has the particular defendants, he begged them to remember that the object and appalic has the particular defendants, he begged them to remember that the object and apparatus that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the case of Durham, in many instances that, in the particular defendants, he begged them to remember that the object to appare that, in the particular defendants, he begged them to remember that the object to appare that, in the particular defendants, he begged them to remember that the object to appare pried at Todmorden till the 17th, at which time Brooke particular publication.

Put at Marchester, and had nothing more to do with baddress than the constable himself.

Brooke was legal—nat was not decommended peace and order to the multitude. Darticular publication.

Mr. Atherion said, he sought to read from the delegates met; it has been insinuated that it was not decommended peace and order to the multitude. Darticular publication.

Mr. Atherion said, he sought to read from the delegates met; it has been insinuated that it was not decommended peace and order to the working classes their rights—this a sort of secure to the working classes their rights—this a sort of secure to the working classes their rights—this was the first time we find the Charter even named—was the loth of Angust were about the delegates met; it has been insinuated that it was not decommended peace and order to the multitude.

Mr. Atherion said, he sought to read from the delegates met; it has been insinuated that it was not decommended peace and order to the working classes their rights—this a sort of secure to the working classes their rights—this a sort of secure to the working classes their rights—this a sort of secure to the working classes their rights—this a sort of secure to the delegates met; it has been insinuated that it was not decommended peace and order to the multitude.

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Mr. Atherion said, he sought to read from the delegates met; it has been insinuated that it was not decommended peace and order to the working classes their rights—this a sort of secure to the delegates met; it has been insinuated that it was not decommended peace and order to the working classes their rights—this a sort of secure to the delegates met; it has been insinuated that it was not decommended peace and order to the delegates met; it has been insinuated that it was not decommended peace and order to the

pose was a meeting of conspirators. The Learned eminently pacific body. "Peace, law, and order" New Executive, which ended in a resolveverdicts of guilty.

TUESDAY-SIXTH DAY.

De defender, and contributor to the greatness of present indictment was a monster indictment. One of and William Stephenson; and he said, though there half. Thous that if labour has no protection, wages can- are not defended by counsel, and who are still expected between his clients and the other defendants, which the prosecution as against Thornton. The upbeld; nor in the alightest degree regulated each to examine and analyse the mass of evidence would impose upon him the necessity of occupying the Attorney-General My Lord, it appears to Stamp your and our exertions will as cheap food, high wages, special or the special or the second had been shortened, on the special or the special or the second had been shortened, on the special or t The as low taxes; bring happiness to the hearth- suggestion of the Learned Judge, there would have been charge was such, that a man even in slumber in his pression attributed to Aitkin, that "the reckoning happiness to the hearthplenty to the table, protection for the old, ednno fewer than 531 questions to be submitted to them.
The plenty to the table, protection for the old, ednno fewer than 531 questions to be submitted to them.
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The plenty to the table, protection for the old, ednno fewer than 531 questions to be submitted to them.
The plenty the plenty than 531 questions to be submitted to them. Prenty to the table, protection for the old, edn. no lewer than 331 questions to be submitted to the round, permanent prosperity to the coun. He would now proceed to consider the case of his clent. Whom, in all probability, he never saw; and the evidence, and argued that it was impossible to be nature of the evidence was regulated by the charge lieve that men thus engaged in devotion, could rush the founder of the search in this "moneter indistance in the search in this "moneter indistance in the search in this "moneter indistance in the search in the sear Total be rather too had to say that he was a had opinions in this country there should be the most un-The month for a further extension of it. Difto the country. Some parties thought that a He would call their attention to a position laid down political change. The strike originated in dissatisfield the Corn Laws would bring about a better by the Attorney-General. There never were, he must, political change. The strike originated in dissatisfield the Corn Laws would bring about a better by the Attorney-General. There never were, he must, political change. The strike originated in dissatisfield the Corn Laws would bring about a better by the Attorney-General. Some of the workmen with the wages they received. s opinion. But a man had a right to his opinions, with greater prejudices than the defendants at the bur. Some of the witnesses of the class of masters did not be worth while living in Englandone. He would but refer to the circumstances of the Magisto longer, if ever they put the law into the hands of trates of a whole county, that of Stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the bar to the hands of trates of a whole county, that of Stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the bar to then to smite the opinions of another. "Therefore aside a man as bail simply because he was a Chartist, give general dissatisfaction to the workmen. They Therefore and all It could be no offence to a Jury to caution them against had a legal right to strike; and it was satisfactory that the golden opportunity now within our such prejudices. He was not there so advocate the to know, that this strike did not originate in any half the golden opportunity now within our such prejudices. He was not there so advocate and not originate in any political question by the Chartists; but was the act political and that the chance; Charter. It might be right or it might be wrong; but political question by the Chartists; but was the act political and that the chance; Charter. It might be right or it might be wrong; but political question by the Chartists; but was the act political and the charter of those maintaining it he of the workmen themselves. The "change in the ball and the indicate of the charter that not be lost; but that we do now universally must say, in common justice, that among them laws," referred to in the indictment, it was clear, must say, in common justice, that among them have, referred to in the indictment, it was clear, consisted of the six points, which, being embodied, were to resume labour until labour's grievances were to be found some of the best husbands and consisted of the six points, which, being embodied, constituted what was called the "People's Charter." the best fathers, and that their moral conduct might be the best fathers, and that their moral conduct might be the best fathers, and that their moral conduct might be constituted what was called the "People's Charter." In the latterney, and helpless children, by the enaction laid down by the Attorney. will be People's Charter." What was the fair proceed to the position laid down by the Attorney- doctrines of the Charter, to any man of property, your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury;—In rising in violence or insurrection, neither do they see wis-The People's Charter. What was the fair proceed to the position of the meaning of this language. General, as to the law of conspiracy, by which he sought possessing a stake in the country. There was a strike for wager. What to fix every one of the others. He the highest rank, the most stable in property, and any imperfections in my defence—imperfections in my defence in many imperfections in my defence in m

miss the question of wages, and they had a right to my state of the course of the day, and, of course, went of the course of the day there was a vicil. They went in open day, from and the target the course of the day, and, of course, went of the course of the day, and, of course, went of the course of the day, and, of course, went of the course of the day, and, of course, went of the course of the day, and, of course, went of the course of the course of the day there was a vicil. They then the course of the day, and of course, went of the course of the course of the course of the day there was a vicil and the title of them the course of the defendants. The course of the day there was a vicil and the title of them the course of the day there was a vicil and the title by one witness as deing at a meeting where there to was a unique of one mind, there of on Led that at that meeting Brocks said that the people | "If you will only do this for eight days, you will meeting had been perverted to an illegal purpose, Mr. aided and abetted in that force and violence. He any one of these defendents to me? A considerable lution, would they not have appealed to the

Mr. O'CONNOR said that some of the other deto the country. Some parties thought that a He would call their attention to a position laid down to the country. Some parties thought that a He would call their attention to a position laid down to the country. Some parties thought that a He would call their attention to a position laid down to the country. Some parties thought that a He would call their attention to a position laid down to the country. Some parties thought that a He would call their attention to a position laid down to the country. Some parties thought that a He would call their attention to a position laid down to the country. Some parties thought that a He would call their attention to a position laid down to the country. The Judge-I have no objection.

> transcribing the whole of his notes : we have. therefore, taken the speeches of Mr. Baines and All ideas of violence were emphatically opposed and

The was a strike for wage. What is people? They said, "We think this is a very one of about acting for a common purposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proporting to fix every one of the others. He highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition to the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank the head of the Court for the legal opinion of an eminent which is not high had constituted. The was cardian points of the proposition to the legal opinion of an eminent which is not high had constituted which and constituted which had constituted and constituted which and c

big the in thousands to Leeds, and driven the solten from the barracks. If he had said so, it was rely foolish thing, but there was no greater danger rely foolish thing, but there was no greater danger rely foolish thing the foolish thing of the solten from the defendants have been treated in the proposed to read from a particular number of the defendants have been treated in the number of the the formal in transactions of that nature.

Why, is a specific to the specific by had had an illustration of this in the evidence of and energy, which is now flowing fast, under the such a conspiracy existed at all? He confidently left general evidence as to the character of a defendant, comes of the character of a defendant, com in the event of a jury finding it necessary to look at his character; but he must object to putting in parameters, I never saw? I find I am charged with condidate of the purpose of engaging in the event of a jury finding it necessary to look at list case with the Jury.

In the event of a jury finding it necessary to look at list case with the Jury.

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In the event of a jury finding it necessary to look at list of list case with the Jury.

In the event of a jury finding it necessary to look at list of list case with the Jury.

In the event of a jury finding it necessary to look at list of list o Star were opposed to the course with which he was The strike commenced on the 8th of August, but as my wife with me. I have been sworn to as having The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, his Learned Friend this was the 10th of August, yet we are charged were not to be published; there is no truth in this, Government would have prosecuted them; well, if the ladies present in this Court, I must say, that Mr. Atherron then read a passage from an article they did nothing illegal, why is evidence of their when men do conspire, they are not in the habit of

The this address did so with a good intention, and in
be the side of the will, the law, and the caprice of your masters."

Conference were legal, and there was no evidence

which appeared in a third edition of the Northern

Star of the 12th August, and a first edition of the strike until the caprice of your masters."

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be secret is only to second its strike did not commence until the caprice of your masters."

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Star of the 12th August, and a first edition of the strike until the original of the strike until the conference were not intended to

be secret is the star of the strike until the original of the conference were not intended to

be secret is the star of the strike until the original of the strike until the Carter was nover even mentioned until

"Laws grind the poor, and rich man make the laws."

The working classes of this country thought that they of the share been against us who had not intended to be served it was the opinion was expressed that a cessation from labour to effect any political object that the Charter was nover even mentioned until

the libit of August; and a first edition of the Northern destricts and not intended to the strike did not commence until the Charter was nover even mentioned until

the conference were legal, and there was no pinion was expressed than a cessation from labour to effect any political object that the Charter was nover even mentioned until

the blin of august.

The ball was the captice of the share the vas the strike until the offect any political object that the Charter Legraded and insulted white slaves of England to opinion upon others. The last passage in this address the Executive without, as far as appeared, any commute white slaves of England to opinion upon others. The last passage in this address the Executive without, as far as appeared, any commute white slaves of England to opinion upon others. The last passage in this address the Executive without, as far as appeared, any commute white slaves of England to opinion upon others. The last passage in this address the Executive without, as far as appeared, any commute white slaves of England to opinion upon others. The last passage in this address the Executive without, as far as appeared, any commute white slaves of England to opinion upon others. The last passage in this address the Executive without, as far as appeared, any commute white slaves of England to opinion upon others. The last passage in this address the Executive without as far as appeared, any commute white slaves of England to opinion upon others. The last passage in this address the Executive without as far as appeared, any commute white slaves of England to opinion upon others. The last passage in this address the Executive without a slave of England to opinion upon others. included and insulted white slaves of England to opinion upon others. The last passage in this address of the first of their cuty to themselves, their children, it is country." White slaves is said his learned to all and assist in the peaceful extension of the move the ground occupied by his Learned Friend with the Attorney-General. Yes, be (Mr. Dundas) the first time heard of the strike, and to forward all monies for the use of delegates, who may be expressed over the country. Strengthen this address the first time heard of the strike it must become universal. Such a delegates; the prosecutor has not brought, and to forward all upon others. The last passage in this address the first body. He would not go that the Chartist body. He would not go that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the first time heard of the strike it must become universal. Such a delegates; the prosecutor has not become universal absent until the Chartist body. He would not go that the Chartist body. He would not go that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. He would not go the time that the Chartist body. necessarily to infer that the placard is seditious merely successful; and in all probability, would retard the because its language is strong. He would quote on this movement which it was meant to hasten. The men outs; and it was not until the next day, August brought against you at all. simple and wretched. That which constituted the string our sacred cause, and leave the decision to the less which might be said that which constituted the subject the observations of Chief Justice Tindal, at leave the decision to the less which might be said that was not until the next day, August brought against you at all.

The Defendant—I am aware of that my Lord, but a right to strike, but no right to work or not to work, but no right to break turn-outs had declared in favour of the Charter. Windows, destroy property, or stop factories. Above the recognised as true by every one who knew anyall things, they had no right to insult the constables, or soldiers. So. The Learned Gentle.

The was not until the next day, August brought against you at all.

The Defendant—I am aware of that my Lord, but a right to work or not to work, but no right to work or not to work, but no right to break turn-outs had declared in favour of the Charter. Windows, destroy property, or stop factories. Above the people, was in no degree an exaggeration. Windows, destroy property, or stop factories. Above the people, was in no degree an exaggeration. It was recognised as true by every one who knew anyall things, they had no right to insult the constables, charged with conspiracy on the lst of August! I was recognised as true by every one who knew anyall things, they had no right to insult the constables. The defendant—I am aware of that my Lord, but turn-outs had declared in favour of the Charter. Stafford. The language of that placed in favour of the charter. Stafford. The language of that placed in favour of the charter. Stafford. The language of that placed in favour of the charter. Stafford. The language of that placed in favour of the charter. Stafford. The language of that placed in favour of the charter. Stafford. The language of that placed in favour of the charter. Stafford. The language of that placed in favour of the charter. Stafford. The language of that placed in favour of the charter. Stafford. The language of that plac Incy were poor, they were in clad, and they w Em rite or no echecation. He did not put the people to take a might oppose them. He believed that this word was dants, it appeared, supposed a remedy for this would man having read this word that I was opposed to any union with the middle-East upon the same sense as the address of the battle of justice against might, the battle of resolution until they are could obtain this desirable remedy from Parliament. In penetron that and they recombed the same sense as the address of the both the middle-script of the could obtain this desirable remedy from Parliament. It might be the Charter would not be the passing of the Charter would not he the passing of the Charter would not be the passing of the creating the passing of the charter to the passing of the charter and the passing of the creating the passing of the charter would not the passing of the charter and the passing of the creating the passing of the creating the passing of the charter and the passing of the charter to the passing of the creating the passing the passing the passing the passing the passing the passing t me ine weiging chases were steeped in the spainst the rich,—if it might be, and no other. This lt might be the Charter would not be the panacea they during any part of the tumultuous proceedings. He Gentlemen, how came I to attend that Conference; the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the spainst the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation of the Conservation was at the spainst the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the Conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the conservation was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the conservation was at the resolution was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the conservation was at the resolution was a is proverty, and that their education was at the resolution adopted by a majority of the construction which he put upon the passage, apposed, but there was no illegality in entertaining or noticed the various meetings in Stalybridge, on the like the construction which he put upon the passage, apposed, but there was no illegality in entertaining or noticed the various meetings in Stalybridge, on the like the construction which he put upon the passage, apposed, but there was no illegality in entertaining or noticed the various meetings in Stalybridge, on the like the construction which he passage, apposed, but there was no illegality in entertaining or noticed the various meetings in Stalybridge, on the like the construction which he passage, apposed, but there was no illegality in entertaining or noticed the various meetings in Stalybridge, on the like the construction which he passage, apposed, but there was no illegality in entertaining or noticed the various meetings in Stalybridge, on the like the construction which he passage, apposed, but there was no illegality in entertaining or noticed the various meetings in Stalybridge, on the like the construction which have advocating the opinion that it would. As to the ter-like the resolution, upon which is founded this prosecu-

"Your humble Servants,

[The great length of the observations of the Learned Counsel employed, and of some of the left-octual means of preventing divisions and all mencing the strike in Sheffield. I attended that Defendants, has debarred our own Reporter from squabbles for the future in the National Charter meeting; a resolution was proposed, the intent and Association.

point, we have extracted from the Manchester Suffrage, which could so speedily exchange comfort Guardian.]

Mr. George Julian Harney—May it please submission. They do not see any just or wise remedy

assembled Conferences of the Association, where they will have the benefit of the opinions of the leading councillors of the National Charter Associa-

Is there anything illegal in a Conference so called ! it must be remembered that Chartist conferences are

not the only conferences that have been held; a

well known, talented, and in the sister country if not in this, I believe a popular gentleman, namely. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, is in the habit of holding weekly, large meetings of his friends and admirers, the THE COLORS OF THE PRICE OF THE STATES AND THE PRICE TORRESCE HALF-ENVY or Prevail half the prevailing of the striks, and now within stry get design of the prevail of the object of which meetings, we are assured by conservative writers, is the dismemberment of the Empire.

brought against you at all. more than a mere flourish, using a sonorous epithet of the wage question, and opponent of its being mixed Committee; how it was suggested I will show. On tion; I did not extract these admissions from the without any intention whatever of atimulating the peoup with the Charter question; and that on one ocor about the 8th of June, 1842, an address from the witnesses by cross-examining them, I have not said ple to outbreak or violence? The placard was the sole casion he had nearly become a martyr to his zeal; Committee was published; in that address is the a word to any one of the immense number of witevidence against Dr. M'Douall. The only other cir. for, according to the evidence, "they had like to following paragraph:—

| A word to any one of the immense number of witevidence against Dr. M'Douall. The only other cir. for, according to the evidence, "they had like to following paragraph: cumstances deposed to related to the meeting with Mr. have thrown Fenton out of the cart;" because he "The Committee held a long and proper discus. have then the evidence of these witnesses that I O'Connor at the public-house— a meeting held in open opposed its being made a Charter question. So far sion as to whether we have the power, without being opposed this resolution. I don't thank these persons This was a specimen of grandiloquence—the upon it is was attained to long, especially as he only appeared for one of the left style, or that of Buonaparte,—a flourish with ordinary business, and which it was ridiculous to sup- to the whole of the evidence, they appeared to be an to us, by offering a suggestion to the members of the them, to endeavour to clear myself at the expense of others. Gentlemen, if I did not support this resolu-Counsel submitted that as to the three parties whom he defended there was no evidence which could justify the Attorney-General had admitted, that up to the men from various parts of the country to be doubly says the resolution? It denies that the Chartists "That, in order to make the gathering of good tion in the Conference, I will defend it here. What period of the strike, the organ of the Chartists, the useful to the movement, and answer two purposes, originated the strike; that is a truth; it has never The Court then adjourned; it being nealy half-past Northern Star, had been opposed to violence. The we most respectfully suggest that they, the members been protouded by the prosecution, that the Chartists Jury would be running counter to the evidence if of the Executive, discuss the propriety of calling a did originate the strike; who were the originators is they deemed that the Chartista had been other than National Conference of delegates to be held on the what has never yet been made public; though the eminently pacific. The defendants, during the following day, August 17th, in the Carpenter's Hall, government have instituted an enquiry into the origin Mr. Baron Rolfe took his seat this morning at whole of the proceedings, though the crown had nine o'clock. As Mr. O'Connor was expected to elicited the secrets of the Chartists—(and undoubt-could be established, all ill-feeling and bickering their report of the result of that inquiry? The resomight be desped in the palaces of the task. thou, either by removing the grievances of which they make his speech in defence to-day, the Court was edly if there had been any illegal practice in their amongst leaders, put an end to, the plan of organ-lution expresses sympathy with the men on strike.

The reso-Mr. Atherion said he would take this opportunity Griffin, would have given them in evidence)—and and all jeulousy for ever banished from our ranks. sympathy with our suffering fellow-men? The re-The re
The country in the interior of a people's voice it sentency under one a people's voice it sentency under one and an joint of asking the Attorney-General whether he had though the defendants must have felt strongly in
Differences arise frequently through misunderstand-solution next expresses approbation of the present determined on which counts he would proceed.

Attorney-General whether he had though the defendants must have felt strongly in
determined on which counts he would proceed.

In the country of the present determined on which counts he would proceed. determined on which counts he would proceed. dignant against these witnesses, if they had been the The Attorney-General.—My Lord, I do not mean violent men they had been represented, would they denounced and looked shy upon—who, if remon- enactment; great stress has been laid upon the to proceed upon the two last counts; but I think as have respected the sacred precincts of this court of strated with, could be made acquainted with their word struggle, as though by it was meant a physical the se things were protected much more Mr. Scholefield, said that he had to the sixth and seventh, upon looking at them. In reality, tists as amongst other hadies want of which, the cause sometimes losses both their sort is meant. There has never been a resolution the method, then was the sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe merchant, then was the sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe merchant, then was the sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe merchant, then was the sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe merchant, then was the sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe merchant, then was the sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe merchant, then was the sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe merchant, then was the sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe merchant, then was the sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court in crossthe sweat of his brow occupied very little of the time of the court it sincerely, he had wrongs which simple. If the jury would simply apply the rule is to convictions that took clusion, he left the case of the defendants with great delegates when assembled, to adopt other measures found. I have spoken at public meetings in support which the in their window might deem necessary to blace elsewhere. confidence in the hands of the jury. The Learned which they in their wisdom might deem necessary of such resolutions, nay, I have drawn up many such resolutions, and I maintain I have done Gentlemen, Griffin, the secretary to this committee, nothing illegal. It is the moral struggle of right has avowed that he it was who first suggested to against wrong, justice against privilege, that is Les descriptions to the greatness of present indictment was a monster indictment. One of this resolution is given to those lifeless effects,—the houses, never be seen again. What a hardship it imposes his learned friends. Still there were distinctions and Aitkin but the Attorney-General had withdrawn addresse to the contributor to the greatness of present indictment was a monster indictment. One of all in the committee this proposition of calling the Con- meant by the authors and supporters of this resolution. The resolution concludes by pledging the description of the committee this proposition of calling the Con- meant by the authors and supporters of this resolution. The resolution concludes by pledging the description of the committee this proposition of calling the Con- meant by the authors and supporters of this resolution. The resolution concludes by pledging the description of the committee this proposition of calling the Con- meant by the authors and supporters of this resolution concludes by pledging the description of the committee the committee this proposition of calling the Con- meant by the authors and supporters of this resolution. The resolution concludes by pledging the description of calling the Con- meant by the authors and supporters of this resolution. The resolution concludes by pledging the description of calling the Con- meant by the authors and supporters of this resolution concludes by pledging the description of calling the Con- meant by the authors and supporters of this resolution concludes by pledging the description of calling the Con- meant by the authors and supporters of this resolution concludes by pledging the description of calling the Con- meant by the authors and supporters of this resolution concludes by pledging the concludes and alternative the conclusion of this call the committee the committee the conclusion of calling the conclusion of ca and machinery,—which labour has alone created; upon each of the fifty-nine defendants, many of whom his learned friends, still there were distinctions and Aitkin, but the Attorney-General had withdrawn the writer. Mr. Griffin:— "In conclusion, we intend to do our duty, and was my conduct on my return to Sheffield? What The lipid; nor in the slightest degree regulated each to examine and analyse the mass of evidence would impose upon him the necessity of occupying believe that you to whom this humble app all is made, was my conduct on my return to Sheffield? What steery man of twenty-one years of age and sane which it had occupied the Crown five days in laying some fresh ground. He referred to the importance me that he has been only imperfectly identified, believe that you to whom this humble app all is made, was the direction I gave to the people's efforts? Why, I opposed the extension of the strike to that the same political level as the employer. He before them, and to be able to select, and to answer the of this case, which, he said had been acknowledged and the representations as to his character were will do yours; and may you and we work harmowhat the prosecution of the strike to that the same political level as the employer. He before them, and to be able to select, and to answer the of this case, which might in the able and temperate address of the Attorney. The charter would remove, by universal various facts scattered through the heap which might in the able and temperate address of the Judge, the inry against and may the Ruler of the Crustian and the respection of the Judge, the inry against and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Crustian and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Crustian and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Crustian and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Crustian and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Crustian and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Crustian and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Crustian and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Crustian and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Crustian and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Crustian and liberties. The properties which now graph the existence of the labourer, sought also to apply each of the nine counts in this little the ent places acting apart and unknown to each other. "In the bonds of Friendship and Brotherhood, the people's efforts. An address was adopted by the Conference. I was not present when that address was "Signed, on behalf of the Monument Committee, adopted, but I approve of it, and would defend it if WILLIAM GRIFFIN, Secretary."

It were necessary. Much has been said respecting on the worship of God to defy him by plunging on about the 4th of July, an address was publication of the Jury. No into scenes of violence. As to Mooney the evidence was regulated by the charge lieve that men thus engaged in devotion, could rush it were necessary. Much has been said respecting from the worship of God to defy him by plunging on or about the 4th of July, an address was publication of the Jury. No into scenes of violence. As to Mooney the evidence was regulated by the charge lieve that men thus engaged in devotion, could rush it were necessary. Much has been said respecting on the worship of God to defy him by plunging on about the 4th of July, an address was publication of the Jury. No into scenes of violence. As to Mooney the evidence of the evidence was regulated by the charge lieve that men thus engaged in devotion, could rush it were necessary. Much has been said respecting on the secretary and the evidence was regulated by the charge lieve that men thus engaged in devotion, could rush it were necessary. Much has been said respecting on the secretary and the evidence was regulated by the charge lieve that men thus engaged in devotion, could rush it were necessary. Much has been said respecting on the secretary and the evidence was regulated by the charge lieve that men thus engaged in devotion, could rush it were necessary. In this content of the sect to specifing nations. Now he (Mr. Dundas) was priced to say that the Charter and United to say the Charter and United to sa Conference, were set forth as the following paragraph anything of its authorship or publication of war against the distance. The destination of the distance o plan for the whole nation, to prepare a plan for ence. On the 18th of August I returned home, and securing commodious meeting houses, to recommend on the 19th, 1 reported to a large public meeting ways and means of defraying the attendant ex- the proceedings of the Conference, so little idea penses of the movement, and for the purpose of had I that I had done anything illegal. On Monpractically working these measures, and discuss- day, the 22d of August, a meeting was held in

> proposition; I moved an amendment against the Sergeant Murphy from the Morning Chronicle, denounced, witness the following paragraph:—
>
> as being the best report we could find; and the "The Executive have seriously deliberated upon the living the best report we could find; and the "The Executive have seriously deliberated upon the living the commencement of Tuesday's proceedings to this distress of the people, and deplore the absence of the upon that occasion, as reported in the Sheffield Independent. [Mr. Harney commenced reading the speech, but was interrupted by Sir Gregory Lewin, who objected to the Defendant reading the speech.

meaning of which I understood to be, that the strike

should be forthwith commenced. I opposed the



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a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own ledge of a bed-fellow. opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest technicality in which the science of medicine has the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexahitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict ore us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, evil emptions of the malignant tendency, and a and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly derful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it the least expectation that any such return could be had treated the subject, and declared himself fully and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in wellwritten, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal: to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a welltold appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate divinion of the human organization."-The Magnet.

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Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Bel-

edere-street. Pontefract—Mr. Fox, Bookseller. Gainsborough—Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller. Nottingham—Mr. Sutton, Review Office. Newark.-Mr. Bridges, Bookseller. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Resi-

dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

By WHICH the Trembling Hand may become Steady, the Weak Heart Strong, and Nervous irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may be arrested, is offered to the Public, who may rely on nervous vigour being the reward of a patient trial. By the use of this Medicine (which does not contain to provide of the provide of the public of obtained by those who have not enjoyed that blessconquered.

Above thirty of the Nobility now use this wonderful restorative. Prepared (for the Proprietor) and Sold by E. PURSER, Chemist, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, in severely attacked that he thought it would be unwise to delay piacing myself under medical care. I did so; but not finding the relief which I expected, I with testimonials attached. Sold also by all the Boxes, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, containing again became my own physician. At this time my Wholesale Houses, and respectable Medicine Ven-

-December, 21st, 1842.

"Sir. I cannot refuse to state that your Pill has had an effect upon my Nerves, almost miraculous."

"Your obliged Servant,

"To Dr. GRANDISON." Agents for Leeds, Reinhardt and Son.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

THE following testimonials from respectable per sons, in addition to many hundreds of DECIthe World:-

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Gentlemen,-This is to inform you, in detail, what OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health),

bave done for me. First.—They have cured me of a Cough, of about three years duration, by which I could sleep very ittle; but the third night I took them I slept com

Secondly.-Of a Nervous Affection, with which I have been troubled for many years. Thirdly.-Of Costiveness, from which I have suffered much for many years, having been, except at intervals, for three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven days in torment, previous to going to the ground.

Fourthly.—Of the Rheumatism, from which have suffered much, for upwards of 40 years. Fifthly.-Of a Scarbutic humour, with which have been tormented at less t 44 years, having been lame with it, several times' for months together. This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present, I have not a sore spot, or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light am not like the same person as I was a year ago

being so much altered for the better. All these cures have been effected in me, by the usof PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

And lastly.-I believe them to be, a safe preventative of the Bowel Complaint, for, neither I nor my wife have had it, since taking them; she having fre quently had it previous.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. W. RICHARDSON, Schoolmaster. Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, January

30th, 1843. WITNESS.-R. Richardson, his present wife, can vouch to his being afflicted as above, for more than

Ners.-You are at liberty to make use of the above statement, in any way you please; I am ready to answer any question put to me relating thereto. Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London

The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister, Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, &c., &c.:-Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842.

my best thanks. They could not have come more indefinite resolutions; and moved, as an amendment, opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from the adjournment of the House. indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few and, after a short debate, the Duke of Wellington's days. I have taken them subsequently, with the amendment was carried without a division. same happy effect, which induces me to believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recommendation can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you please.

" I am, my dear friend, " Yours, very truly,
" DAVID HARRISON."

From Mr. D. Cusions, Horncastle. Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1842.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated. been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely

Communicated by Mr. Bawden.

to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine

Gentlemen,-At the request of Mr. Thomas Bar ret, Farmer, of Menally, parish of St. Veep, Cornwall, I send you the enclosed, and beg to state that you are quite at liberty to publish it, if you think proper to do so. Since I have been your agent. I PARR'S LIFE PILLS have conferred upon the

I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully, H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist,

Gentlemen,-I feel it a duty I owe you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black I have not had a return of it since; I am determined complaint with which I may in future be afflicted.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant, THOMAS BARRET. Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843. Gentlemen,—The wonderful effects of PARR'S to present a return of the sums expended in outliffe PILLS have been felt by the poorer classes door relief to the poor during the years 1841 and in the parish of Cirencester. Scarcely a family but 1842; but, with respect to the latter part of the Sir James Graham complimented Mr. Fox Maule December at 42s 6d. In Town Tallow no alterais gratifying to me to say to the Proprietors of the furnished.

Yours, W. WHITE. Agent for Circucester.

Many persons, after learning that so many won-

DR. STYAN.

one particle of any opiate) refreshing sleep has been agents for the sale of my medicines, but I never would give ear to it; I have seen too much the bad ng for years, and the most obstinate indigestion results of Medicines being sold in that way, they frequently leave more uncured than they cure. All cases are not alike. I must see my patients and then I can do them justice without imposition. All diseases incident to the human frame very

successfully treated .- Advice gratis. Bleeding, and Teeth carefully Extracted.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, MARCH 3. Lord Brougham presented two petitions, the first from Geo. Ferrars M. Townshend, the second from his brother, Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, complaining of the assumption of their family name and title by a person of the name of John Menzetts, and who, through an illegitimate child of Sarah Gardner, Marchioness Townshend, who, some years ago, had eloped with John Menzetts, a brewer of St. Ives, had been returned to serve as a Burgess in Parliament for the Borough of Bodmin, in the County of Cornwall, and was styled in the return to the writ " The Honourable John Townshend, commonly called the Earl of Leicester." The Petitions were referred to a Committee.

Their Lordships adjourned at six o'Clock.

Monday, March 6.

enter into communication with those persons who only by hearsay-(hear)-came to a resolution were most likely to afford correct information on the subject. Had he been aware that the Noble and Learned Lord intended taking up the question, he would have communicated to him the course Go-

vernment intended to pursue. Lord Denman said he had not at all turned his mind to the consideration of this subject; but certainly he had formed an opinion, arising out of late events, question was concerned, he was quite prepared now, be made the subject of a most careful consideration.

Lord CAMPBELL said they could all have but one common object in furthering such a law; and he rejoiced that the consideration of her Majesty's Government was about to be given to it. He hoped it expedient to carry this matter further, and to sup-would be considered by the Noble Lord on the port the motion that the original words should stand Woolsack whether some measure might not be taken for apprehending and putting into safe custody those labouring under this dangerous state of mind. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7. Lord TEYNHAM brought forward the subject of the Poor Laws with the view of obtaining an abrogation of the power in separating husband and wife in workhouses. The Ecclesiastical and Civil Courts did not grant a divorce, except on the score of cruelty or adultery. Yet the Poor Law separated married couples for ne other cause than poverty, and added imprisonment to separation. Besides, the same treatment was applied indiscriminately; the drunkard and the thief were placed on the same level with the unfortunate. He did not ask for an opinion on the general policy of the law, but simply for a condemnation of that which was a violation of common sense and propriety, and the removal of which would tend to the durbility of the law itself.

The Duke of Wellington complimented the

Noble Lord on the success of his maiden effort, but felt bound to oppose the motion. There was no such thing as divorce in workhouses; there was only a separation of the sexes; during the day the members of a family might see each other as often as they wished. Officers in the army and navy were compelled to submit to separations of greater duration from their wives and families. A new measure had been for some time under the consideration of the Government, with the view of mitigating some "I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS be introduced perhaps before Easter. He, thereyou so kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept fore, hoped that their Lordehips would not agree to Earl STANHOPE condemned the existing Poor Law

> HOUSE OF COMMONS.-FRIDAY, MARCH 3. Mr. T. Duncombs presented a petition from the transporting troops by railroad, rendered it unnecesinhabitants of South Shields, agreed to at a public sary. He had, however, made a further communimeeting, complaining of the distress of the country, and attributing it not to the recent outbreak in the troops at Bolton. manufacturing districts; but attributing it to the Dr. Bownine denied that the inhabitants of Bolton revolutionary speakers of the Anti-Corn Law League, and praying the House to institute an inquiry into make that statement, and leave it to the House to Fresh up to-day the supply of Wheat was very the cause of those disturbances. On the motion that the House should resolve itself

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years statements in one of his proclamations; in which received a letter signed by men of property of all taken rather freely. Grinding sorts at about stated with a most inveterate disease, which he had announced, that Schah Sociah would enter parties—he did not say by the populace—requesting tionary prices. Malt at rates about equal to those Affghanistan surrounded by his own troops. Mr. Roebuck argued, that this was a deception, nearly all over her body, defying every effort of sur-gical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to fulfilled in the actual result. He would ask, whether her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking the troops mentioned in that proclamation were not permanent barrack was to be provided for them.

A number of votes were then agreed to. contrived to blind the natives, and altogether un. that representation, the troops were allowed to refulfilled in the actual result. He would ask, whether main; and, instead of temporary accommodation, a officered by British officers, and paid by Britain!
Lord PALMERSTON replied, that the officers were British; but that they received their pay directly from Schah Soojah; who, however, he would avow, had been enabled to defray it by means of a subsidy

from the East India Company. The House went into committee of supply, Mr. Greene in the chair. On the first vote being put, which was for £620,164, for victualling the seamen and marines, Captain Rous approved of the reduction of men that had been made in the navy, and thought that, as the country was now at peace with all the world, the reduction might be perhaps carried further. He begged to suggest to the Admiralty, that if, in on Lord Ashley's motion respecting the Education have received numerous testimonials of the benefit making reductions, they would give captains the power of selecting the men they should dismiss, the bad characters who gave trouble would be got rid of, and the sevice reduced by about one thousand men;

but it would be far more efficient than at present. After a desultory discussion, the vote was agreed to, as were several other votes;
After which, on the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON, the chairman having reported progress, and having obtained leave to sit again on Monday, the House

In reply to a question, Sir J. GRAHAM said, as it was the intention of the government to go on with it complained of two grievances, an infringement the navy estimates, on Monday, and afterwards of jurisdiction by the civil courts, and the evil of about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from take the ordnance estimates, he did not think it patronage. The official letter of the Government, would be possible to proceed with the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill on that evening.

The House adjourned, at half-past twelve o'clock. Monday, March 6.

order of the day for going into committee of supply, limits between the civil and spiritual jurisdictions. Mr. Walter made a long speech against Sir James Graham and the Poor Law Amendment Act, and concluded with moving for an account of the sums and people from the Established Church—a result of the sums and people from the Established Church—a result of the sums and people from the Established Church—a result of the sums and people from the Established Church—a result of the sums and people from the Established Church—a result of the sums and people from the Established Church—a result of the sums and people from the Established Church—a result of the sums and people from the Established Church—a result of the sums and people from the Established Church—a result of the sums and people from the Established Church—a result of the sums and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the sum and people from the sum and people from the Established Church—a result of the sum and people from the sum and people expended in out door relief to the poor during the which, looking at all she had effected, not only at years 1841 and 1842, and the work performed for home, but in the colonies, would be disastrous to the such expenditure. Mr. FERRAND seconded the motion.

what has taken them, one and all declare the won- motion, it was entirely out of his power to hold out for the calm and dispassionate manner in which he tion.

to should be granted.

Commons. He would ask whether these proceedings | land, as it now stood, there existed, coincidently were not calculated to disgust the people, more with the right of the patron to present, a right on especially of the north of England, and whether it the part of the people to object, and it was the duty was not high time for the House to put down the tyranny of the triumvirate at Somerset House? He (Mr. Ferrand) had thought it his duty, as a Member of the House, to make this statement; and he should would still be as likely to arise between co-ordinate leave any further proceedings upon the question in the hands of the House. It was necessary, he believed, that he should move, "That Mr. Clements be called to the bar of the House to explain his conduct."

Mr. WALTER seconded the amendment. Mr. Ross, having the honour of knowing Mr. Cle-ments, felt called upon to say a few words, in reply on the subject, he felt bound to resist the present to the observations made by the Hon. Member for Kuaresborough. On Mr. Clements reading a report of what had been said in the House of Commons respecting his proceedings at Halifax, he wrote a letter to a quarter from which he (Mr. Ross) had learned it, stating that everything which had been alleged by the Hon. Member was founded on a statement made by a local newspaper, of a most false and audacious character; and that, in consequence of his celling the attention of the Board of learned it, stating that everything which had been quence of his calling the attention of the Board of Guardians of the Union of Halifax to it, that Board

Mr. FERRAND wished, in explanation, to say, that the Hon. Member for Belfast (Mr. Ross) had misunderstood him, if he thought that he (Mr. Ferrand) to have repealed it altogether, even while protesting meant to make any attack upon, or misrepresenta- against the assumptions of the civil power, he called tions of the character of Mr. Clements. Sir James Graham did not understand, that Mr. Clements made any motion whatever respecting the

conduct of the Honourable Member for Knaresborough. In the discharge of his duty, Mr. Clements had the opportunity of attending the Board of Guardians, when the topic now before the House Lord Brougham said that, in the event of his Noble | was discussed by them; and, taking their own yiew and Learned Friend on the Woolsack, or his Noble of the matter, they thought that the expression of and Learned Friend the Lord Chief Justice of the Hon. Member was not justified by the demeanour Queen's Bench, not agreeing that it was necessary or the conduct of Mr. Clements. Though technito bring in a measure, or to make any proposal rela- cally it might be a breach of privilege to notice tive to the state of the law relating to the crimes of what took place in the House of Commons, yet persons alleged to be labouring under partial insani- those guardians having known Mr. Clements, which ty, he (Lord Brougham) should feel it his bounden the Hon. Gentleman had not-they having seen him duty to call the attention of their Lordships to the in the execution of his duty, which the Honourable subject.

The Lord Drougham, should leef it his bounden to the Hon. Gentleman had not—they knowing perfectly well his conduct, which the Honourable Gentleman knew directly negativing the assertion of the Honourable Gentleman, namely, that the conduct of Mr. Clements was insolent and unjustifiable—(cheers). It was possible he might have acted irregularly: he (Sir James Graham) did not mean to say that it would be highly proper the matter should at the present moment, while not attaching too much confidence to the Hon. Member for accuracy -(laughter); yet, taking the Hon. Gentleman's state-ment as it now stood, he (Sir James Graham) was quite prepared to come to a vote, that it was not expedient to carry this matter further, and to suppart of the question.

Mr. FERRAND rose to explain-When he should have been a public character so long as the Right Hon. Baronet had—(Cries of "Order, order explain")—

The SPEAKER said, that the Hon. Member having risen to explain, must confine himself strictly to explanation. Mr. FERRAND-But the Right Hon. Baronet stated, that, without placing too much confidence in what I had stated, he should resist the present amendment-(Order, order.) I have risen only to explain. The Right Hon. Gentleman misunderstood

what I stated. The House then divided. For the original motion, 195; for the amendment, 6; majority, 189. The Spraker left the chair, the House resolved itself into a committee of supply, Sir George Clerk in the chair, and a number of votes were agreed to.

The Ordnance Estimates having been laid before The SPRAKER left the chair, the House resolved The Ordnance Estimates having been laid before to those who are suffering from ill health from what-

the House by Captain Boldero,
Mr. WILLIAMS complained that since 1826 not less than £2,000,000 had been expended in barracks; and this was, he thought, a most monstrous outlay. Gentlemen talked of the necessity of making the soldiers comfortable; but they ought to think also of the people. The Honourable Member who had visited the barracks at Bolton should have examined the condition of the people, and he would have found that the people who had to pay the taxes, and whose industry, in fact, paid them, were destitute of all the comforts of life. They had neither good dwellings, sufficient clothing, nor enough food. soldiers, in fact, were a great deal more comfortable than the working classes. At Liverpool alone, he believed that not less than 5,000 families dwelt in cold damp cellars, such as no soldiers were suffered to inhabit.

Mr. AINSWORTH saw that £1,500 had been laid out for temporary barracks, at Bolton. The inhabitants had offered to provide accommodation for the troops but the Master General of the Ordnance had stated that the vicinity of Manchester, and the facility of tion on the subject, and barracks were provided for

wished for troops. He could take it on himself to judge betwixt him and his Honourable Colleague .-(Laughter.) into a committee of supply. Lord Palmerston gave certain explanations of tact, repelling the accusation made by Mr. Roebuck, on Wednesday evening, against Lord Auckland, of having put forth false Sir James Graham, without wishing to interpose between the rival Members for Bolton, could assure kinds at barely late rates. The demand for foreign the House that he was on the point of recommending | Wheat was again inactive, but without alteration in

> A number of votes were then agreed to. The Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed. The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

> TUESDAY. MARCH 7. Several questions were asked as to the intentions of Government in expediting the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill, to which Dr. NICHOLL and Sir JAMES GRAHAM replied, that it was their determination

to carry it forward with as much rapidity as pos-Her Majesty's answer to the Address of the House of the People, was brought up. Mr. Fox Maule brought on his motion, "That this House will immediately resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the petition of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the matters therein contained." The Commission he described as having somewhat the same relation to the General Assembly as a committee of the whole House bears to the House itself, with the Speaker in the chair. Its petition, therefore, was that of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and signed by the Home Secretary, had adopted the mis-representation, that the Assembly claimed to be the exclusive judges in matters ecclesiastic. Such was have changed hands, and prices may be considered not the case: the Assembly merely claimed to be lower. independent within its own sphere, and to have the Poor Laws.-On the question for reading the right of defining, in matters coming before them, the country at large. He did not ask for a sweeping abrogation of patronage, but for such a recognition Sir James Graham said he was perfectly willing of the principle of non-intrusion as would satisfy the

alive to its importance. The House was bound to Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 50 Upon the suggestion of the Spraker, the Hon. look at the question, not in an English or an Episboxes.

Member withdrew his motion, on the understanding copalian light, but in the spirit of the act of the that so much of it as Sir James Graham had assented union; and the government, in announcing their decision through the medium of the letter which he Mr. Ferrand said, before the House went into had signed, had done so in perfect respect for the committee of supply, he wished to call its attention Church and people of Scotland. No other instituto what he conceived to be a very extraordinary tion in Christendom had effected more good at less derful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE breach of its privileges. Last Thursday week, when cost; and he was satisfied that at the time this sad PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine the Hon. Member for Nottingham brought the sub- controversy broke out, the Church never had a which has done so much good. In doing this, how- ject of the Poor Laws under the notice of the House, stronger hold on the affections of the people. But ever, caution must be observed, as certain individuals without honesty, are offering a dangerous conduct of Mr. Clements, who was an Assistant ever might be the unhappy result. If it were consulting, instead of the genuine medicine. The Poor Law Commissioner in the North of England. proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any He (Mr. Ferrand) on that occasion was obliged to an individual, he would not be willing to make, in proprietors cannot, of course, de accountable for any untoward results that may ensue, to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to prevent further imposition.

CAUTION—BEWARE OF INITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Most unbecomingly, in telling them it was their Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the hills, and stating, that if the place were five had entered into a solemn compact, one condition of warring and unitations and our own coast. Of foreign Wheat we have the first arrival of last year's over five had entered into a solemn compact, one condition of warring on the language of the General Assembly which he quoted, their claims were inconsistent with law, liberty, and the constitution. No doubt, in a certain sense, the independence of the Church of and our own coast. Of foreign Wheat we have the certain sense, the independence of the Church of and our own coast. Of foreign Wheat we have the forming an alliance with the Presbyterian church, had entered into a solemn compact, one condition of warring about a satisfactory arrangement. Sheep 2441.

Liverpool Corn Marker.—March 6.—With a certain sense, the independence of the Church of the constitution. No doubt, in a certain sense, the independence of the Church of and our own coast. Of foreign Wheat we have the certain sense, the independence of the Church of the constitution and our own coast. Of foreign Wheat we have the certain sense, the independence of the Church of and our own coast. Of foreign Wheat we have the certain sense, the independence of the Church of the constitution and our own coast. Of foreign wheat we have the certain sense, the independence of the Church of the church of and our own coast. Of foreign wheat we have the certain sense, the independence of the Church of the church of the constitution and our own coast. Of foreign wheat we have the certain sense, the independence of the Church of the church of the coast. words Parr's Liff Pills to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in write letters on a red ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition? Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, Lordon; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Stitton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by Johnua Hosson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Hudders of the board. Moreover, Mr. Clements, was passed by the board of the exclusion of reporters from all inture meetings of the board. Moreover, Mr. Clements, who had entered into a solemn compact, one condition of which was to secure the permanence of the faith and doctrines of that Church; and and imposition? Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, Lordon; and sold wholesale by their appointment, was present in his official capacity. At that meeting a resolution was passed by the board of the exclusion of reporters from all inture meeting of the board. Moreover, Mr. Clements, who had entered into a solemn compact, one condition of the card doctrines of that Church; and assignment of certain specific advantages, so long as meeting of the board of the state instructor of the people. But the real question was as to the supremacy of the otivil law with whom the ultimate decision was to required to be bound by the diota of the card of wholes and doctrines of that Church; and doctrines of that Church; and doctrines of that Church; and doctrines of the fourth assignment of certain specific advantages, so long as the same barries of the world would decision of the exclusion of the but the real question of the town and neighbouring millers, at a decline of fully 21. per busing of which was a public officer, receiving a salary out of the full provided the full provided words PARE'S LIFE PILIS to be engraved on the the hills, and stating, that if the place were five had entered into a solemn compact, one condition of Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bockseller, Sold by Mr. Lawson, 51, Briggate, Leeds; and Mr. W. Lawson, 51, Ten to Five, at No. 4, George-street, facing East Stonegate, York; by whom this Work is sent Stonegate, York; by whom this work is sent End of purisdiction in matters and British manufacture, has met a very dun saw, conduct of himself (Mr. Ferrand) in employing the ecclesiastical; but the question continually resterns he did in reference to the conduct of Mr. Clebrand are given being the family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given the ments, in his (Mr. Ferrand's) place in the House of the patronage, he considered that by the law of Scot-Beans, or Peas.

objection, for the purpose of seeing the mode in which Mr. Fox Maule would have dealt with

motion. Mr. RUTHERFORD pointed out the evils resulting from the conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical courts; the "interdicts" of the Court of Session were treated by the great bulk of the people with independent functions and jurisdictions; and though not considering that this was the perfection of political wisdom, he could not admit the right of one independent court to override another. After going at length into the subject, and stating it as his opinion that when the General Assembly suspended the civil portion of the Veto Act, it would have been better upon the House to interfere, and prevent the consequences which would ensue from the breaking up of an institution so valuable and popular in its constitution and character as the Church of Seat. land.

Mr. Colouhoun stated a case which had come within his own cognizance, in which a learned, pious, and popular preacher, presented to a parish by the Crown, had been set aside under the Veto Act by seven out of ten communicants. He depre-cated the absolutism both of patrons and people, expressed his regret at the rejection of the Earl of Aberdeen's bill, and warned the Church of Scotland against the consequences of the present agita-

tion in which it was engaged. Mr. P. M. STEWART quoted Mr. Colquhoun's sentiments on former occasions, and contrasted them with the somewhat doubtful language he had now uttered. He also excited some laughter by quoting, from the correspondence with Sir George Sinclair the frank confessions of "a Conservative M.P."
who said that the whole question "addled his brain;" and from this he appealed to all English or Irish members, who did not understand the subject to abstain from voting. At the Reformation, the Church of England had been changed by the monarch, in opposition to the people, and it was therefore monarchical, while the Scotch Church had been reformed by the people, in opposition to the monarch, and it thus became republican. He save Scotland from the great visitation impending over it. Not only the clergy, but the peasantry of that country were deeply interested in the issue of

the question. The debate was adjourned. Sir James Graham obtained leave to bring in the Bill for the regulation of children employed in factories, and for their better education, of which the principle was stated in the debates on Lord Ashley's

LONGEVITY .- "That which establishes on good grounds a hope for prolonged existence, will ever be welcome to the human mind; for notwithstanding the trials, vexations, and difficulties incident to this life, the love of life increases with our years; it is one of the innate principles of our nature, as ever cause; to those who are approaching what is now called old age; to those who are sinking from premature decay, make trial of Parr's remedy, which has never yet failed, -which is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise, -which from the innocence of its composition can never injure; to each and all we again say TRY, and you will soon look upon Old Parr not merely as a curiosity on account of his great age, but as a benefactor to the human race, in leaving this invaluable remedy to the world."

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, MARCH 7.- The supply of Grain to this day's market is larger than last week. Fine dry Wheat has supported last week's price, but the damp qualities are difficult to quit. Barley has been in better demand, and prices fully supported.
Oats and Beans scarcely so well sold.

HUDDERSPIELD MARKET, MARCH 7TH.-A greater number of buyers attended this day, and there appeared a greater amount of business transacted in fancy goods for the Spring trade; on the whole, the market may be quoted as being a little better than

last week. Wools, &c., remain steady. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MARCH 6 .small. The very finest samples of both red and white were taken at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday last. Middling and inferior value. Good malting and distilling Barley was that the troops might be allowed to remain, and noted last week. Oats at a trifling reduction in

offering to provide them with accommodation. On price. Beans, Peas, and Flour no cheaper. LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET. MARCH 6.-One of the principal features in our market of to-day was the exhibition, for sale, of twenty German beasts, which were imported into this country about four months since, and which, during that period, have been stall fed by way of experiment, at a large distillery at Brentford. As we have long since anticipated, fully aware, as we were, that a sudden change of climate and food would prove injurious, from a practical knowledge in these matters, the stock in question has greatly disappointed the expectations of the importers. When these beasts were first brought into London, we considered them worth, on the average, about £18 each; but such was the miserable plight in which they were brought forward this morning, that we thought them positively dear at £10 10s. each. They had decreased in weight considerably, and were seriously afflicted with the prevailing epidemic; so much so, indeed, as to be scarcely fit for consumption. We conceive these facts of the highest importance to our graziers. Fresh up to-day, the arrival of beasts was by no means large. The demand was, on the whole, steady, at, in some instances, an advance on the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight of 2d. per 8ibs. Still the extreme figure did not exceed 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. A seasonable supply of sheep was in the pens, at a rise of 2d. per 8 bs. upon last week's rates. Yearlings and Lambs went at irregular prices. The Veal trade was again inactive, at rather drooping currencies. Pigs at late quotations. Not a single head of stock has been imported into the United Kingdom since our last. WOOL MARKETS.—A very limited quantity of Wool has been imported since our last, but few parcels

Borough Hop Market.—Yearling Hops as barely late rates. Old Hops without any improvement in their value. BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—We have received but a moderate fresh arrival of Potatoes from all

quarters, during the week. As the weather is prov-

ing very seasonable, and the supply in warehouse by

no means large, the demand is firm, on fully as good terms as of late. No foreign imports.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH-During the week a limited business only has been done, the trade barely supplying themselves to meet the demand for immediate consumption. The supplies from Ireland and coastwise, as well as those from the interior, continue light. With a slender attendance of buyers at our market this morning, the transactions were on a very moderate scale, and no change can be noted in the value of

any article. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 6. -The supply of Cattle at market to-day has not been quite so large as last week, which met with dull sale. Beef 43d to 53d; Mutton 5d to 6d per lb. Number of Cattle at market: Beasts 986;

LANCASTER ASSIZES (Concluded from our fifth page.) Now, what had he shown them. In the first place, here they had the recognition of the right to strughere her had the Charter. Then they had what consti-tle for the Charter. Then they had what consti-nted a moultness meeting, and after that they had a prosecution of the Chartists for advocating her principles. The Learned Gentleman said there ther principal relaxation of the laws, by an organic had been which had taken place in the constitution.

Now although the Reform Bill had left many withon the pale of the constitution, yet impliedly, as shown by the Attorney-General, it did grant an increase of political power. No man could doubt that; but from the confirmation of the manner in in the same situation in 1839 and 1843, as the Whigs were placed in, in 1831 and 1832. Well, let the contrast be made. He would stand it. They were charged as conspirators. A man who would conspire to destroy anything by cruelty must be a cruel man. He had never been a cruel man in his life. He had never inflicted cruelty upon any dumb minal and he trusted in God that he never should. What was the character of the late tumults as contracted with the carrying of the Reform Bill.
Alas! the gaols were full, but not for the same crimes. Let the Jury take the story of these defendants unsophisticated as it was, struggling for the rights which those who called themselves the natural leaders of the people in 1831 contended they ought leaders of the people in 1051 contended they ought to have; and he would ask, did they look like conspirators? Place them in the situation that the Reformers were placed in in 1832. Was Bristol in flames? Had Nottingham been burnt? Where was the King in Detticoats ?- the crown inverted ?- the bloody ixe!-the executioner! Where was all this! But then there was another party, and their motto was; They that die by the sword are better than they that perish through hunger, for their bodies pine away, stricken through for want of the fruits of the field." He (Mr. O'Connor) had travelled through every part of England, Ireland, and Scotland, at his own expense. He had spoken to millions of men, and he had never been prosecuted for a single word henttered. He had been well watched. The argus ere of the law had never been at rest, when he was at work. Why Fox Manle once sent a special spy after him to Scotland, for the purpose of entrapping him in a prosecution. He felt honoured. He was not now grasping at mere fragments of facts to show that he had been prosecuted. He had been prosecuted three times before. He had been subjected to trial for taking four lines from another newspaper, to fill up a column. The paragraph stated that a poor little fellow had been confined in Warminster workhouse, and that so great were his sufferings, that he actually bit off his fingers and a portion of his arm. This was not part of the libel—it was the whole libel. Now, although he had no more to do with the authorship of the paragraph than any one of the jury, -although the paper in which it first originated was well known,-and although he proved that it was taken out of part of the impression, he was indicted for a libel, and he mformation against him, and put him to immense expense. For that he got sixteen months solitary confinement in a felon's cell, in York Castle. This was the treatment he had received, and thus the Jury would see that great prejudice had been mented against him. Perhaps they had not heard many irish anecdotes. He would give them one to illustrate his own position. There was once an old lidy in Cork, who had an old cat, and an old house. well for a bit, but the sugar basin disappeared. "What's become of the sugar basin, Aloily!" "Sure, I don't know, but the cat must have broke the salad bowl was missing. "Where's the salad bowl, Molly?" "Sure, I don't know, ma'am, but the red cat must bave broken it." "The red cat, Molly, why she's killed long ago." "Well, now, sure," says Molly, "I have always heard that these this have nine lives, but now I'm sure of it"going on, it was a Chartist plot against the State; or if a number of men rode up from Kent to London, it was a Chartist conspiracy to destroy the this kind, that the people of this country would learn the fact ! Why, in the midst of the appalling deslitation and the suffering which they had had to borne to the heroic fortitude and the exemplary patience with which they had borne their privations. dissatisfaction. During the last three years, they had had a royal marriage, two royal births, a jubilee for the termination of two expensive wars, and congratulations at the termination of a peaceful Finter. They had had the hulks searched for obexis of Royal clemency and debtors' prisons had been delivered of their cheats, as a fit set of persons to celebrate this jubilee. Mark the contrast. Dot one single political offender had been or lifth year of their confinement, while, on the the case harder against them? If the verdict of the Jury should be one of guilty, it would convey no of the prople for them, was to take care that they msured justice for all. He had practised for a length They heard from Mr. Robinson, the son in- hope of having the Charter, and the hope of having law of Mr. Shipley, that on the 10th of August, a it by a peaceful struggle. He had no idea of any hot consisting of from 160 to 200 persons, came to other principle superseding or out-topping the Charlie mill, and turned out the hands—that no resistmes was offered. They returned to work on the knew that they could carry their principles by moral light, when another med of from 600 to 1000, force, and by that alone. Something must be done. Igain wished them to come out. They were not willing to do so, and the mob was must be assigned for it. The Government might despersed. Let the Jury remark this extransional tempt to put down the Chartists, but did they mainly fact. When it was not the interest of Mr. Think they would succeed? Some persons asked thinks and his consistence to been their man at the work don't you indict the League? Perhaps the hipley and his son-in-law to keep their men at —why don't you indict the League! Perhaps the work, one hundred men could turn out two hundred, Government intended to put down the Chartists but when it was their interest that they should The Attorneymob of a thousand. He would ask the Jury whee General, in opening the case, had observed as much

the strongest Government that had existed in this the surface; there was the hook which yet remained I believe the reason why it was abandoned was, that this way. During the time that you were in York intended to suppress, and to the nature of the occasion.

They were told that the gasls were full. What were country for many, many years. What would their to be plied. He called upon the Jury, therefore, to the magistrates informed Mr. Scholefield, that it Castle, you paid morely to the Northern Star office. They were told that the gasls were full. What were the called upon the Jury, therefore, to the magistrates informed Mr. Scholefield, that it Castle, you paid morely to the Northern Star office. They were told that the gasls were full. What were verdict of acquittal shew but that a Government so be cautious in giving their verdict. On that point would not be allowed, and he said he would do I believe that scarcely ever any party applied to you they full of? Unhappily, at all times, crime was too powerful ought not to fear assaults of this nature? let them see what were the reasons which the everything in his power to prevent it. I consider for money, when you did not give them some, or abundant, but there could be no doubt that there are the reasons which the everything in his power to prevent it. I consider for money, when you did not give them some, or abundant, but there could be no doubt that there They had a Government which had refused to hear the reasons which the everything in his power to prevent it. I consider that the deportment of the people, at the time, was their application illegal? Why, it would be found the same reasons which applied there did that year after year, netitions on the maintenance of the people, at the time, was the being an agitator for which applied there did loth of August. I never remember a more quiet that your character is far from being an agitator for where would have been the maintenance of the people, at the time, was anthorise me to do so. I have attended some meether anthorise me to do so. I that year after year, petitions on the subject of this very Charter had been presented to the House of Commons, and their prayer refused. The Learned Gentleman said, the same reasons which applied there did list of August. I never remember a more quiet that your character is far from being an agitator for where would nave been use manufactured anything but peace. I have heard you denounced anything but peace. I have heard you denounced anything but peace. I have heard you denounced the time of the strike, two men came to me, and said many times by working men, for stopping the physical first prayer refused. The Learned Gentleman said, list of August in Manchester than the last. About anything but peace. I have heard you denounced many times by working men, for stopping the physical first prayer refused. The Learned Gentleman said, list of August in Manchester than the last. About anything but peace. I have heard you denounced many times by working men, for stopping the physical first peace. I have heard you denounced many times by working men, for stopping the physical first peace. I have heard you denounced many times by working men, for stopping the physical first peace. I have heard you denounced many times by working men, for stopping the physical first peace. I have heard you denounced many times by working men, for stopping the physical first peace. I have heard you denounced many times by working men, for stopping the physical first peace. I have heard you denounced many times by working men, for stopping the physical first peace. I have heard you denounced many times by working men, for stopping the physical first peace. The bidding men and the peace of the physical first peace and the peace of th Commons, and their prayer rafused. If those petitions had been illeged manufacturers were paying lower sical force movement, and I have seen letters to that

works of their bidding.—where, he repeated, would

tend to the House of the House of the time of the strike, two men came to me, and said many times by working men, for stopping the physical force movement, and I have seen letters to that

works of their bidding.—where, he repeated, would

that I know of no public measure that would tend so the manufacturers were paying lower sical force movement, and I have seen letters to that tions had been illegal, unconstitutional, or informal, much to the honour of the country, to the peace of the wages than others, and they wished for an equalisa effect. I know you have paid a higher amount they would not have been allowed to be upon the community, to the quieting of that alarm which this tien. They wished me to try to procure a meeting of wages than any other newspaper proprietor in table. The last petition of the people was so large lamentable transaction has created, than a verdict of between the men and their masters. A man Leeds. I have known men be absent from the office langth? There had been the House at all (A Not Guilty, if that verdict can be pronounced with named Bell made a report to the magistrates, at the laugh.) There had been divisions of sixty-five and truth. It is no question whether you can safely Town Hall, that Mr. O'Connor had arrived, but we tion, and their wages were paid, just the same as sixty-six on this very Charter. What had pronounce that verdict; the single question is, can did not think it necessary to take any precaution in if they had been at work. that; but from the confirmation of the manner in that; but from the confirmation of the manner in that; but from the confirmation of the manner in that; but from the confirmation of the manner in that; but from the confirmation of the manner in that; but from the confirmation of the manner in that; but from the confirmation of the manner in that; but from the confirmation of the manner in the trip that from the confirmation of the manner in that the single question is, can did not think it necessary to take any precaution in if they had been at work.

Some situation in 1839 and 1843, as the Whigs in the same situation in 1839 and 1843, as the Whigs carrying out the Charter, and debated for two had been at work.

Some situation in 1839 and 1843, as the Whigs in point of character.

Some situation in 1839 and 1843, as the Whigs carrying out the Charter, and debated for two had been are belief to carry themselves through. The carrying out the Charter, and debated for two her dominions here, that these thousands upon thouther here. don. This was an illustration of that relaxation in was to enforce some claims on behalf of a suffering and the low rate of wages. the law of which the Attorney-General spoke of when | brother Chartist; that the accidental circumstance he so nobly defended his client, at Monmouth, and of their finding persons whom they were determined when he was enabled, by the ingenuity he brought to to rescue at the spot where they had meant to make bear upon the case, to spare the life of that gentle- only a demonstration of strength, led to violence, man. Where, then, were they to look for the con-spirators? Why, in the House of Commons! If resistance, they fled with terror and dismay from a more. I attended at the Town Hall. The Magisit was illegal to agitate for the charter, it was field that they never had intended to enter. Such an illegal to present a petition to the House of Com- assurance will be attended by the best results. I mons for its enactment. But the fact was that they say, gentlemen, that nothing could occur so much to York Hotel, which is close by. The special conhad the authority of a large number of Members of re-assure this county and the kingdom at large as stables attended there, too, day and night, for at the House of Commons, that it was not only legal, but the verdict of Not Guilty, if you can truly pronounce least a month. On Tuesday the 29th of August I saw nothing particular. On Wednesday, there apit but to stand by it. He now came to the witness Buckley. What did he admit? That no damage the different parts of this county to enforce obediness beared to be a great deal of excitement. I once the different parts of this county to enforce obediness. was done to person or property in his district, and he attributed that to the pacific character of the speeches had prevented it. Mr. Wilcox, another witness, had heard him (Mr. O'Connor) address the people, and he had told the Jury would judge of that, and of Jury, that the tendency of his speeches was to peace and the preservation of property. He heard the different parts of this county to enforce obedinence of the sword."

Now, the Attorney General might meet this by spire the date, but I think it was semetime the following week. I think there was a general advice of the poor man to labour, if he thought fit, and not to be which their attention had been drawn during the progress to the mills appeared to be quite ready to but that the eyes of the whole nation, and that the ears but there was an intention to destroy the line. I can't the destroy of the date, but I think there was an intention to destroy the line. I can't the destroy of the again to call their attention to the evidence of Buckplace in the country. There had been a new precedes any why this advice was given. One young man ley. It might have been supposed that the witness dent established in this case. Here they had fiftycame and asked if he could fire upon the mob, as was subpressed for the defendants. He said that the nine persons mixed up hodge-podge in this monster he had a cannon, and could destroy a great many of hands turned out on their own accord, and indictment, which almost required every defendant them. We told him to do no such thing. to be a lawyer before he could understand it. For Mr. George Royle Chappell examined by Mr. was something more important than this. They had himself, feeling a deep interest in the fate of every the important admission from Buckley, that he had man involved in this inquiry, he felt confident that have lived there more than fifty years. I remember instructions from the Magistrates, to report to them the utmost vigilance and ability had been exerted on my mill being stopped. There was not a vestige of which had been given on the part of the prosecution, everything he heard tending to a breach of the the part of the Learned Counsel who had appeared for damage done, nor a square of glass broken. The and the statements that had been made by the several be laid by, created capital, and that became property. There was a common sympathy and interest peace. Had he reported one word of anything of the defendants. He stood aloue. If his mob said they did not wish to damage property, and the kind? No. Now, just before the outbreaks, he case was a good one, he relied upon their love of the hands appeared to be quite willing to turn-out sympathy with the distress which no one could possible not to feel the deepest between labour and property was the resentative of labour, and labour was the only pro-(Mr. O'Connor) was in North Lancashire. But before he alluded to that let them see what was stated by the policeman M'Cabe. He, too, had give instructions to attend meetings of the personal process of the purpose of hearing what passed. He did not expect a purpose of hearing what passed. He did not expect a purpose of hearing what passed. He did not expect a story for a society were not to be quite willing to turn-out justice—if it was a good one, he relied upon their love of the hands appeared to be quite willing to turn-out as they buy doubt had extensively existed in the neigh. Should turn out. I conceive myself, from what I saw bourhood of Manchester, and throughout a perty which the poor man could command. These considerable tract of country surrounding that great elements of society were not to be set in hostile and possessed the confidence of the working classes of the purpose of hearing what passed. He did not expect as those who went to the mill, were desirous they bourhood of Manchester, and throughout a perty which the poor man could command. These considerable tract of country surrounding that great elements of society were not to be set in hostile and possessed the confidence of the working classes of the purpose of hearing what passed. He did not expect as those who went to the mill, were desirous they bourhood of Manchester, and throughout a perty which the poor man could command. These considerable tract of country surrounding that great elements of society were not to be set in hostile and throughout a perty which the people had struck for wages, they could suit the large public meetings assembled in the using the proceedings in which I was perfectly true that they could struck for wages, they could struck for wages, they could struck for wages, they could struck for wages. ple, for the purpose of hearing what passed. He did receive reports from all other meetings, but when it was no easy thing for a gentleman connected with Manchester, for the last fifty years, I never saw any this part of the country, and could go to the dwellings be worthless. It was equally true that in the highly, advanced state of civilization, such as they enjoyed, the "grand conspirator" made a speech at Burnley, the aristocracy, to secure the esteem of those who mob behave themselves better, or more respectably although M'Cabe was within ten yards of the tent erected by the middle classes, he did not go to hear one word of what was said! Why did he (Mr. preserved his character unstained without a single on the raw material; but the reduction in the price of O'Connor) go to North Lancashire? Just prior to missile being aimed at it by any man living, except the transactions referred to in the indictment, he was a Chartist demagogue. He was a The depression of trade and the falling off in profits accused of being a coward, in not going down. He received letters both from the middle and working The Chartists sought no bloody revolution. They rate of wages; but still I think the destitution classes, stating that there were spies among them, wanted the Charter, but they meant to obtain it which prevailed arose more from those who were was found guilty. Why! Because they wanted a land requesting him to go down. He did so, and not by the clang of arms—not by the discharge of unemployed being thrown upon those who were Charies. The Government could not charge him after he left the place, there was no disturbance of musketry—not by the roar of artillery—but by the in employment, than from any absolute insufthe peace. He appealed to the magistrates, one and peaceful struggle of right against wrong, of justice ficiency in the rate of wages paid, supposing the all, whether it was not his presence for a week, in against injustice, of knowledge against bigo ry and means of employment to have been general, instead of that distress, the patience with which is many in-North Lancashire, which had prevented an outmtolerance. He left the case in their hands, and of, as was the fact, very partial. I am no memtrusted that they would pronounce by their verdict ber of the Anti-Corn Law League, nor have I subthe theme of public meetings, nor the theme of public and do nothing, for that as sure as they fol- that the day is not yet come when free discussion scribed a single sixpence to any political party lowed the advice of those who wished to urge them | was to be put down; but that by an honourable to a contrary course, would the betrayers stand acquittal, which the evidence would amply justify in the jury box, while they (the people) would be them in pronouncing, they would add another link placed in the dock. What was the consequence! to the triumph which the cause of truth and justice of facts before him, and expressing our opinion. He was publicly charged with being a Tory spy, and had achieved in this country, and which he conscienkeeper. When the housekeeper became antiquated, with receiving the money from the Carlton Club. He tionsly believed was hastening on to its final accomall the crockery began to go. There was the china had travelled through the counties of Yorkshire, plishment. bowl—a great favourite. What had become of the Lancashire, Warwickshire, and Nottinghamshire, to china bowl? "Sure," says Molly, "God knows, but caution the people against being led to the commis-the cas muss have broken it." This was all very sion of any act of violence to person or property. He was not there contending that no disturbances had taken place. It was natural to suppose that if the that too." Well the cat must be given away, for whenever anything was missing it was always the fred cat." The red cat was at last killed. Oh! but the salad bowl was missing. "Where's the salad last killed. Oh! but the salad bowl was missing. "Where's the salad last killed. Oh! but the salad last killed. Oh! join in the agitation for the Charter, then he pleaded day. He went to get some placards printed. It was

was known to have been at the anniversary held at printer. I was sent by my father to get the bills. I (great laughter). Just so was it with him. He was the read cat in this movement. A riot took place in 1839, and he was the red cat then. He knew all which was the red cat then. He knew all which was the red cat then. He knew all which was the red cat then. He knew all which was the red cat then. which was necessary to constitute a conspiracy. It about it. This year he was the anthor of the placard he had been a conspirator, should be have borne in consequence of the excited state of the town. about which they heard so much. Why, he never the character which had been so generously recollect there was a long conversation in the family Exw the manuscript, or the placard itself, till it had accorded to him by the Attorney-General? If he been posted on the walls of Manchester. He invs- had intended a conspiracy, would be have destroyed riably put his name to his own acis, and he would the force by which he hoped to accomplish never fluch from the responsibility of them. Much his design? No. From the beginning to the had been said by some of the defendants as to their end, he had deprecated violence, and every thing indifference to the verdict of the Jury. What had calculated to lead to it. But he would not rest made them Chartists, but the endurance of what satisfied with the case made out for him by the they had suffered, and what was it that was not to Crown. He should produce evidence to show that be proved against them! If there was a diversion from time to time when he left London, till his to be got up—if some silly fellow could be got to return, he gave instructions that all letters addressed shoot at his own hat, it was a Chartist movement to to him during his absence, whether public or private, shoot the Queen. If there was a financial movement should be opened. So anxious was he for the maintenance of order, that he left instructions to the publisher of the Evening Star, of which he was the Editor, that if any articles of an improper character Quen's life. It was not by such absurdities as seem for insertion during his absence, they were these that great principles were to be metandour down. to be returned to the writers. Nor would he be it was by a calm and dispassionate investigation of content with this. He should produce before them mill-owners, men of property, men of wealth, men the value of the law. Let them be taught to re- of character-those who had known him for seven spect the law, and keep within its bounds, but let or eight years, and they would speak to the effect it be so defined, that the simplest man among them which his speeches had had at various meetings in might know when he was stepping beyond the pale the country. Ah! conspiracy! The Crown knew of the law. Let the jury consider all the acts of the well that there was no such charge against him. people during the late disturbances—their acts of But said they,—have something that will catch the omission and commission, and let them, in copjuncture the case you don't let the big fish escape. The month of August last, I remember my master that with this, take into consideration the condition. He looked upon this as a godsend. Nothing so dent. I took some of them to his house on the of the working classes; and who should say that much proved the weakness of a Government, no cause could be found for recrimination and angry strong though it might be in a majority in feeling? But had this extended to anything like the House of Commons, as a desire to the length that had been represented? What was put down public discussion. A majority in the House of Commons was one thing, and the majority of the public mind was another thing: and undergo, the most honourable testimony had been the present Government well knew that powerful for a month against the well-directed opinion of the printed before that for Mr. Scholefield, I think on though their majority might be, it could not stand The jury had heard the story of Pilling. This was public. What ought to be the constitution of the the people had not just cause for discontent and living genius of the day. There was not one point the people had not just cause for discontent and living genius of the day. There was not one point the people had not just cause for discontent and living genius of the day. of the Charter which was not recognized, even by the strong Government. They had the ballot. As to the no-property qualifiation, it already existed, for the Scotch members had no property qualification. They had Universal Suffrage recognized by the strong Government. He could imagine how delighted the Learned Attorney-General would be when addressing the pot-boys of Huntingdon, at a general election, to hear the rat-tat-too of the Chartists coming to help him berated, although some of them were in the fourth (a laugh). But, the Learned Gentleman and his friends on getting possession, like wily tenants, would now on getting possession, like why tenants, would now on getting possession and like why tenants and like why tenants and like why tenants and like why tenants are considered in getting possession. in obtaining power, by the people's hatred of those the royal elemency. Was not this to fix the laws who opposed them, they thought they were more stringently on political offenders, and to make secure. It was because the Whigs disregarded public opinion, that they were sent to the bleak side of the treasury, and the same disregard now evinced, idea of moral offence. He was not the man to re- in the disrespect manifested of the highest authority tommend any, the slightest infraction of the laws, of the Lords and the Commons, would drive the and the only effectual way to secure the veneration strong Government from the strong position which they now held. It had been his intention to have carried the war into the enemy's camp, and to have asked of time as a barrister in his own country, and never them from whom had the language most calculated in the course of that practice had he seen any pro- to lead to the offences charged in this indictment teeding more calculated to inspire veneration and had proceeded? But he had abandoned that intenrespect for the law than this. It formed a very gra- tion. Why? Not because he did not think that tifying contrast to some trials which had taken place, much stronger language had been used by the party in this country, where persecution rather than justice to whom he alluded, than had ever emanated from was the object sought to be attained. He would the Chartist body, but because he would not make how come to analyze briefly the evidence in this case, out a case of prosecution against other parties in and the manner in which the charge against the another place. Before he concluded, he must make defendants was attempted to be supported. He an appeal to the jury—not in the words of the reside at Burnley. I am a block-cutter to calicohad already shown them that Hildyard, the Attorney-General, for he was not gifted as the printers. I keep a temperance coffee house. I am policy by the printers of the printers of the printers. I keep a temperance coffee house. I am policy by the printers of the printers of the printers of the printers. which he (Mr.O'Connor) was to be present. There Frost, made an appeal to them as to the effect which Tasno difficulty in ferreting that out, I. was known a verdict of acquittal in the case would have upon in consequence of that there was strong apprehenb the policeman, and it was the fault of the policethan if he did not communicate it. Then he came to
the stridence of Little, high constable of Hyde, and
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first, and having routed the grand army, they might

thought that the aristocracy were their common than they did. There has been a reduction from the Chartist, but he was not a trafficking politician. does not enable the manufacturers to give the same

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE Mr. William Scholefield, examined by Mr. Cobbett.—I am son of the defendant. I reside with my father. On the 16th of August last, Mr. O'Connor guilty. They had done that. Let them see what it very near six o'clock, when he returned. The required to convict a man of conspiracy. He left placard now produced is one announcing the post-London on the 15th of August, for Manchester. He ponement of a meeting. Mr. Kearnan was the

> By Mr. O'Connor-1 remember your telling my father : o go down to the tea party at the Carpenter's Hall, and make an apology for your not attending, as to whether it would be prudent for you to attend. lt was ultimately agreed that my father should go and make an apology. By the Attorney-General-I don't know how

many persons were in my father's chapel on the night of the 16th of August. I did not go in. I know there were some there, because I heard them o'clock. There was a light in the chapel. I don't know any person who was in the chapel, except Mr. O'Connor. I don't know who furnished the candles, except it was my brother. He is not here. Mr. O'Connor went into the chapel, when my father went to the Carpenters' Hall, which would be a little after seven o'clock. I can't say how many persons passed the surgery window. There might be a doz in. When my father returned from Carpenters' Hall, he came into the surgery to me. He was not in the chapel during that night. I did not see the address of the Executive Committee before Thursday, the 18th of August. 1 do not remember any person coming to tell my fat! er that Turner, the printer, had been arrested.

John Northcott-I am servant to Mr. Kearnan, printer, of No. 5, Georgleigh-treet, Manchester. In dant. I took some of them to his house on the morning of the 16th. He did not at that time give orders for them to be posted, but he appeared extremely anxious to have them out as early as pos- fact I thought he was aiming to entrap me as prosib e, 500 of the bills were printed, which were suf-

ficent to post the whole town. By the Attorney-General-My master printed the placard now produced—"Run for Gold." It was the Monday. I can't say who ordered them. By Mr. Cobbett-My master prints ail sorts of

placards. There may be half a dezen sorts printed in one week. John Brook-I am brother-in-law to Mr. Scholeield. I am a joiner. On the 16th or 17th of August was at work at his premises. On the 17th I requently went into the surgery to receive instructions concerning the work. I was engaged in painting some gates. The chapel is situate between the gates and the house. Mr. Scholefield came down to me several times during the time. He came through the chapel, not out of the surgery.

By Mr. O'Connor-I remember your coming to

Mr. Scholefield, at half-past five in the morning of the 16th. You waited till Mr. Scholefield came from the printers. I know a man named Griffin. I remember that Mr. Scholefield once gave him a ob out of charity. Griffin and I had repeated conversations about you. He said he had lost his considerable physical strength. situation as reporter, and that he would " walk into you." He said he would be revenged upon you. I told him he could not. He replied that he could, and done. This was before you came to the house.

John Cockshott-I am a butcher in Manchester. I was in Mr. Scholefield's house on the 17th August, between ten and eleven in the morning. I went to get a bottle of medicine. I saw Mr. Scholefield. He people there who were begging tickets for soup. He gave them some.

Henry Holland, examined by Mr. O'Connor-I by all classes in the town. The general tendency of you came, and I believe a reward was offered for the rate of wages than any other landlord. perpetrator of the crime. You referred most emphatically to the transaction, and told the people that the sprest way to impede the Charter, was to resort to acts of violence. I remember a meeting of shopkeepers being held at Blackburn, at which all the points of the Charter were adopted. I attended for the purpose of pecuniary gain. a meeting, at Burnley, and your temperate exposi-tion of the Charter reconciled all classes.

not a delegate. which he believed had never been anticipated before began to nibble. So it was with this Government the same anxiety. There was now in office prosecution, They had but seen the golden by on was to have taken place on the 16th of August last. honour your drafts they have been so numerous in dictments must be adapted to crimes which they were bury.

what number of special constables were sworn in dants, without his permission. The defendant rein August, but I should think 400 or 500. The first ceived an excellent character from a party who had week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a known him for many years. trates attended there day and night, for full four weeks. The commander of the district was at the

this kind; they are not evidence. Mr. O'Connor-Then I ask no further questions. resided in Manchester all my life. I have a great and to the fortitude with which they bore it, the interest in the preservation of the peace. There tribute of his highest admiration, he must pass from has usually been a procession in Manchester on the that topic to the state of the country, at the period 16th of August. I remember the time about which when those outbreaks occurred, and he must call their on the last 16th of August. The magistrates said might say, the existence of soci ty in this country. it should not take place, and those engaged in printer. My works were stopped on Thursday, the troops were poured in by thousands to stop the lith of August. There was no damage done to the works. I believe the hands went out willingly. The last 16.h of August passed off much more peaceably than we had anticipated, and, as compared with the and of the local magistrates, succeeded in restoring previous days, much more peaceably. I think the peace and order-happiness and plenty; work and greatest excitement prevailed on the 9.h. 10th, 11th. and 12th. The working classes were suffering great distress. Speaking of them generally, I think their conduct was good. There were some exceptions. Mr. O'Connor here stated that Sir Ralph Pendlebury had been subreened as a witness, but that he

passing the surgery window. I went to bed at ten had sent a certificate to say that in consequence of and see whether he would not be a bold labouring under indisposition, he could not at-Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor the month of August last. But one week more

of the Evening Star newspaper, published in duced the Magistrates of Manchester to say that they London. I remember the suppression of public could not tell why it was better not to resist—another meetings in London, in the month of August last, about the 23rd. You were Editor of the Evening divided into large classes, contending against each Star. You would not receive any remuneration for other for the power and the existence of society. And your services-not a penny. You gave notice that had the defendant, Pilling, or any man who had all letters, whether private or not, addressed to you | mourned over a son dying prematurely, by the visitation in London, should be opened in your absence. I have of God, through disease, -had any such man considered, opened hundreds of letters marked "private." Your while he mourned over his own and his family's instructions as to what was to appear in the Evening Star, were that we should not admit anything in favour of the strike, or of an exciting character. Griffin's matter so inflammatory, that sometimes 1 | gave it any encouragement or support, and above all, cut the whole of it out, and sometimes a part. In those who gave to the public what they called a manly,

him to America. By the Attorney-General-The Evening Star commenced at the latter end of July last year. 1 presume Mr. O'Connor lived in London or the neighbourhood.

M1. O'Connor-1 wish your Lordship to ask the witness whether the Evening Star was not principally supported by the operatives, and circulated throughout Lancashire. Judge-- Was that so ?

Witness-It was. Mr. James Holliday, examined by Mr. O'Connor —I am a manufacturer residing at Oldnam. I have the Ciknown you since 1335. I have attended various tittle meetings at which you have addressed the people, remark. been created in consequence. In the speeches which I have heard you make, I have thought that they were distinguished by great zeal and energy, and

By the Attorney-General-1 have been accustomed to make speeches myself, on various topics. that I should be astonished when I knew how it was by Mr. O'Connor.—I have known you as a public

our steward in the county of Cork. I have lived but he had never as a me

Mr. O'CONNOR-My Lord. I am merely eliciting this to remove an insinuation which I thought the Attorney-General had thrown out, that I had employed the Northern Star as a medium of agitation,

By the Attorney-General-The meeting at Burn- far from insinuating any such thing. I would not to disparage Mr. O'Connor.

months by the National Convention, sitting in Lon-sands did not meditate rebellion; that their object ble, in consequence of the high price of provisions, ter, was called to prove that he had placed a copy of the low rate of the high price of provisions, ter, was called to prove that he had placed a copy of the low rate of the low r the Address of the Executive Committee on a board, By the Attorney-General-I don't remember at the shop door of Mr. Leach, one of the defen-

Mr. O'Connon here announced that this was the

whole of the evidence which it was intended to offer on the part of the defendants.

for a few minutes. On the return of the jury,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL commenced his reply

of those who did not join in those exciting communions, they would find many a tale of heart-rending distress thy, which he believed produced in many persons common with many who heard him, almost unmanned the demeanour that one ought to preserve in a court of justice. If anything could be learnt as to the extent and character The Attorney General-1 must really object to law. It might be well if all that hid been stated on under it. But having with perfect sincerity offered that He would call their attention to the condition tumults, when special constables were sworn in by thousands, and when, under the protecting Providence of Heaven, the energies of the executive Government

-In August last, I was the registered proprietor of apathy, -but one week more of the spirit which indiscomfort, and even misery,—had he considered what would be the horrors, what would be the misery spread through the land, if that l always thought it was your desire to make the advice had been taken,—if the masses had acted upon from Griffin, in which he asked you for mouey to take | questions, and practically to adopt these schemes

the consideration of whether any charge that was in your family upwards of thirty years. I have lived which he had the honour to belong, resorted to, or had lived with your brother. He left me ten pound a year, in consideration of my character. I have frequently stated then, he was ready, syllable by syllable, to re-

military. You induced the people to give up their asked, had they ever seen or heard of such an the first batch of five, and were absent nearly an hour. arms, and deposited them in the servants' hall. indictment before? This language had been repeated On returning into court, his Lordship was about to your address at both meetings, in my hearing was With respect to your tenantry, you have built stone by several of the defendants, who have spoken of what direct their attention to the evidence as applied to of William and Mary, after the revolution, one hun. evidence, and felt themselves competent to deal with dred persons were placed in one indictment. Why? the whole of the defendants at one deliberation. They Because all the persons were guilty of the counts again retired at a quarter before seven, and, after an charged, or supposed to be so. At the late special absence of little more than ten minutes, they returned commission at Chester, fifty seven persons were placed into court, and pronounced the verdicts, which will ha in one indictment. It was proposed to divide them into | found in the fourth page. portions, but the Learned Judges presiding, condemned The Attorney-General—1 beg to assure Mr. that, and said that considering the circumstances attendtrial—the largest on record for some years past. So
O'Connor that I imputed no such motive. I was ing the change, they ought to have been included together. He could excuse the defendants in what they elapsed before egress could be obtained. Mr. ey, was held in a tent erected for the purpose. have the Jury to imagine me capable of doing so. had said on this subject, but if his Learned Friend O'Connor proceeded to the King's Arms, Market-There were from 15,000 to 20,000 persons present. For if the testimony just now given had not been to the best of my recollection it was, held about the elicited, the Jury could not fail to witness the crelicited of June. I was at a meeting held in the diable deportment of Mr. O'Connor in their prediction, the Attorney-General (Mr. Baines) had been acquainted with matters connected with the profession, and with the forms of in-Town Hall, in Colne. It was densely crowded. I sence. He had met Mr. O'Connor before. He had no right to expect that any such observations cheered by a large number of persons who had as went there in consequence of my anxiety to allay met him at Monmouth on a very important occa- would have been made. When he was told that he bled outside the Castle to wait his coming out. the excitement which prevailed, and to hear Mr. sion; and what he there saw would alone have pre- had selected a large number of defendants, what could O'Connor. Notice was given of the meeting. I was vented him from even entertaining any disposition he do? He had, in this indictment, no fewer than thirty persons who were members of Sir Thomas Potter, examined by Mr. O'Connor— Mr. John Ardill examined by Mr. O'Connor—1 the Conference of delegates, and, to act with was again ordered that no communication from any 1 am a magistrate residing at Bewley-hill, near have been your clerk ever since the commencement justice, and with that fairness and impartiality with the prejudices which had been created prince and moderation as he was well able to do. If they were fishermen they had seen the golden that the Chartisis, they were not astonished to lift they were fishermen they had seen the golden that the consideration of the Northern Star. I remember the excitement which prevented been proved. They would be fly attempting to seduce the unconscious fish, but the general absence and moderation as he was well able to do. I am a magistrate residing at Bewley-hill, near have been your clerk ever since the commencement justice, and with that rairness and impartantly person, addressed to any other than the Secretary, which became a public officer of the Crown, how could be not consideration of the Northern Star. I remember the excitement which prevented to the consideration of the Jury some was also agreed that the next district Chartist meetalled upon very shortly to pronounce a verdict the fish little knew that there was a hook, when he the general character of the strike, in the first in
Think the deep proved. They would be fly attempting to seduce the unconscious his, but valied in Manchester, in August last. I conceive been plant to prove and leave out others, unless he was satisfied of their friends. I have and leave out others, unless he was satisfied of their ing should be held in their usual meeting room,

have been the mouliness of leaving them to pine in a dungeon, and allow the enlightened members of the Conference to ge perfectly free. He maintained that it would have been unmanly and unjust to see the unhappy persons, who were goaded by speeches to do had been enabled to carry themselves through. The Learned Gentleman then entered into a luminous exposition of the law as relating to conspiracy, and afterwards entered into a review of the history of the transactions in August last, describing the share which each of the defendants had severally had in them, and pointing out the evidence as it applied with more or less of conclusiveness. The Learned Gentleman then appealed to the Jury, and asked whether the people were to live under the law, protected in the exercise of their labour? Was property to be protected, or At this stage of the proceeding, the court adjourned was it to be at the mercy of that moving power which arrogated to itself the right of dictating to others how and in what manner he should regulate his own per-The Learned Gentleman said that he most sincerely sonal liberty? He (the Attorney General) had little congratulated them on the probability of a termination to do with the speculations of political economy. No of the entire people should be open to hear everything enterprise. Labour was as much property, and was as that passed on this occasion. He entirely surged with much entitled to protection, as the estates of the loftiest the observation that this was one of the most important and wealthiest peer of the realm. Why, what, after trials that ever occurred in this country; and if he telt all, was the difference between what was commonly considerable responsibility when he had the honour to called property and labour? Labour was the property address them several days ago, he did not feel that that of to-day. That which a man might leave to his chilresponsibility had been diminished by the evidence dren afterwards was the property of yesterday. The labour of to-day, if it produced anything which could labour would, in a great many parts of the country, such as the defendant, Pilling, told on the previous be valueless, if there was not capital to give day,—distress which it was impossible to hear without it employment. These two great elements the most enlarged compassion, and the deepest sympator of the high state of cultivation in which the country was at present placed, were not to be around him, emotions in which he shared, and he was set in hostile array against each other. The one was not ashamed to say he shared to an extent which in necessary to the support of the other. Neither could do without the other, and he trusted to God, that the lesson of to-day, as far as it was capable of affording one, would go forth to the world, and let it be understood that labour and property ought to have one commen protection, and ought to be directed to the common end of all society—the happiness of the community the theme of public meetings, nor the theme of public and the glory of God. They frequently heard discussions, but mourned over in private, and parties comparisons made between the poor and the whatever. I went as a delegate to Sir Robert had sunk under it; he had no doubt they might find rich, and of the advantages which the rich possessed Peel, at the request of a number of my fellow- many, who, from a sense of duty and of virtue, dia over them. He knew not what might have been townsmen, for the purpose of laying a statement not think that distress, poignant as he believed it to the feelings of the Jury, but when he heard the intelhave been, a sufficient justification for violating the ligence, when he heard the eloquence, for frequently it was very eloquent, when he heard the speeches that this evidence. We are not here so discuss the this occasion were known through the whole length and been made, he could not but feel disposed to be proud existing distress, or the remedy which is to be breadth of the land, in order that if anything found for it.

of the talent and of the efficacy of the education of the found for it.

working classes of this country. There was in those The Judge-I think we can't hear statements of the progress of that distress, and to bring speeches much that they might admire and approve in comfort and consolation to those who were suffering point of talent, and tone, and spirit. He should not stop to quarrel with some expressions which he wished James Kershaw, Esq.-I am Mayor of Man- tribute of sympathy which it was impossible to with. had been spared, carrying too much of a tone chester. I was a magistrate in August last. I have hold,—having given to those who suffered that distress, of deflance. He had watched those speeches one after another, and he would now frankly say that the language imputed to him, and which he uttered at Menmenth, when he appeared for Frost, was equally applicable to the present case. There was no price at which the magistrates issued a proclamation last year. I attention, for a moment or two, to the alarming danger it would not be worth while to purchase the innocence understood it was intended to have had a procession that threatened the peace, and well-being, and, he of all the defendants, mixed up, as their guilt was, with much of the misery that probably contributed to it. If they could with truth pronounce a verdict of not getting it up complied with this wish. I am a calico of this part of the empire at the time when guilty, let let it be so. He would leave the case in their printer. My works were stopped on Taursday, the troops were poured in by thousands to stop the hands, fully satisfied that they had given the utmost attention to every part of the evidence during the whole course of the inquiry. With respect to the impartiality of the bench, every person in the Court must think it worthy of all imitation-perhaps he might be allowed to say, he thought the conduct of his Lordship had been beyond all praise. For any part he wages it was beyond their power to give. He would had taken which had drawn forth expressions of ask were they, at the period to which he referred, approbation,-if his wish to observe strict and imparother than upon the brink of a civil war. He did not tial justice, without mixing up any angry feeling, in wish by any exaggeration of the facts, or the use of one the course of this inquiry, had met with the approbaexpression that was calculated to raise any of their tion of the humblest individual in that assembly, he feelings-but he would ask them to look back, should think that the task which he had imposed upon himself, of abstaining, directly or indirectly, man who could coolly look at the dangers from saying anything calculated to give the slightest with which the country was threatened during offence to any person, absent or present, recompensed to the full. In conclusion, he called upon them as men, bound by their oaths, to do their duty to the defendants, and to the public, and to deliver tunt verdict which they could reconcile to their consciences, upon the evidence they had heard.

His Lordship inquired of the Jury, whether it was their wish that he should then proceed to sum up the evidence, or adjourn to the following morning? A short discussion took place, which ended in the adjournment of the proceedings to the usual hour on the following day.

THURSDAY,-EIGHTH DAY.

At the opening of the Court this morning,

The LEARNED JUDGE proceeded to the discharge country as peaceable as possible, and I thought you that which he was satisfied it was the intention of the of his most laborious task of summing up the evidence, sincere. I know Griffiu, the correspondent. I gave Executive address to induce them to do. He charged which occupied no less than seven hours. It is not orders for the payment of his salary. I considered on all those who had published that address, who paying too high a compliment to this amiable and excellent man, and upright Judge, to say that a more impartial, clear, and explicit analysis of the evidence bold, and spirited address, which called upon the against any number of persons charged, was never heard prietor of the paper. I remember reading a letter people to repudiate the consideration of all other is any court of justice. His Lordship, in the outset enumerated the counts in the indictment, and defined the which would carry out the views of those who prepared law as applicable to each. Having quoted the various that address, -he charged upon those parties, many of statutes, treating on the crime of conspiracy, and pointed the disastrous consequences which had been made the out what, in his opinion, did, and what did not, consubject of investigation during the last eight days. It stitute the essence of that offence, the Learned Baron had been said that this was a political prosecution, and went through the herculean task of repeating the that it was levied at the Charter and the Chartists. whole of the evidence given during the previous seven He utterly denied the truth of any such statement. days, a task which he discharged with admirable clear-He knew it was expected—that he was quite aware of, ness and fidelity. He left no point untouched, whether but from the time that his Learned Friend (Mr. Dundas) it told for or against the defendants, and where it had two days ago, took upon himself to defend the princi- the former tendency, the facts were explained with a ples of the Charter, down to the last man who had scrupulous desire to avoid anything approaching to the addressed them, imputing to him personal hostility to slightest exaggeration; while at the same time there was the Chartists, he begged to say that there was not one a calm and manly expression of opinion as to the guilt ruth or foundation in any of these which those facts proved. During the course of his seemed to him as if the speeches Lordship's observations on the part which the respec-The general tendency of those addresses was not of the defendants must have been pre- tive defendants had taken in these transactions imcalculated to lead to a breach of the peace. I have pared in anticipation that he was going to make some puted to them —he alluded to Mr. O'Connor,—and in heard you complain that you had been much misre- such attack, and then the speeches having been pre- reference to the character of the speeches of that genpresented, and that consequently much prejudice had pared, they did not think fit to repress their observatileman, his Lordship thought that the fair inference tions, although they were not justifiable on any grounds to be drawn from the evidence which had been adwhatever. So far from entertaining the slightest question | dused was, that although he had advocated the principles about the Charter, he had expressly disclaimed any in- of the Charter very strongly, and thought it was the only tention of entering into any political discussion at all. remedy for the distress of the country, yet, at the same He stated at the outset that he had nothing to do with time, he had accompanied it with a recommendation to peace and the preservation of property, as the only means Mr. Titus Brooke, of Dewsbury, examined proposed would be for the better or for the worse, by which the object sought to be attained could be suc--all that he had to call their attention cessfully carried out. With reference to the relative man for ten years, and personally, for six or seven to was the charge against the defendants; position of masters and men, his Lordship said, that years. The neighbourhood of Dewsbury has free and the manner in which he proposed to bring that quently been in an unsettled state. I have heard you charge home. It certainly was at all times desirable workmen to combine for the purpose of saying what address public meetings, and make exhortations to that an advocate should make truth his object. Mr. rate of wages they would accept for their labour, he peace, when there was a disposition to be turbulent. O'Connor seemed to have thought that he had an ad- equally approved of the penal code which the Legislawas in the surgery. He had a few patients that he That has been the fact on all occasions. I never vantage in quoting passages of an address which he (the ture had left for the protection of the working man's was giving bottles to. There were a number of poor heard you say one word which was calculated to lead Attorney-General) delivered to the Jury when Frost industry. If there was one species of labour which to a breach of the peace. Among the working classes and his associates were under trial for High Treason. ought to be protected more than another, and your character is generally admired as a lover of He knew not whether it would do either himself the violation of which deserved the most exempeace. Among the middle classes you are not so or Mr. O'Connor any honour much to attend to a plary punishment, it was the labour of the poor much admired; but I think they are prejudiced. I speech supposed to have been delivered on a man; for it was the only source of existence on which think, taking the whole of the population, that they former occasion. He (the Attorney-General) might he had to rely. He thought that any attempt on the policeman, had it in his power to tell the authorities. Learned Gentleman, but in the same spirit as when that there was a secret meeting about to be held, he, addressing a jury at Monmouth, on behalf of Mr. O'Connor—I am different position, he, addressing a jury at Monmouth, on behalf of Mr. Was great distress and excitement among all classes. mber of the profession to ment of some object which to them might be a matter

Thus terminated, at seven o'clock, this protracted street, at which place he was stopping, in company with his attorney, W. P. Roberts, Esq. of Bath. On his progress to the inn, he was enthusiastically cheered by a large number of persons who had assem-

HUDDERSPIELD.—At the meeting at the Association Room, Upperhead-row, on Monday night, it the Defence Fund.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.

THE TRIAL.

WE can but call attention to the continuation of have given all respecting it we could procure up to the latest moment of going to press. .

It is impossible to particularize remarkable insidents in connection with this trial at present, sustained. The state of our columns alone forbids it. There is much, however, to be said upon the whole matter, both generally and particularly. To say this, occasions must be embraced as they present themselves. A LESSON, NEVER-TO BE-FORGOTTEN, to conduct our exertions for the attainment of right, described. as to preclude the possibility of the leaders of the people having again to stand at the bar, to answer such charges as circumstances have this time enabled a scheme which the Government have matured, for the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to frame against them.

kruly lamentable to see the exertions, and time, and the Regulation of the Employment of Children and money, of the poor workies employed in aid of such Young Persons in Factories," would shortly be inpurposes, as we sometimes have seen them put to. troduced. We must have no more of it!

enable us so to direct our efforts in the future, as to tailed the main of the alterations Government inproduce to us manifest proof of their utility. tend to make in the present Act, we give, in this No more outbreaks! No more secret plot- place, what occurred on the occasion, feeling that tings! No more STRIKES! No more putting the subject is one which intimately concerns the ourselves between the fangs of the Attorney-Ge- working people in the manufacturing districts. It neral! No more indictments! But plenty more of peaceful and firm agitation! Plenty more of are vastly important to the workers in factories; operating on public opinion! Plenty more of uniting the working people in a strong and arm union to resist the onward progress of oppression. and introduce the reign of right. Plenty more of off, and to prohibit the cleaning of machinery while efforts to obtain some portion of THE LAND, to show the world what we can do with political power when we procure it! Plenty more of these things; but all within the law!

In the accomplishment of these objects, we can have the direct Protection of Law, if we choose to avail ourselves of it. The time has come when this can be, and must be done. We live in a world of progression; and the MIND that has been evolved by the previous applications of our energies will guide our steps to a far advanced position.

THE VERDICT.

morning; and the Judge immediately commenced hitherto been, to the eternal din, and noise, and his summing-up. His address to the Jury stench of the factory, without intermission or respite. occupied till four o'clock in the afternoon; It is true that the present Factory Act protects death law has not been without its use! The nature in them; that it was impossible to compose a Ministry and argued upon as in fact a divorce, is, in truth, no utmost loathing and disgust. Gentlemen, I feel occupied till four o'clock in the afternoon; It is true that the present Factory Act protects death law has not been without its use! The nature of worse materials; that their whole lives had been separation at all, except so far as regards sexes; the that it is as a Chartist, not as a Conspirator, that devoted to oppose good government and to uphold parties reside under the same roof; they see each other I am arraigned here. I am a Chartist, and I glory for saying that a more able and impartial a-day; and that it directs that they shall attend not yet transpired: but the fact that the Starvers bad; —if, he said, he had used these expressions, and at all hours of the day; it is only as seves they are in the name. I not only believe Chartism to be summing up never fell from the lips of a Judge. His school: but its provisions have not been efficient for are driven to the acknowledgement that "Amend- had afterwards taken office under those persons whom Lordship then detailed the evidence as it affected the purpose. They have been continually broken or the of the defendants: he stating it as his purpose evaded. The "school" has, in many instances, been dignation raised by the recent exposure of the deli-derision, not only of that House, but of all the country, one of their Lordships. Why, my Lords, I apprehend to take the opinion of the Jury respecting the de- the "fire-hole," and the "schoolmaster" the "firerfendants in batches of five. The Jury hereupon up"! This has been found to be the case, and re- the SECRET RECOMMENDATIONS of the Poor really used those expressions should venture to reproach have that proposition made to you—(hear, hear); such retired; and after being absent an hour they ported to be so by the Factory Inspectors themselves. Law Commission, is too strong to be successfully transcend the usual bounds of human confidence, or at fessions—(hear, hear)—are liable to suffer that very returned into court, with a request that his in the very last Report made by Mr. SAUNDERS. withstood. Lordship would detail the evidence as it ap- bearing date January 25th, 1843, we find the following they had already taken such notes as would "FORTY THIEVES of Pudsey" for the children employguide them to a decision. Their request was ed in creating wealth. And this is a sample of what complied with; and after again retiring, and has occurred in by far too many places. Let the fact being absent ten minutes, they returned into be made known for the benefit of the Pudscy Court, just at seven o'clock, with the following "partners" in guilt, who could not "thoil" ten

Heyle, John Norman, William Becaley, Samuel Parkes, Thomas Railton, Robert Ramsden, John Arran, James Skevington, William Aitkin, Sandy Challenger, and Wm. Woodruffs.

Doyle, John Campbell, Jonathan Bairstow, Bernard M'Cartney, James Arthur, Thomas Gooper, Robert Brocke, James Mooney, John Leach, David Morrison, Frederick Augustus Taylor.

NOT GUILTY-Jas. Scholefield, Wm. Scholefield, D. vid Boss, James Cartledge, (Queen's Evidence) James Taylor. Joseph Clarke, John Massey, John education clauses. On one of my recent visits,

The FOURTH COURT of the Indictment charges the defendants with " aiding, assisting, and abetting, divers evil-disposed persons, who were tumultuously assembling, and by violence, threats, and intimidations. FORCING peaceable subjects to leave their employent and occupation-"

THE FIFTH COUNT charges for that they did unlawfully endeavour to " persuade and encourage the said subjects to leave their respective employments, This is to be regretted. It would have been much and to produce a cessation of labour, in order to bring better to have entirely prohibited the employment realm."

verdict was returned.

Judgment will not be passed till next term; which commences on the 15th of April next.

In relation to this matter we give the following short letter from Mr. O'CONNOB :-

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS. My Beloved Friends.—I have fought a battle with my gallant band : a battle of eight long days We have had fair play in every respect. A Judge who knows the law, and was governed by the law: making no distinction in its application because though chosen by the Crown, resolved upon doing onre evidence. The evidence was of the lowest and most profligate description. Our defence was manly and convincing. Oil what a credit to be associated with such men! They electrified me and every body. We have been honourably found GUILTY of nothing! We will fight this battle yet. I go now to prepare for another fight in the Queen's ployment!! Bench, for never will I give up. I say nothing of

spirits. I promise you that the verdict shall not particularly the extending of the provisions of the towards whom it is entertained; but if the object of

Hurrah for the Charter ! I am. your ever-faithful Friend.

Lancaster. FEARCUS O'CONNOR. Thursday Night.

FACTORY LABOUR.

In the Northern Star of last week was given an

On Monday NEXT, the 13th instant, Mr. Roberts, religious education amongst the working classes of thirteen, and the hours of labour were limited to should be wholly in kind; after another such period it praiseworthy. There were acts which imposed as pen-Solicitor to the Chartists, will address the people of Manchester, in the Carpenter's Hall, at eight of Manchester, in the Carpenter's Hall, at eight of Lancaster connected with the proceedings at Lancaster connected with the process the people in kind; after another such period it proposed to reduce the number should be gradually diminished in quantity, until that alties three months' imprisonment, or three years, or of hours from eight to six and a half hours' labour must relief should be altered in quality, coarse brown bread was often shown by the manner in which he apport take place either in the forence on or in the after-Charies trials. Admission One Penny, to go to and supported by Lord John Russell and other noon, and not partly in the one and partl member's of "her Majesty's Opposition."

This motion was mainly founded on the Second Report of the "CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT COMMIS- teen might work from six and a half to eight hours allowances, and not to enlarge them.' And now man and his wife presented themselves at the door of SION" just presented to Parliament; which is a valuable and imperishable record of the injustice done to the working classes, and the fearful state of physical and from eighteen to twenty-one. Young persons were maximum of the consumption per head within the work- and clemency of a judge. How contrary was all that moral destitution prevailing amongst the children of not now permitted to work more than twelve hours houses, leaving to the local officers the liberty of rethe poor. The revelations made in this Report, as a day. He proposed to alter the age of females; in ducing it below the maximum if they can safely do so. our report of this most important, proceeding. We to their condition in both these respects, are horribly appalling, and almost incredible. THERE, however, alteration. There were several minute provisions bodied labourers out of the workhouse? 'All new the record stands; and it seals the fale of the present system! It is impossible that it can much longer be With respect to Saturday, he proposed that the hours Board of Control shall have power, by an order, with

From time to time we shall give copious extracts from this Report, accompanied by such observations as we may deem needful to make the matter of it familiar to the minds of the class for whom we care. It is a powerful lever placed within their reach; MUST BE TAKEN FROM II. It is the last proceeding of and it can and must be used to the overthrowing, the sort that we must have in connection with the the toppling over, of that course of selfish oppres-Chartist cause! Whatever may be the result of sion and wicked misrule which has produced the the Jury's finding, we must endeavour in future so awful state of sin and suffering so truly and so fully

During the course of the debate on Lord ASHLEY'S motion. Sir James Graham detailed, at some length, educating the children of the poor; and, amongst This can be done. This must be done. It is other things, he announced that " A New Bill for

On Tuesday night last, the Home Secretary moved The knowledge we have gained by the past will for leave to bring in such Bill; and as he then dewill be seen that several of the projected alterations and that they will tend to the preservation of life and limb. The contemplated power, to cause the dangerous portions of the machinery to be boxed it is running, will be a valuable protection to the sentient beings required to watch the operations of the "master's" machinery, should it be obtained while the regulations respecting meal-times and making up of lost time, will, if only made efficient. prevent the practising of much imposition and much oppression.

It is also contemplated, as will be seen, to further reduce the hours of labour for the children in mills, from eight hours to six-and-a-half. This is a great step; especially when coupled with the proviso that such children must attend a properly conducted school during the other portion FRIDAY MORNING, 11 o'Clock.-We stop the Press of the day, to qualify them to enter the factory to announce the RESULT of the Trial. The Re- at all. The children will thus have some chance planted, and have produced a telling effect. of obtaining, the rudiments of common knowledge The Court opened yesterday at nine o'clock in the at least,; and not be subjected, as they have shillings for school books for the use of those who GUILTY ON THE FIFTH COUNT ONLY .- Peargns were making them hundreds of pounds! Here is intendent of Factories, to his Inspector, Mr. SAUNDERS: and by Mr. Saunders reported to Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the HOME SECRETARY; and by us GUILTY ON THE FOURTH AND FIFTH COUNTS. reported to the working people, for the benefit of the Peter Murray M'Douall, James Leach. Christopher poor in general, and for the benefit of the "Forry THIEVES of Pudsey" in particular. Here it is :-

"In Padsey, which is a woollen district, great George Candelet, John Durham, James Fenton, and numbers of very young children are employed : the inhabitants are poor, and education is at a very low | MENDATIONS by the Poor Law Commission, will ebb. I may give you an instance of this. At the be fresh in the recollection of all : and the manner Priestley mil, where there are about forty partners, in which Mr. Walter's successive efforts were met forty-five children are employed who come under the Fletcher, Thomas Brown Smith, Thomas F. aser, John found the book-keeper was the schoolmaster, and the First, Mr. Walter asked the question: "Did the Allinson, James Grasby, James Chippendale. Thomas books, pieces of an old newspaper torn ad libitum Mahon, John Lomax, Richard Pilling, William Ste- into sections of about three inches in diameter. On phenson, John Crossley, Albert Woolfenden, Robert remonstrating with this man on this impreper and Lees. John Lewis. Patrick Murphy Brophy, George falsely called education, he said, that he had no Johnson, Thomas Storah, John Wilde, and Thomas power to amend what his masters ordered; and my The answer was: "He did not know whether such feeling, and characterised by considerable ability. offer to procure for this company a set of elementary books for the small sum of 10s, has been as completely disregarded."

The shortening of the hours of labour by the present act, added to the wages of the children employed. The shortening of the hours of labour by the contemplated act will have another similar effect.

Another alteration announced we cannot commend. We mean the proposal to lower the age at which children may enter the factory from nine to eight. about a change in the laws and constitution of the of children and females altogether; not allowing even a male to enter a factory until he was fourteen. All the weightier counts of the Indictment are thus This would have necessarily called into play a great given to the winds; the charges upon which a ver- smount of anemployed idle male labour, which diet of Guilty is returned being very minor ones has been superseded by the cheaper labour of on the occasion. children and females. If society was, what it increase in our means to produce the good things of life, should have been the infliction of additional toil and labour upon mere children, while the father is forced to walk the streets idle, for want of em-

What follows is the Report of the proceedings in my own poor services: but our friends are satisfied, leave to bring in his New Factory Bill. It will be seen that several other important alterations, beside new measure to the children and young persons highly important. Here is the report :-

me introduction of a motion by Lord Ashler for an introduction of a motion by Lord Ashler for the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of form of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of form of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of form of form of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of form of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of form of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of form of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of form of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of form of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of form of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation of the committee w

and nine hours on Saturdays. From the report of measure would greatly increase the number of children sion in his statement which he begged to supply ; it was that in all the manufacturing districts the childprematurely press for the second reading.

THE LAW OF STARVATION.

Assaults upon the "Starvation Act" continue to be made with increased vigour. Not much rost is to the charge brought against him of traducing the imgiven to the Starvers. Blow after blow is being struck; and hitherto they have been right well

Poor Law Amendment Act," will shortly be in- If, indeed, he had used expressions like the following, subject of Separation in the Bastiles. Here is the troduced to the notice of Parliament by the present also to the Right Hon. Baronet who was now at the Government. So ! the opposition to the starving-to- head of the Government—that 'he had no confidence ments" are needed is a proof that the storm of in- he had so severely stigmatized, then he should indeed ships, and asked what would be their Lordships' course Chartist principles is absolutely indispensible to berate plan laid to starve the poor, as evidenced in and every honest man in it. But that any one who had that your Lordships are-I know some are-liable to

The death-blow to the whole system has been plied to each and all of the defendants, as description of the sort of "education" provided by the struck! The revealments made before the people, cluded with moving for an account of the sums exas to the object of the concocters and upholders of pended in out-door relief to the poor during the years the "Malthusian code," has sealed its fate. Government will find themselves compelled not only to admit the necessity of "amendments," but the abrogation of the starvation law altogether, and a return to that simple embodiment of justice and charity, the Poor Law of Elizabeth, which directed O'Comor, William Hill, George Julian Harney, John, the account as reported by Dr. Baker, the Super- the employment of the unemployed poor in their own occupations, at their own homes, and at right and proper wages.

We revert to this question again, in order to place before the reader a report of a slashing onelaught movedby Mr. Walter, on Sir James Graham, the Ministerial defender of the Starving-law. The recent emposure by Mr. WALTER of the SECRET RECOMby Sir James Graham will not be soon forgotten. Home Secretary know of the existence of a certain Report, containing certain words; on which document the New Poor Law had been founded." a document existed." Then he acknowledged that From it we give the following. It will best speak "he had a faint recollection that some such 'Re- for itself :port' had been confidentially made to Earl GREY's Government by the Poor Law Commission." had a copy of the "Secret Document" in his posses- he would lay before their Lordships several thoughts sion, the wily turn-coat tried to fix upon him a upon the matter. In the first place, every one acknowpublic acquainted with its infamous contents. This charge Mr. Walter repelled at the time; and on haps they ought to be more numerous, as was shown ral, and to the Whig-Tory Home Secretary in duct of the husband to the wife or the wife to the particular. The following is a report of his speech husband, but simply and improperly upon the state of

"Mr. Walter said, he rose to meye for the produc. that insinuation I have before replied. I neither know. "Sir J. Graham said, that after what had taken nor remember, nor believe any such confidence. The

nine to eight, so that a child from eight to thir- power of the Commissioners should be to reduce the case of males coming under the denomination of Whence, again he asked, sprang the cruel injunction "young persons" he did not propose to make any that no relief should be given to the unemployed, ablewith respect to mealtimes. The regulations for din- applicants for relief (says the secret report) should be ner contemplated at the least a space of one hour, at once taken into the workhouse.' And again- The of work should be limited to nine, so that young such exceptions as shall be thought necessary, to dispersons would be worked twelve hours on other days allow the continuance of relief to the indigent, the aged, and the impotent, in any other mode than in a the committee it appeared that objections were made | workhouse. The avowed report was full of passages to the mode in which lost time was made up. He to the same effect. This was the very essence of the proposed to limit those modes of making up lost time existing law. Could this be the work of two indepenthey presented to the Parliament of the country. And

these were the people who were now taking on them the fabricating a plan of education which was to instil into the rising race the principles of integrity, henesty, fair dealing, and truth !- (hear, hear). With respect sycophancy in him or any one to assert that his Grace came too near to omniscience to be liable to imposition. least to indicate such a want of memory and consist privation. ency as must disqualify the man himself from the dis-

1841 and 1842, and of the work performed for such ex-Sir James did not venture to reply to, or repel the heavy HOME thrusts here made! He barely contented himself with acceding to the motion, as far as materials existed to enable the returns required

On Tuesday night the Lords were engaged in a debate respecting the iniquity of the Starvation and unblushing " grace" ? Law. It was began by Lord TEYNHAM, who

"1st. That it is the opinion of this House, that the separation of man and wife, of parents and children, which takes place in the Union Workhouses, is an exceeding evil and the cause of evils.

"2nd. That its abolition ought therefore to be forthwith sought.

" 3rd. That by a judicious administration of outdoor relief, the use of the workhouse for married paupers, except for casual poor and cases of exigency, might and ought to be abelished." These resolutions were enfored upon the atten-

tion of the House by a speech full of correct

"The first resolution declared that the separation of man and wife was an exceeding evil, and the cause of And when this evasion and equivocation was evils. A large and helpless portion of the community promptly answered by Mr. Walten declaring that he found themselves treated contrary to those principles which they saw guided every day life. On that head charge of "breach of confidence" in making the ledged that the principles which regulated the law and practice of divorce were wise and just; the result was, that the number of divorces was very few. Per-Monday night last he returned to the question, deal- by their proceedings last night in the case of the son of tion of the French Republic 1t was proved ing out blows to the whole crew of starvers in gene. a Noble Marquis. In that case the question of divorce by this paper, and avowed by the authors and supdid not turn, as it ought to have done, upon the con-Eugland recognized only two kinds of divorces, the divorce a mensa et thoro, and the divorce a vincula None of the defendants were in Court when the ought to be, it would take care that none of its tion of a return of which he had given notice. He matrimonit. To the former of these the poor were members should be put to work, until their physical observed, that having on a recent occasion come down subjected. On entering the workhouse they were capabilities were fully developed; for society is ment, when, from the state of indisposition under that divorce, but there was more pain attendant on it deeply interested in preventing the deterioration of which he laboured, and was, indeed, still labouring, he than if the divorce had been consequent upon the conthe species, which must be the consequence if un- almost sank under the task, he felt, nevertheless, bound duct of either party. The pain which they endured deny the assertion altogether. I again repeat that no that if ever the day shall come, that on the side of formed beings are set to perform operations for which attention of the House some remarks in corroboration existed no cause for their being divorced. If their to take one more opportunity of pressing upon the was a thousandfold augmented by the fact, that there SUCH DOCUMENT EVER EXISTED. they are not physically fitted. All the work that a of what was the undoubted fact,—that the dark docu- Lordships only looked at the number who entered the child or youth should perform before the age of ment which he first laid before it was the foundation of workhouse never to return, -- if they looked to the fourteen, should be only such as is needful for educational purposes; the males taught the arts of agriculture and horticulture, by easy exercises durage of the subsequent Poor Law, and of all the miseries with number who actually died in the workhouse in a state which in the subsequent Poor Law, and of all the miseries with number who actually died in the workhouse in a state some "faint recollection of such a document having our side, if we can, and we will abide the issue. But loose not the bloodhounds of perseguent Poor Law, and of all the miseries with number who actually died in the workhouse in a state which the subsequent Poor Law, and of all the miseries with number who actually died in the workhouse in a state some "faint recollection of such a document having our side, if we can, and we will abide the instant and the subsequent Poor Law, and of all the miseries with number who actually died in the workhouse in a state which the subsequent Poor Law, and of all the miseries with number who actually died in the workhouse in a state some "faint recollection of such a document having our side, if we can, and we will abide the subsequent Poor Law, and of all the subsequent Poor Law, a ing school hours; and the females the use of the meral certainty-another, mathematical certainty, and the authority of those who had the care of the poor needle and the scissors, with proper instruction, a variable certainty; yet, it was possible, and an indivorces. If the one portion of our law were just and the defendants were poor. There never was such a Judge—so patient, so inquisitive, so amiable. A Jury, though chosen by the Crown, resolved upon doing. now existed. Then, that Hon. Member might have a divorces it was most wise that their Lorships should of society possessing such means of producing wealth faint recollection of it. Then, this faint recollection of it. Then, this faint recollection in every possible case, see that there was no connivance Graham, avers, in spite of the "faint recollection" triumphed over their enemies and oppressors, beatjustice, according to the evidence. A prosecutor, as we possess; and when we have learned how to might expand into certainty. At last, he might know a devise common sense arrangements to equitably distribute the wealth we can so profusely create, this, and are those who were engaged by the Crown to promuch more, will be the portion of every child. Is therefore, he was guilty of a breach of confidence in I wish to be admitted; then the answer to the man it not monstrous, that one of the effects of an bringing it before the House. He would, however, must be, 'You cannot be admitted unless you submit take this statement, only giving a caution against the to be practically divorced from your wife. The system introduction of other people's names, lest he should of practical divorce went on day by day, and every day; be forced to follow the example. Once more, he and when a poor man was thus debarred from the have told the truth. This is impossible. One, or declared, that he did not know whence he had it, society of his wife, how could it be expected that he other, must have fibbed! Which is it the most likely and that it must have lain by him several years; should regard that as a paternal Government which so nor was he, indeed, aware that he had it till just treated him? Again, the House well knew that there before the session commenced. So far from any blame should be no divorce granted to a man who had being imputable to him for exposing it he should but himself been guilty of cruelty or adultery. In such "the House." when Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved for have participated in the guilt of those who planned and cases the Courts would not interfere; but the workpenned it if he had concealed it—(hear). 'Why, Sir, house authorities attended to no such nice distinctions; said Mr. Walter,) what do men mean by confidence men and their wives might live together upon the best We never were so strong. I never was in better those we have enumerated, are in contemplation; feeling both in him who entertains it, and in him might be purity; but instead of their being kept togein an affair of this kind? Confidence is an honourable possible terms; there might be endearment, there ther by a kind law, they were torn from each other's the confidence be, like this report, infamous, mischie. bosoms; what was the character of that law which veus, cruel, who but dishonourable men can be bound separated man and wife for other crime than poverty? respective statements is in accordance with fact? employed in the manufacture of lace, and in print by it? Detection and exposure are every man's duty. Cases from time to time came before the courts of law works, as well as in silk factories. This of itself is I say this, on the supposition that the detestable pro- in which persons were found acting not according to duction in question was ever confided to me, but to nature; children suffered from cruelty or from neglect, and courts always treated the unnatural act as a crime : but here the Legislature interfered to produce the complace the other evening, he thought it would be best report lay by me for years, and was only discovered, mission of unnatural acts—they not only divorced hustant he should introduce the Bill of which he had taken up, and perused, all accidentally—(cheers). Then band and wife, but they separated parents from children. Sir James Graham says it was sent to shill-an only divorced hustant he to be in possession of it, if it never existed to the complexity of the children and young persons in factories, and for the this secret report of the commission of eight. The rebetter education of children in factory districts. The spective contents proved this to be false. They were prisoned, because they wished to take care of their for neglecting their children; but here people were im- the Times Editor by Earl GREY's Government:

preserved peace throughout the whole period of the other. He was disposed to believe that the lowest a gradual reduction should be made in the the actual sentence and the maximum of punishment; age of children might be safely reduced from diet of the in-door poor.' And again- The but in the workhouse there was nothing of that sort -no limit to the punishment inflicted on the poor. A either in the forenoon or in the afternoon wholly, he would show the cautious manner in which these base the workhouse and requested relief; he was immediand not in both. The committee had recommended suggestions were carried out in the avowed report:— ately taken in and subjected to a punishment—there that the maximum age for females should be altered . The Commissioners should be empowered to fix a was no descending scale—nothing left to the wisdom to the received maxims of English law! In the ordinary courts of justice a man or woman was brought up and sentenced according to the nature of the effence, and according to the character which they might have previously borne. If that character were good, the witnesses recommended them to mercy, the jury recommended them to mercy, and the judge listened to that recommendation, and the amount of punishment was awarded accordingly; but in the workhouse the honest | him-may not such a man deceive you? In the adman and the thief met upon terms of equality. The dress which I have quoted, this Griffin talks of the poor man, for no crime of his own but poverty, was virtue and glory of a public man consisting in remaining imprisoned like a ruffian, and kept in confinement all ing faithful to his principles till death; and now his life. In an ordinary prison, if an offender were sentenced to any given duration of confinement, main faithful to the principles he has betrayed. In to those factories where water labour is used. dent powers of evil? No. Here was its origin in that or a convict were sent to the hulks, some attention He proposed to give the inspectors power dark code of instruction on which, in defiance of fact was paid to his conduct. If he complied with the to select qualified surgeons to attend the and common sense, it was asserted that the present law rules of the house and evinced submission to authority, several mills in each district, and to report was not founded. It occurred again and again in the a report in his favour was made, and some portion of several mills in each district, and to report was not founded. It occurred again and again in the a report in the latest the condition at stated times. Then as dark report, that no relief was to be given out of the his punishment remitted: but not so with the inmates the Charter. What a base hypocrite must this man to accidents arising from machinery, he intended to provide against them by making it compulsory on the owners to guard every dangerous portion of the further, could anything equal the harsh and unfeeling crime must go into a workhouse and expect no mercy. machinery in their possession from the possibility of manner in which the English poor were spoken of In a well-regulated community the state of the law doing injury to any of the persons in their employ- in the avowed report? They were described as ought to be such as to meet every emergency that could ment; and he also intended to prohibit the cleaning inferior to savages, and to be amended only come within the scope of legislative enactments; but of machinery while it was in motion; for these various purposes clauses would be contained in the Bill not justified, then, in stating, that all these Commis- had been complaining could be remedied. Suppose making it cumpulsory upon millowners to act in con- sloners came with their minds as fully bent against the a man, his wife, a d their children presented themformity with its regulations. Such a Bill must, of poer as St. Paul was in his unconverted days, when he selves at the door of the workhouse. They said they course, contain several penalties; besides, it was in- | was described as breathing out threatenings and slaugh- | had no food, no money, no employment, and they asked tended to introduce as many as possible of the altera-tions recommended by the Committee. He should tianity? But still they were told that Lord Grey's ment. His reply would be, 'You shall have it if you not now enter at large into the education clauses, for Government did not adopt this document, though its will come into the house. What would they rejoin? it would be unnecessary for him to restate what he spirit, as he had shown, was infused into every suc- They would naturally say, 'We are lawfully married; and said upon former occasions, but he hoped that on ceeding one. Why, people who could believe this our children have been born in wedlock; we love each the whole the measure would give general satisfaction | denial must be Nature's fools, and not the dupes of other, and we love our children; will you give us em-Thus, much, however, he should say with respect to the Poor Law-(cheers.) He had three proofs exhibit- ployment and bread without separating us?" He anthe education clauses, that he trusted the effect of the ling the character of similar fraud and deception; each swers 'No.' Then they reply, 'We cannot accept succeeding document indicating its parentage and relief on your terms. They retire; but hard necesreceiving the benefits of education. The Bill would descent from the first, and yet endeavouring to miti- sity seon compels them to return, and again they are include within the scope of its operation all children gate or cloak its knavery. First, he had a garbled repulsed. Then one dies of want—(hear, hear). Surely though my consignment to the living tomb employed in silk factories, and he hoped still further general order with respect to pauper funerals. Next, the officer—the legal officer—the man acting under the by a separate bill brought in with the sanction of her he had a diet table, which, though it was signed by law, who has refused them relief,—has not that man Majesty's Government to include the lace factories all the Commissioners, was now disavowed, when they committed a crime, and ought he not to be punished? and the children engaged in printing, thus compre- found the cruelty it disclosed had awakened public Time would soon show that the Poor Law was not a hending all the children employed in all the great attention; but their preparation of it, and their intent piece of legislation which could be acted up to. He branches of our manufactures. There was one omis- to carry it into execution, were as notorious as any fact questioned very much whether it was wise that any could be. Then he had the evidence taken before the law should so assume the form of a tempter as this was to the scaffold, there to exchange the embraces Committee on which he himself sat, which evidence Poor Law did. Was it right that any portion of the law ren of any parents, whether those children were em. was suppressed for no other reason than that, if duly of the land should be so framed as that it should ployed in factories or not should have the benefits of investigated, it would be found to make against the offer a temptation for the destruction of all domestic education at an expence not exceeding 3d. per week. Committee itself, to falsify its report, and to disties, and that the bribe which it gave should The education being to some extent compulsory it prove the assertions of the Poor Law function- be a loaf of bread? A single man might bear the brunt would go far to establish a national scheme of in- aries. And, after all these proofs, both from of bad times; he might accept the remedy offered to exchange my lot for that of my accusers. Let them struction upon a large scale. It was not necessary fact and analogy, they were told to believe that him or he might reject it; but the case was different for him to detain the House with any further observa- the secret report was rejected by Lord Grey's Govern- with a man and his wife. What a painful case of haunts of their species, and alone—cut off from the symtions. He hoped they would allow him to bring in the ment? Really the smateurs of the New Poor Law arrobill, and he assured rion. Members that he should not gated to themselves the privilege of publishing or sup-

> The IRON DUKE opposed the resolution. He did so on the ground that the Government were about to introduce a Bill to amend the "Amendment relish to their enjoyments and a zest to their Act," and that if their Lordships were not satisfied pleasures. But, gentlemen, there will come a day to the charge brought against him of traducing the immortal Duke, every one knew how respectfully he (Mr. with the new measure, they could suggest and sting shall poison all, when the worm of memory Walter) had spoken of that illustrious man. But, with move other amendments. He also attempted to shall gnaw at their hearts, and like the Promethean all his admiration of him, it would be the excess of get rid of the effect produced by the forcible vulture feast upon their vitals, until the conreasoning of the Mover of the resolutions on the science-stricken wretches shall wither beneath

> "For instance, that what has been called a 'divorce." separated. The Noble Lord had appealed to their Lord- founded in truth, but that the legal establishment of have rendered himself justly liable to the reproach and of conduct, supposing such a proposition were made to raise the working classes from their present

> > husband in one place, sometimes in one workhouse, and the wife in another, and the children in a third. and studiously preventing all communication, even the ordinary one of seeing each other; all this " is in truth, no separation at all"! What wonder is people of Scotland, and as to Ireland, the name is there that we should have such laws as the Starva- sufficient to remind you of its two millions and a tion Law, and such practices as every day's experience half of mendicants and its lumper-fed peasants makes us acquainted with, when our leading legismakes us acquainted with, when our teading legis-lators shut their eyes to the common and well-known of things in this very county (of Lancaster) calculated facts of a notorious case, and LIE with such a bold to make us blush for tamely allowing such a state

> > analogy set up by the IRON DUKE to justify the "no men, aye, free-born Britons, gentlemen, their wives separation at all." He said :-

and naval services. Officers in those services were not obliged to enter them.

"The Duke of Wellington-What do you say to impressed seamen? Come. there I have you! The Earl of Stanhope-Impressment was an evi justified by state necessity; but no person was legally liable to impressment unless he was a senfaring man. and, being so, he was as much separated from his family on board a merchant vessel as in the Royal

Lord STANHOPE also spoke of the SECRET DOCUMENT. He avered that :-

"The object of the present Poor Law was to prepare the country for having no Poor Law at all. This was the ulterior object of the law, as described in a country into a worse state than it is! Does not document which had happened now to see the light. though studiously and carefully concealed from public observation, for the non-production of which shuffling excuses were made, and which, when dragged from its are neither fit to govern the nation at large, nor themselves as a class; for in obscurity, did appear the most flagitious and execrable paper that had ever been exhibited before a public certainly conspiring their own rain. The downward assembly he would not even except the Nationi Convenporters of the law, that their object was to do away with | natural consequences of the present state of things

Poor Laws altogether." This allusion to the "Execrable Paper" brought "THE DUKE" upon his legs again; and he made the dragged before this tribunal. The remedy for the following extraordinary statement :--

"The Noble Earl has referred to a document which is not to be a criminal. The Attorney-General has has been represented as having formed the basis of the said, on the trial of Frost, that the Chartists had as Poor Law Bill. Knowing, as I do, my Lords, that no such paper ever existed I will venture, in this House, to of 1832 had to agitate for the Reform Bill, adding

are most contradictory! Sir James Graham had before him in "the House," with a copy of the "EXECRABLE PAPER" in his hand; and when hard down Chartism that they will miserably fail. The DUKE." a colleague of this same Sir James teeth of all this, boldly asserts that the document never was in existence at all!!! Which of them are we to believe? We cannot imagine that both to be ! Sir James Graham, who, with every inducement to deny the existence of the " Eneerable Paper." reluctantly admits that he has "a faint recollection", of it : or "the Duke," who boldly denies its existence altogether! Which of these members of the same Government are we to believe ! The one gives and America and that which exists here, is that in the LIE to the other most fully and flatly. Which those countries the slave's body is sold in the market is most worthy of credence! And which of their

Execrable Document" in his own keeping : how salvation of nations, and the rescuing of the millions came he to be in possession of it, if " it never existed at all?" Sir James Graham says it was sent to

that a bold assertion will involve them more com-pletely. Perhaps his Iron-ship will learn that a her Majesty wi be graciously pleased to take into supply the defects and omissions in the law which instant and serious consideration the best means of the report detailed. The age of children employed diffusing the benefits and blessings of a moral and in factories was, at present, limited from nine to

LANCASTER ASSIZES (Continued from our first page.) of the yeomanry—no swearing in of special con-stables—no reading of the riot act, in short they

disturbances elsewhere, and yet I am charged with

having conspired to effect, by force and tumuli,

change in the constitution. And upon whose evidence, gentlemen ? First, Griffin, who has been for many vears a professing Chartist; he has filled responsible and popular situations in the Chartist movement; he has long been known as a reporter for Chartist newspapers; he was the first person who suggested the calling of the Conference, yet he has appeared in the witness-box against those who he was the principal instrument of bringing together; he has appeared before you in the character of a betrayer of his former associates. The evidence of such man should be received with caution; he has disregarded all the obligations of friendship, and treacher ously violated the trust and confidence reposed in see him doing his utmost to destroy the men who rethe conclusion of his address, he hypocritically appeals to the Ruler of the Creation, to stamp with the seal of his divine approbation the exertions of my. self and brother defendants for the obtainment of be. He calls upon us to do our duty as he pledges himself to do his. Behold the fulfilment of his pledge! He has appeared in the witness-box against him upon whose funds he so long subsisted, and against men who relieved him in his need, and saved him from the pangs and horrors of starvation, thus snake-like stinging the hand that fed, and fixing his envenomed fangs into those who nourished him Upon the evidence of this man I was arrested dragged from home, and insulted by the grossly illa gal annoyance to which I was subjected; when, not content with arresting my person, the officer who arrested me searched my home, and took away letters. books, &c.; and all this in violation of the law. The other witness, Cartledge, was a delegate, gave his support to the resolution passed by the Conference, (I believe seconded the address adopted by the delegates), and was a violent supporter of the strike Surely, Gentlemen, you will not convict me upon the evidence of men so base as these. But if the verdict should be "Guilty," though the cold prison cell of crime and misery should be the consequence, yet believe me, Gentlemen, I speak not the language of idle rant or bombastic folly, when I declare to you, that I would not change my present situation for that of my accusers to escape all that torture could inflict upon me. Though my march from this court of love for the cold grasp of the executioner's redrecking hand, there to yield up life with its heart, correcting sorrows, its hopes and joys alas, too few. for that unfathomable futurity beyond the grave,would not-1 speak the language of calm reflectionshrink from the light of day, let them fly from the pressing—of leaving untouched or changing—whatever they ought to have endured before they accepted relief! on the gains of their flendish falsehood; let them not forget their broken pledges and violated vows vows of adherence to a cause they have so infamously betrayed—the remembrance of these will add the tortures of conscious guilt, and, dying, shall go down to the grave without the love of wife or child, countryman or friend, to shed a tear to their memories—remembered only to be execrated and thought of only with feelings of the wretched and degraded state. Witnesses have appeared before you who have gravely assured this Court that they were not cognizant of any distress in their localities. I know, gentlemen that, at any rate, there is deep distress in Sheffield [Mr. Harney here drew a striking picture of the A " separation" is no separation at all! Putting the distressed state of that town, which we are compelled to omit. And in Sheffield things have not been so bad as in many other towns. The distress is not confined to one part of the country, it extends throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. I will not dwell upon the distress endured at the present nor will I take up your time in commenting upon the of things to be; -it is enough that I remind you, gentlemen, of tales, alas, too true, told of the suffer-The Earl of STANHOPE replied to the fanciful ings of the people in this very county. That Englishand little ones-soliciting, yes, actually begging the carrion flesh of disease, destroyed animals, that they "The forcible separation of man and wife was a might stifle the gnawings of hunger with food which direct violation of the holy Scriptures, and could not be the wolf might refuse to tear and the vulture disdain justified, as his Noble Friend (the Duke of Wellington) to gorge. And why is this state of things? Because, supposed, by any supposed analogy with the military as a Chartist, I believe that the people are not represented, and their interests are not cared for in the Legislature. Because, to quote the language of Sir George Sinclair, one of the best men who ever sat in the House of Commons, because, as he told the House in his speech, delivered in May, 1840, because the members of that House are "admirable representatives of the opulent and the prosperous. but very sorry legislators for the industrious and the distressed, eager to make ample provision for the luxury and extravagance of the Court-unwilling to take the slightest notice of the interests or necessities of the poor." There, gentlemen, such is the description of the House of Commons, not by a Chartist demagogue, but by a Conservative Legislator. Chartism has been denounced on all sides. but could even the Chartists have brought the

> progress of England must be arrested, or all that has been predicted by Lord Howick and others as the will certainly come to pass. I have laboured throughout my public life to prevent such a conclusion, and for so labouring during the late strike I am present evils I believe will be found in investing the people with their rights. I presume to be a Chartist clear a right to agitate for the Charter as the Whigs the Charter shall be arrayed the strength and sinews, the numbers and intelligence of the country, that Verily, the "sayings and doings" of our senators and undoubtedly it will become law, and mere wealth will struggle against it in vain. This is all we stem the onward progress of mind, for I warn those who would have recourse to such means to put the despised, trampled upon, persecuted Christians so sure will the now persecuted Chartists, having truth for their guide, and justice for their end, triumph over present and future opposition, and by the force of reason and the march of mind oblige monarchs to acknowledge the justice of their principles, and compel the privileged classes to yield to the rights of man—rights based upon the principle, "Do unto thy brother as thou wouldst thy brother should do unto thee." Gentlemen, that principle is altogether violated under the present system of legis. lation. A state of slavery exists in this country, as real as that which exists in Carolina or Constantinople; the difference between the slavery in Turkey place, and in this country you sell his labour in the house of legislature. Against such a state of things I protest, against it I will contend. If to hold We fancy that it will be the business of Mr. the principles I conscientiously entertain is to the principles I conscientiously entertain is to the principles I conscientiously entertain is to the principles at content to be punished as such; and, assured as I am that in these queries at rest. Mr. Walter has a copy of the principles alone will be found the political through life as a seditionist, and go down to the

the present state of things proclaim, trumpet-tongued,

that the privileged classes of society have abused

the powers they have exercised; that they

working the misery of the millions, they are most

grave with the title of seditionist inscribed upon my

the properties,—he looked for the masks,—he looked for the daggers,—he looked for the blue fire,—he

What was the character of that resolution? Why,

he could produce to the Jury a higher authority

O'Connor) did not ask them to take the law from

will these principles go on, conquering and to conquer. | was at the Conference; but he was not going to deny under similar circumstances, he had been accus-Tes, in the language of the martyred Muir, "It is a it; he was at that Conference. He went there at the tomed to hear; but taking it without any contrast the delegates, one of which he sent to the British good cause; it shall ultimately prevail; if shall finally request and as the representative of the inhabitants at all it was the speech of a lawyer and a gentleman. triumph."—The conviction that cheered that patriot of his own locality, and if another such Conference He agreed with the Attorney General that investion the eye of banishment from his loved land, is my should be called, having like purposes in view, and gation was not only necessary but indispensible. on the threshold of a dungeon. Gentle if his neighbours and friends should again elect him, After the state which had been represented to them men, 1 have dene; 1 leave my case in your hands; 1 he should again feel it his duty to attend. He had —after the state which had been proved to them opposed to the strike. The Jury had only to deal grossly misrepresented. Now as to the late disturbhave a right to expect at your hands a verdict of yet to learn, and he trusted that from their verdict that this county was in for a considerable time, acquittal; but if your verdict should be the opposite he should not learn it, that the bare fact of his atthe Attorney General would have been justly
of what I have a right to anticipate, I trust I shall tending that meeting could be construed as a crime; charged with a dereliction of duty if he had

of facts, he arrived at the conclusion that the poverty of the people was caused by a victors system of representation, which could only be cured by the suffrage being made universal. The defendant was proceeding in this strain, when

The Judge interposed, and said-I must call your attention to the charge against you. The observaparentage, and education, I am afraid I shall have to sit here till next week.

A Jaryman-I understood from an observation made by your Lordship, that we should have laid before us the evidence as affecting each defendant. I wish to ask your Lordship whether it is necessary for us to sit here to listen to speeches such as have been defivered by the two last speakers, which have nothing whatever to do with the question!

juror inserted upon your notes.

The Judge-Certainly not: I can take no notice of it whatever. I never had such an application made to me in my life. Mr. M'Oabray-I: appears to me, my Lord, that this question will go forth to the world. The Judge-I must interrupt you. I can't hear

you on any such matter.

The Defendant then resumed his observations, and was proceeding to advocate the Charter, and recommending its adoption, when The Judge again interposed, saying, that the moment you adopt such a line of argument as this I can't hear you, because I should not be justified in listening to a discussion as to what would be the best means of relieving the present distress.

Defendant-Then I abandon that. The Judge-There is every disposition to give the nimost attention to anything that has the remotest reference to the issue, but I cannot allow the public time to be occupied with matter which is wholly irrelevant to this inquiry.

The defendant resumed his address, and denied

altogether the charge of conspiracy. Those parties with whom he was said to have conspired, he knew nothing about them, either personally or in any

prosecution as resembling a very beautiful flower, found on the banks of the Dead Sea. It appeared very beautiful to the eye, but the moment it was touched by the hand it erambled into pieces. So it was with the Attorney General's evidence. It appeared to be very specious, but when it came to be tested by the application of truth and common sense it was found to be of no effect. The defendant was about to read from a manuscript, which he had in his possession, but on the suggestion of some friends. who sat near him, he was induced to forego his intention, and to content himself by disclaiming ever having had the intention of conspiring with any portion of his fellow subjects. George Johnson was about to address the Court.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL intimated to his Lordship that he did not think there was sufficient evidence against Johnson to induce him to proceed further with the charge. A verdict of acquittal was accordingly taken.

Defendant-Then I have not an opportunity of

saying anything more ! (Great laughter.) Charles Storer, in his defence, said he had only recommended a strike for wages, and he believed the sole reason why he was prosecuted was, that he Law League. As a Chartist, he had a right to entertain whatever political opinions he thought proper. He had advocated Chartism, and he should do so again, notwithstanding that he might be incarcerated in a dangeon. If the Jury did him justice, however, they must acquit him, for he could most conscientionaly say, that he had done nothing

all of which, especially during the late disturbances, had been regulated by a regard for the sacredness of property, and inviolability of person, and the inculcation upon the minds of the political party with whom he associated, to respect the opinions of those who might happen to differ with him. In allusion to the evidence which had been offered by the Attorney-General, the defendant then inquired the box to state to the jury what they knew of him. If they had been produced, they would dis- principle. tinetly and unhesitatingly have declared that at the meetings he had attended, he recommended the defence, and denied having attended the meeting at have produced them. They had failed to do so. He make upon this part of the case, I do not mean to people to protect every blade of grass, and every Mottram Moor. Diray! He trusted they were not about to be length. He showed most incontestibly that the late he had brought to answer the case. Now what vailed for same time past. But I do mean to say length. He showed most incontestibly that the late he had brought to answer the case. Now what vailed for same time past. But I do mean to say length. He showed most incontestibly that the late he had brought to answer the case. Now what this distinctly, that from what has actually taken was the result of deep-rooted discontent was the charge? The defendants were charged with mare of glass in the country. Was this confrom the recent turn-out favourable to the supposi- either person or property. fion that the people intended to conspire together for the destruction of property, for no such thing and taken place; on the contrary, it had been ad-mitted that from the holding of the Conference up to the present time, things had been tranquillising down to their former peaceful character. Mr. Cartney then alluded to the witness Griffin, whom denounced as a man who had banished all the higher feelings of human nature from his breast, The had violated every principle of honour and traitede, for, after having visited him (Mr. M'Cartney) in the prison, sympathised with him in his confinement, congratulated him on his release,

an turned round, and furnished the inforbation, on the strength of which, he was thin arrested. With regard to the charge, the Esendant designated the evidence which had been from the beginning of it up to the present moment. tamptible, and such as they could not found a verdict no fault to find, and therefore they did not complain. It was true that the great political party with which you come to deliver your verdict on the guilt or the the at the meeting of delegates, which he main- kindness, or as an act of justice, or as an act of what? For the furtherance of their own principles. that so far as permission, if not actual encourage.

Esam the charge.

be fastened on these proceedings by the prosecution. General, in the opening of his case, stated that was now stripping this indictment of its technicaThe Conference had been sufficiently demon- the charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner

death-note of tyrenny and faction CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, in addressing the Jury, language used by those parties, was far more violent than that employed by the Chartists. He (Mr. D.) had always stood up for his rights, but he had done

been advocated by the Duke of Richmond, Charles documents referred to by the Attorney-General in and riot are not legal. You have a right to had been a strenuous opponent of the Anti-Corn James Fox, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, his opening speech, were; let them see what the contend, if you contend peaceably, but not by and it was solely on account of prejudice nature of them was; whether they were justi- tumultuous meetings." There was no one in that that those principles were not generally acted upon now. Mr. Doyle maintained They had the evidence of the two principal witnesses of the law on all matters connected with agitation, that it was owing to unjust laws that the for the Crown-men from whom the poor defendan s and with meetings, and with politics of every depeople were discontented, and he believed that so would not consent to receive a character, because scription, than he was himself. Nor did he think long as a system continued which allowed one por- they would have felt themselves degraded and tion of the community to riot in unbounded luxury, lowered in their own estimation, if they had done than the Learned Attorney-General himself as to while the other portion—the producers of all wealth so,—it was upon the evidence of these Siamese what constituted a tumultuous meeting. He (Mr. Barnard M'Cartney, in answer to the charge —were in a state of destitution, and left to pine youths that this charge mainly depended. What him. He had attended more public meetings than against him, appealed to the past actions of his life, for the common necessaries of life, the people never had they got out of them? Finding the state in would be contented, and order could not be preserved which the country was, who ought to have been any man living, or than any man that ever lived in the country. With respect to the indictment, there to prove it? Ought it to have been left to before him, and he was never yet charged with com-Mr. Doyle maintained the legality of the Delegate policemen,—to the garbled reports of men who were mitting a single breach of the peace. On the con-Meeting, and the resolution which had emanated sent out as spies, to take notes of all that was con- trary, he had often prevented it. The Jury should from it, and concluded by saying that he should feel nected with these transactions? or should it be the hear what was the opinion of the Attorney General bound, in justice to his own convictions, to continue men who were interested in the preservation of the as to what constituted a tumultuous meeting. In his advocacy of the Charter in future.

JONATHAN BAIRSTOW defended the legality of all why the witnesses who had given evidence against his actions, with respect to the meeting of delegates, him before the magistrates had not been put into which he maintained was merely an assemblage of freeborn Englishmen, met together to discuss a great | Sir Charles Shaw! Where were all those who conduct of those who are called upon to obey it; and I

WILLIAM WOLFENDEN adopted a similar line of

James Leach addressed the Jury at considerable At the close of Mr. Leach's address,

Mr. O'CONNOR stated to his Lordship that he was the last defendant who had to address the jury, and, therefore, he had to ask for an adjournment till the following morning. The Learned Judge consented, and the Court rose at seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY-SEVENTH DAY. Mr Baron Rolfs took his seat on the bench at

praise to that which had already been bestowed upon and the manner in which this trial had been conducted, The defendants had no right to complain—they had He did not look upon this prosecution as an act of he was connected, had combined? For innocence of the prisoner. And let it be understood

man's intellect is onward and forward, so sure of consequences. It had not been proved that he It was a very different speech from those which, knew that the commission had been informed that the both of his Lordship and the Jury would have been he never awoke till three o'clock in the afternoon. preservation of peace had been mainly owing to his much contracted. This, however, the Attorney. On going to Noblett's house, he so concealed himself of doing so. The only other matter of evidence against him was that of Superintendant M'Cabe, who deposed to having found in his carpet bag, who deposed to having found in his carpet bag, who deposed to having found in his carpet bag, who deposed to having found in his carpet bag, who deposed to having found in his carpet bag, who deposed to having found in his carpet bag, substantiated having appeared in that Court to reite—
when taking him into custody upon a former charge, and they had got an of the peace, brought evidence and not a single witness by whom it was the fact now? Why, the Crown Gentlemen had adopted the sliding scale, and they had got an of the peace, brought evidence to substantiate the case before themselves. What the stones are the magistrates, who were most interested substantiated their case as to obtain a committal, stone, that there was a very conspirator within in the preservation of the peace, brought evidence to substantiate the case before themselves. What the stones are the magistrates and not a single witness by whom it was the fact now? Why, the Crown Gentlemen had adopted the sliding scale, and they had got an object the substantiated their case as to obtain a committal, stone, that there was a very conspirator within in the preservation of the peace, brought evidence and not a single witness by whom it was the fact now? Why, the Crown Gentlemen had adopted the sliding scale, and they had got an object to substantiated their case as to obtain a committal, stone, that there was a very conspirator within in the preservation of the peace, brought evidence and not a single witness by whom it was the fact now? Why, the Crown Gentlemen had adopted the sliding scale, and they had got an object the sliding scale, and they had got an object the sliding scale, and they had got an object the sliding scale, and they had got an object the sliding scale, and they had got an object the sliding scale, and they had got an object the sliding scale, and they had got an object the sliding scale, and several printed papers, purporting to be passed by the | was made to rake up fresh evidence in order to sab. | strike for wages—tumultuous meetings—riots—turn-Conference. He had no recollection of these papers, stantiate these several charges. What did they out the hands, and carry the Charter by tumult and he was not aware that they were in his carpet-bag want? Conspiracy was a definable thing. The violence!"—(laughter). He passed down to the Sherat all, nor had any proof been offered to the Court moment that an agreement took place to do an ille- wood lnn because he was sent for. Why? to ascertain left him an odd one, or he would have read it to design, but there must be a privity of knowledge—pearance produced a crowd. What did he do? them. (A laugh.)

He drove to the house of Mr. Scholefield, The Attorney-General procured one of the docu- out of it, must go in furtherance of it, and one of the defendants, whom he had known therefore, omit. He concluded by reminding the relative to the strike for labour. He had not for the months before for a specific purpose, he thought life lasted, to sound the tocsin of the Charter as the The defendants were charged with a conspiracy on the 17th of August. On this branch of the case, as it pledged the delegates that they should continue he was more immediately connected with it than any the struggle until the Charter became the law of the denied that the Chartists were the authors of the late other, he thought he might very briefly deal with it. land. Struggle ! said the Attorney-General. What strike, and he referred to the meetings of the anti-Corn Law party for the purpose of showing that the the continuance of a strike then in existence. Facts | mean? What did any political struggle mean? What were stubborn things, and thanks to the Attorney-General,—thanks to that ingenuousness which had ever marked his character through life, so fairly, honestly, and legally. On all occasions, he had acquitted him (Mr. O'Connor) of every other? No. It meant that they were to unite and he had recommended the people to obey the law, charge in the indictment. Up to the time of the stand together. This all-important resolution,—this even though it was a bad one, so far as their interests | strike, not only bad the Attorney-General acquitted | damning resolution,—this dark-lantern resolution, were concerned, and during the late strike, he had him of any cognizance of, or participation in it, but what did it refer to? To have the Charter then? inculcated the same peaceful demeanour, and he he had gone further, and he had borne honourable Not a word about it. What they meant was himself prevented violence being offered to both testimony to the fact, that he had resisted it. But to continue the struggle for the Charter-not for person and property. With respect to the Charter, let them see what this conspiracy was; let them see the strike—until it became the law of the land. the defendant said that some of its principles had how it had been carried on, let them see what the But then, said the Attorney-General—"Tumults

fiable or not, and whether they were legal or not. Court more anxious to have a proper definition peace? Above all, where were the authorities? Where addressing the court at Newport, in an important was the Mayor of Manchester? Where was case, this was the opinion of the Attorney-General on that branch of the law. The Learned Gentleman Where was Colonel Weymss? Where was Gentlemen, the law cannot be altered by the saw these transactions, and could have spoken to make that admission to my Lords upon the bench, them! Why, they were nowhere! The crown could because, in the few remarks that I am about to (Mr. O'Connor) had done so. The evidence which say that any change of the law has occurred by rea-

ought to have been brought to substantiate the case, son of the relaxed discipline of society that has prejury by their verdict of acquittal would confirm on the part of the working classes, occasioned by a crime, which, if it were true, he should blush to place, from that which has been permitted, perhaps, Gentlemen, in some instances even sanctioned, a very and seal some of those privileges, in the enjoyment unjust laws and oppressive taxation, which subjected stand up and defend himself against. There was Which they were on all occasions priding them- them to unceasing toil, to the lowest amount of re- something so appalling to the feelings of every ho- different estimation is to be held of public meetings, Elves as being superior to all the other nations of muneration for their labour, to great physical enha mould be made and even of armed meetings, from be world. If any attempt was made to arrest the durance, and to all the misery and privation which recoiled from it with horror. Conspiracy! what that which might have been formed some twenty or thirty years ago, and that the object and the intenlegitimate expression of public opinion, they would such a state of things was calculated to produce. was it? It was the secret machinations of a bad drive the people to desperate remedies, which he Mr. Leach justified his attendance at the delegate man to destroy something belonging to a good man. hasted would never be found to be the result of a meeting; and as to the charge of conspiracy, he It was the most abominable of all crimes. He never the year 1839, a construction far more favourable redict of a British jury, impannelled for the purcheerfully appealed to those parties by whom he was had been a conspirator, and he hoped to God he carlier periods of the history of pose of putting a legitimate construction upon what best known, to say whether he had not on all occa never should. But what had they proved by these ceded in earlier periods of the history of Pose of putting a legitimate construction upon what best known, to say whether he had not on all occa never should. But what had they proved by these tonstituted the liberty of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstification denied that any inference could be drawn nence from every thing approaching to outrage upon to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject. The design senforced obedience to the law, and an abstifum the manufacture of the subject of the took place. They had proved from the witness This was the opinion of the Attorney General, ex-Cartledge that it was an open meeting. They had plicitly laid down as to what constituted a tumultuons meeting. Now, the Learned Attorney General for the Northern Star alone, but for other papers; was at that time engaged in a proceeding which he and they had proved that no interruption had might well suppose would go through the length and been offered to the admission of any one. breadth of the land, and as if to give time to public What did Cartledge say? He admitted that the meetings and strengthen their character, the meeting of delegates was projected before the strike Learned Gentleman went through the details

took place. Both he and Griffin admitted that the of a large public meeting of no fewer than meeting was called to consider the reorganisation of 200,000 persons, in London, and then adthe Chartist constitution. And they had a right to dressing the Jury in the case to which he their constitution, if it was legal. He would not (Mr. O'Connor) had referred, he said, "Gensupport it if it was illegal. Here, then, they had tlemen, under the name of agitation, what has Mr. O'Connon then rose, and addressing his Lord- the character of the conspiracy. Here they had not been done almost in every town and in every ship and the Jury, said, that before he entered into men who were known to differ, met to conspire. Corner of this kingdom? And if we pass—and, by from each other, and then this very a consideration of this case he hoped he might be Here they had men differing among themselves met gentlemen, I shall do this lightly, because I do it reallowed in the first instance, to add his meed of to conspire. But, then, they had combined. Yes, luctantly—if we pass for one moment, and take a

"When had men conspire, good men combine."

John Alinson, next proceeded to address the Jury, but he was relieved from the the necessity of doing the was relieved from the the necessity of doing the was relieved from the the necessity of doing the was relieved from the the necessity of doing the was relieved from the the necessity of doing the was relieved from the the necessity of doing the was relieved from the the necessity of doing the was relieved from the the necessity of doing the was relieved from the the necessity of doing the importance of the case,—that it was one little dissensions, and he had proved that a reporter who the constitution. They had heard of a petition from the was dimissed from his service, and who had, in constitution. They had heard of a petition from the importance of the case,—that it was one little dissensions, and he had proved that a reporter who the constitution. They had heard of a petition from the was dimissed from his service, and who had, in constitution. They had heard of a petition from the importance of the case,—that it was one little dissensions, and the had proved that a reporter who the constitution. They had heard of a petition from the was dimissed from his service, and who had, in constitution. They had heard of a petition from the importance of the case,—that it was one little dissensions, and he had proved that a reporter who the constitution. They had heard of a petition from the importance of the case,—that it was one little dissensions, and he had proved that a reporter who the constitution. They had heard of a petition from the was dimissed from his service, and who had, in constitution. They had heard of a petition from the constitution. They had heard of a petition from the was dimissed from his service, and who had, in constitution. They had heard of a petition from the constitution. They had heard of a petition from the constitution. They had heard of a petition from the constitution. They had heard of a petition from the constitution of the constitution. They had heard of a petition from the co prejudices which for years had been engendered in of the evidence that had been adduced;—after more stringent. The Attorney-General charged the their minds. He did not seek to perform any such the fact of the notes of policemen being preferred to defendants with attempting to upset the constitution in Beesley, in addressing the Jury, said he was conscious their own recollections; after the fact that those with a constitution and to change the law, by tumultuous meetings, as he was conscious their own recollections; after the fact that those of conspiracy. The witness Hidyard and to change the law, by tumultuous meetings, and to change the law in their change of conspirator. The witnes clieding of conscious their change of conspirators, and to change the law, by tumultuous meetings, and to change their change of conspirators. The witnes clied in the change of conspirators and to change their own recollections; and to change their change of conspirators. The witnes clied in their change of conspirators and to change the series of it which him. They had heard several of the other defend themselves, and speak disrespectfully of their hoped that if the notes of a policeman were better that. The Jury had received evidence there, better that the notes of a policeman were better that. The Jury had received evidence there, better that the notes of a policeman, that the notes but there were other sources from which than the recollection of a policeman, that the notes but there were other sources from which than the recollection of a reporter, taken before he had consented to give they had received it as well. They took the limited different head different had been another than the recollection of a reporter, taken before he had consented to give they had received it as well.

True, it had been sworn by Cartledge that had made, to bring their minds back to the consideration of the real charge, if any there existed, against the meeting were to be suppressed, and the other defendants. They must naturally suppose that in a prosecution of the Crown, would have head not been shewn that he was the limited was not been were many Beesleys besides that may his whole case before them. They must naturally conclude that he would support this prosecution. But saminished the was aware of this, he had no wish to the fact? A deputation from the consideration of the real charge, if any there existed, against the meeting were to be suppressed, and here alluded to a recent suppressed. But the notes were not suppressed. But the notes were alluded to a recent speech of the large mass of intelligence and of the community of the was not into the real charge, if any time is dehoed through the wese and the controlled to a recent speech of the No'Connor in the was not into the real charge, if any there existed, against the cheed through the controlled to a recent speech of the No'Connor in the was not into the note of the controlled to a recent speech of the Nordship expressed and the other defendants. They must naturally suppose that in a prosecution of the large mass of intelligence and of the controlled to a recent speech of the controlled to a r half himself of quirks or quibbles. He was not the duce. He admitted that the opening speech of the language of lands and the Hanga of La han to shelter himself under the false mantle of eva-. Attorney-General was what the opening speech of a they were told that either they or lany other parties House of Commons agreed This indictment was laid in continuendo. The de-

loped, so far as he was concerned. The Attorney The Learned Gentleman assured him that he had They must be made perfectly aware of the manner in tulated the country on the little damage occasioned which a charge of conspiracy could be got at. It to property and life. Lord Brougham charged the would be their duty to look at all the magic with League with being the cause of the disturbances.

tion of the parties may justly receive at the close of trades' resolutions, the Jury would probably ask Monmouth, which he came to Lancaster to why they were not in Court. That was a question make the subject of a criminal prosecution. Let which they must individually ask themselves. They them see what this high authority was. Here they could not get over it; every witness for the four them whether or not the agitation of their principles first days proved this vital fact, which the Attorney-General, or rather he would say the prosecution, did not see the drift of—namely, that when they were loss and the law justified them in going. Instead them in going the going that the man and the going them in going. Instead them in going them in conspiracy? It implied secrecy. What was the transpire. But the little that one picks up from the charge against the defendants? Secrecy! What intimations of the newspapers on the subject, would was their proof? Publication. This was odd. If induce me to suppose that they carried their views hear talk of a petition from 500,000 fighting men. indictment. Suppose a man committed a very bad act, and suppose that he directed attention to it, and said it was a bold and manly act? What then. Suppose a man met another on the that they look forward to a better distribution of Gentlemen, I say no more upon this point, but I call upon you to remember these transactions when the at the meeting of delegates, which he mainlarge proceedings, he said he should feel it his duty
sperserse in the advocacy of the same principles,
large in any
sperserse in the advocacy of the same time,
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large in the sperser in the advocacy of the same measure that
large in the sperser in the advocacy of the same principles,
what is for the called to such proceedings, that it
would be most unjust to use the same measure the what position did he she made the spect in the download in the purpose, without being thoroughly well as
would not be justice to weigh in the
would not be justice to weigh in the
would not be justice to weigh in the
what position did he same time,
which had been did to such proceedings, that it
was formerly in use as to the motives of parties. It
would not be justion to conspirate, but the character of a bad
of this country half the criminality which before this
known of bad men conspiring together for a bad
which had been made the subject of investigation
of others which all men claiming freedom of
which had been made the subject of investigation
what is country had the sead of the called to such proceedings, that it
want for the last do not convey to the earle and convey to the same principles.

The Attorney-General told the Jury, at Monmouth,
the importance of their own principles.

The Attorney-General told t it. The Crown finding what his motives were, and seeing what he had been driving at, said; "This won't do." The Attorney-General had borne testibegining of August. What had been done? They had brought a new batch of fifteen witnessess. Now let them see how the Attorney-General had proved this charge of conspiracy. The witness Hildyard saw him (Mr. O'Connor) at Mr. Scholefield's house, and I am sure that I best fulfil my duty to Mr. Frost, and I am sure that I have, and I am sure that I best fulfil my duty to Mr. Frost, and I am sure that I am sure that I have, and I am sure that I have, a

growth of mind: and so sure as the march sion; he would assert the truth always without fear lawyer and a gentleman seeking justice ought to be. might enter the room and form part of the audience. in one thing. But before he did that, and to show fendants had no power to justify—no power to prove What had they heard from Griffin! He said that what misrepresentations issued from the press, he an alibi. It was laid as never had indictment been he obtained two copies of the address adopted by would just say that he had the unqualified courts- laid before. If the defendants had been indicted diction of the Attorney General to a statement which each for some specific offence, they might have es-Statesman. Why did he not send his notes to the statesman? Here they had the conspiracy develown to Lancaster to prosecute the leading offender. Were all mixed up all together, in this all-embracing down to Lancaster to prosecute the leading offender. were all mixed up all together, in this all-embracing The Learned Gentleman assured him that he had indictment. He would call their attention for a General had said that he (Mr. O'Connor) was never used those words at all, and that he had been moment to the manner in which these disturbances commenced in Manchester. The men in Messrs. Bailey's mill turned out. They were told in point mest the consequences of a verdict of Guilty with that fortitude which will become me as a man, and that fortitude which will become me as a man, and derotion to principle, which should ever characterize the man who, as I have done, devotes his life to the gerive of his fellow-men, and the promotion of the service of his fellow-men, and the promotion of the was impolition to make this considered the consequences of a verdict of Guilty with that fortitude which will become me as a man, and the proceedings of the Conference, and the part in the proceedings of the Conference, and the part in the took was in opposition to the strike; be unjustification to principle, which should ever characterize that was a question which he should have to submit that was a question which he had not because he considered the strike to be unjustification of duty if he had the magic with the cause of the disturbances. He would be their duty to look at all the magic with being the cause of the disturbances. How the proceedings of the Conference, and the part is time. But another question followed this charged the Poor Law with being the cause of the disturbances. How there was in opposition to the strike to be unjustification of the was impolition to make this solemn enquiry in a Court of Justime Proceedings of the Conference, and the part is solemn enquiry in a Court of Justime Proceedings of the Conference, and the part is solemn enquiry in a Court of Justime Proceedings of the cause of the disturbances. He would be their duty to look at all the magic with being the cause of the disturbances. He would be their duty to look at all the magic with being the cause of the disturbances. He would be their duty to look at all the magic with being the cause of the cause of the disturbances. He would be their duty to look at all the magic with being the cause of the cause of the cause of the disturbances. He would be their duty to look at all the magic with being the cause of th Saucki Parkes next addressed the Jury. The defendant commenced by a narrative of his heart held dearest of all things, and hence his opposition to the proceedings, the Jury had been compelled to confess that they were some had had to stringle against, in consequence of which the had been utterly unable to resist, not-which the had laboured with unwearied withstanding that he had laboured with unwearied in the defendants? What has been utterly unable to resist, hough he might for so doing have been called by a narrative of his life, in the course of these proceedings, the Jury had been compelled to confess that they were some had then the head days of the daggers, he looked for the masks, which he had laboured with unwearied with unwearied industry, and had invariably conducted himself with gobiety and integrity. Finding himself unable to because the Attorney-General had heaped together better his condition in life, he began to suspect that the must be something radically defective in the down into the market with the same poor to bring witnesses and after a careful evamination.

Sirike, though he might for so doing have been called simple manner before the defendants? Why, it was sporting triend. He had a very fine hunter, which necesses a good character for them, and yet they were not obliged to him for it. The jury would see whether the point of the lump, they could produce the truth. Allusion had been made to the charge of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, at Stafford. He had very properly to him a case by himself, because the Attorney-General had heaped together nobody happened to be going his way—(laughter.) required a saddle wide in the gullet, full in the seat, once of the with the sead of the had conspirator or branded with any other epithet because the Attorney-General had heaped together nobody happened to be going his way—(laughter.) required a saddle wide in the gullet, full in the seat, once of the with the sead of the had conspirator or branded with any other epithet which the conspirator or branded with any other epithet because the Attorney-General had heaped together nobody happened to be going his way—(laughter.) required a saddle wide in the gullet, full in the seat, and comfortable to ride and co to speak to these facts, but he knew them to be had been indicted for a riot, if those who had caused within the knowledge of the Attorney-General, and within the knowledge of the Attorney-General within the knowledge of the Attorney-General, and tumultuous and niegal meetings had been indicted for that, if those who had been guilty of a conlearned Gentleman had sent out a commission to spiracy had been indicted for that, then his trouble it upon the League; but finding that the Chartist guage that did not pass the prescribed limits of the Learned Gentleman had sent out a commission to spiracy had been indicted for that, then his trouble to be at six o'clock in the morning, and had the broadest shoulders, and that they were wide law, yet his opinions were to be respected. Chief in the gullet, he placed the saddle upon their backs Justice Tindal did not tell the people that they and girthed it fast about them—(laughter). Now, were to respect what was illegal, but that the opinitions you have been making are quite irrelevant. If exertions. The Attorney-General knew this, and it exertions. The Attorney-General knew this, and it this case had been before the magistrates before the country for evidence—having produced that appearance of the Jury, and have been candid not done; having so far appearance of the cab, and the smell of brim
jury. The magistrates, who were most interested and girthed it fast about them—(laughter). Now, were to respect what was illegal, but that the opinions of a man, however, the Attorney-General knew this, and it described it fast about them—(laughter). Now, were to respect what was illegal, but that the opinions of a man, however, the Attorney-General knew this, and it case had been before the magistrates before the one of a man, however, the Attorney-General knew this, and it this case had been before the magistrates before the own of a man, however, the Attorney-General knew this, and it case had been before the magistrates before the own of a man, however, the Attorney-General knew this, and it this case had been before the magistrates before the own of a man, however, the Attorney-General knew this, and it the people came to see and flock this case had been before the magistrates before the own of a man, however, the Attorney-General knew this, and it the people came to see and flock this case had been before the magistrates before the own of a man, however, the Attorney-General knew this, and it the people came to see and flock this case had been before the magistrates before the own of the country for evidence—having produced that a point of the case had been before the magistrates before the magistrates before the magistrates before the magistrates before the own of the case had been before the magistrates before the country for evidence—having produced that the people came to see and flock this case had been before the magistrates before the country for evide jury. The magistrates, who were most interested law, were to be honoured as the conscientious conin the preservation of the peace, brought evidence victions of the man who uttered them. He (Mr. O'Connor) had attended more public meetings for had adopted the sliding scale, and they had got an and if he was asked which party in the country had the last ten years than any other man living: entirely new batch of witnesses, save and except the been the most violent, he might be disposed to allude Siamese youths. The conspirators were charged to one whose writings and speeches were promiwith having carried a resolution. It spoke of a nently before the public: but as his object was not "struggle." What a struggle the Learned AttorneyGeneral and his party must have had against the or any body of men, he should abstain from any The Judge—Really, Sir, I can give no answer to any such question as that. It is one altogether new it me.

Mr. O'Connor—My Lord, I beg to make an application to your Lordship, to have the question of the cained by the care of the court and any proof boen onered to the court and any proof on answer to altered Attorney.

Struggle." What a struggle the Learned Attorney and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on the court and any proof on answer to all the court and any proof on the court and any was there in the possession of these documents to stantiate the charge. In order to prove the charge, and usually see that his first apolitician as design, and never had been a common the peace. Thus they would see that his first apolitician as design, but there must be a privity of knowledge— pearance produced a crowd. What did he do? what was most extraordinary, after all the pillaging ever entered the House. He had been out of the control of the con and ransacking, and breaking into houses without House of Commons for nearly seven years, and The Attorney-General procured one of the documents from off the Judge's bench, and handed it to the defendant.

Mr. Beesley read it to the Jury, and then went on to say, that though he had opposed that resolution at the Conference, he was prepared to defend it now. He maintained that there was nothing in it to merit the character which had been endeavoured to merit the character which had been endeavoured to fit, must go in furtherance of it, and one or the defendants, whom ne had known ne had known ne had known ne had known to search-warrants, not a line had been found one conspirator must go to the extent that the defendant.

Why did he go there!

Because he had not heard that the meeting which to the had opposed that resolution at the Conference, he was prepared to defend it now. He maintained that there was nothing in it to merit the character which had been endeavoured to ments from off the Judge's bench, and handed it to the defendant.

Why did he go there!

Because he had not heard that the meeting which which which lead yay, had been defended the conspirator. There was the red box of patches, picked up here and there, and which he would recommend the Crown to send the Chinese who knew all the tothe Chinese who knew him best—who knew all the tothe Chinese was nothing in it to limit to the Chinese was proved. The Attorney-merit the character which had been endeavoured to make the found of the paltry as personnel letter to any man in all his life. search-warrants, not a line had been found during that period, he had spent £12,000 of his vate political letter to any man in all his life. induced to pursue this course, and to give an im-The Conference had been sufficiently demonstrated by the learned counsel, who ipreceded had conspired together to force a change in the him, to be a legal meeting, and the resolution was law, by tumult and riot. There might have been had not a lease, stated that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner what manner what manner what did the resolution do, about which they had they were going to carry on a conspiracy. Mr. heard so much? It approved of those who were sufficiently demonthe charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner what did the resolution do, about which they had been sufficiently demonthe charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner what did the resolution do, about which they had been sufficiently demonthe charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner what did the resolution do, about which they had been sufficiently demonthe charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner what did the resolution do, about which they had been sufficiently demonthe charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner what did the resolution do, about which they had they were going to carry on a conspiracy. Mr. heard so much? It approved of those who were sufficiently demonthe charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner what they lities. He was now showing them in what manner what they lities. He was now showing them in what manner what they lities. He was now showing them in what manner what they lities. He was now showing them in what manner what they lities. He was now showing them in what manner who is the charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner who is the charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner who is the charge against the him, to be a legal meeting, and the resolution was law, by tumult and riot. There might have been one which any legal meeting was competent to pass. some doubt as to the complexion which this prose. Mr. Beesley then went on to some other matters, not perhaps quite revelant to the issue, and which we, a desire on the part of the crown to avoid evidence to speak of an address. The Attorney-General said that this resolution recognised the Executive adpoints a purpose, he thought that this resolution recognised the Executive adpoints a purpose, he thought the part of the expence of the complex of the co dress. What if it did? They might recognise the Chartist body. He had never defended Jury that they had an important duty to perform, life of him been able to discover why and whereath the had never defended anything. Lord Chatham approved of the defection of America, and of the separation of America, and of the separation of America and that the Attorney-General sought to have been misconstrued, and, therefore, he was determined anything. It is the had never defended anything. Lord Chatham approved of the defection of America, and of the separation of America and tion of America, and of the separation of America received a farthing of their money. On the from the mother country. Was that conspiracy? contrary, he had paid hundreds of pounds to their and that though some, or perhaps all of them, might fore it was that the Attorney-General sought to nave been insociated, and of the separation of America, and of the separation of the separatio olaimed at their hands such verdict as the circum- he did not stand to the Charter, then he discovered strike for the Charter as the circum- he did not stand to the Charter, then he discovered strike for the Charter definition of the law. He (Mr. O Connor) ing for his own ticket of admission to any public claimed at their hands such verdict as the circum- ne did not stand to the Unarter, then he discovered then he was seen no more till the 17th of August. did not understand what an accomplice after a demonstration of the Chartist body. So far from he felt quite confident that that verdict would be—
"Not guilty" in any case. His principles would had determined, whatever the both the control of the Chartist body. So far from the found guilty of the Attorney-General had determined, whatever the both the control of the Chartist body. So far from the first time that this was a political process and the evidence required against him, and to the maximum circumstances had arisen which tumult meant? Did the Attorney-General mean to making money of that extraordinary golden thing—called for their interference as a political party, say that if a man went to a riot or a fight, and the Northern Star, he went to it a rich man, and it the Northern Star, he went to it a rich man, and it Richard Otley next appeared.—He viewed the remain unaltered, and his determination to assert evidence which had been offered in support of the than appeared that he took part himself, or that he saw others do so, in the advocacy of the Charter, and yet he was rethem equally so; he was a Chartist: and whatever for let it not be supposed that he laid this amount of persecution or imprisonment it might his door,—but those who had been engaged in let them find him guilty of that. If the did that make him an accessory? It was presented as a political trafficker, and that he had party to which he belonged, had no right to no wonder that he should be a conspirator if by established the Northern Star, as a means by which subject him to, he should remain a Chartist. Their getting up the evidence which was presented but of what was meant an approval of what was right. to excite the people, in order to make it a medium but the time would pass over; and when the gates determined to obtain a conviction, and they that no other political party is the state should inshould be again unbarred to him, and he emerged now proposed to do this by calling an entirely differ- terfere. The conspirators met, and they remained trades' resolutions. They were passed in the face from Ireland, who had known him all his life. The should be again unbarred to him, and he emerged now proposed to do this by caning an entirely uncerinto the free air of heaven, he would be the same ent class of witnesses, to prove a totally different in conclave for four hours, conspiring against the
of the Magistrates.

What part had the trades taken

Jury should hear those who had known him from man. Ten thousand prosecutions could neither case of conspiracy. That was an important fact, peace of the country, What did they do? They in this transaction? Why, they were to come out his childhood; and they would then discover that, and join in the struggle for the Charter. He beand join in the struggle for the Charter. He be- years before he established the Northern Star, he lieved that the Attorney General would not deny did that in theory which he now made his practicethis fact, that every man in this conspiracy, as it They should not find him guilty of lip service. They was termed, must have contributed to the same should find that he had paid as much as £20 a-week extent. The Jury would remember that the for the support of the friends of those who were Attorney-General had examined Cartledge at some suffering from prosecutions of this kind. If he had ength—Griffin not at so great a length. Why! been a person, who, from pliancy of disposition and Because Cartledge was not sworn to one word principle, had consented to make merchandize of contained in his depositions. The Attorney-Gene- his political principles, he might have £10,000 for ral was afraid of testing Griffin's memory too his purchase, but as he had scorned to be bought much. The very man who appeared before the so he declared to God that he would never sell his magistrates to support the weight of the case, had principles to any party whatever. A trafficking left the witness box without proving anything at politician! Why, such was the pecuniary all except what made for the defendants. What gain which he had derived from the agitadid the evidence of these two men amount to? It tion that he had cut down a thousand was all in favour of the defendants. The Crown could pounds worth of timber from his own estate to meet not get over it. If they took their evidence against the demands which his defence of the Charter had him, they must also take it for him. What did brought upon him. Besides this, he had sold an Cartledge say ? He admitted that he had attended estate bringing him in £350 a-year, all paid down. hundreds of meetings at which he (Mr. O'Connor) He had been engaged in thirteen contested elections, had spoken, and that he never heard him utter one and he never received a farthing from any committee, word at variance with the duty of a good subject. or from any other source, to enable him to carry out Griffin declared the same thing. He would ask the Jury could Griffin's notes tell against him, when connected with the Northern Star. The jury might Griffin himself had told them that concerning him think this unimportant, but they would see that he there was nothing against him. But it was said that was establishing his character; and this to him was he had been seen in company with Dr. M'Douall. A the more important, seeing the manner in which he very natural consequence. They were delegated for had been held up by those who, having no principle the same purpose; and in speaking of delegates, the of their own, were ever ready to impute dishonesty Jury should bear in mind that Leach was no deleto others. No-it was not from the poor Chartists gate at all. He merely formed one of the audience; that he ever looked for any remuneration for all the and Railton, who was one of those who composed labour and the sacrifices he had made in their cause. the traces' deputation and who was refused admittance He had never taken pence from the Chartist Defence in that character, was there as a defendant. He now Fund. In 1839, they owed him £280 on that came to speak of the Executive address, which they account. To show that this had invariably been the had declared to be a "bold and manly address." In case, he would state that he advanced £1,000, when the year 1843, was he to be convicted of that ! Was Mr. Frost was tried, before a single penny had been it an offence at common law? Was he to be con- subscribed by the Chartist body. He had never victed for saying that this was a bold and manly ad- allowed a single Chartist to be tried without giving dress? If he wished to go further, might he not him an opportunity of testing his principles. So have adopted the address? But the truth was, that much for that. Then they had heard of his populahe had nothing whatever to do with it. He was in no way connected with it. Now, let them see what had been done at the Conference beyond what had been given in evidence. How were they to learn by the crack man, Griffin. Letters had been prothat? By conjecture, and that only. Failing in duced, but not one word in any of them of the "grand getting at the truth from Griffin, he was compelled to conspirator." No letter had been found from him de that which the Crown ought to have done, and to | -no act emanating from him to show a conspimake patch work of it. They found that he (Mr.) racy. The Attorney-General was going to prose-O'Conuor) had done nothing, and, therefore, they had cute them, as the acquital of Wild would show, for indicted him for a riot, and put him in all descriptions advocating the Charter. A new question would

of counts, as they called them, for the purpose of reach- arise here as to whether or no they were to take the ing him under some of them. They could not prove him law, and the legality of principles from so high to be a party to any riot, or tumult, or conspiracy. an authority as the Attorney-General; and it would He defied them to do it with truth. Now, the ad- also be a question whether or no, the Attorneydress of the Conference being founded upon the General was to declare those principles legal at were not there. Now, they had it from all the wit- would have laid down what the law was, and nesses, and let the Jury bear in mind that the crown how far the law justified them in going. This told asked to the time when violence ceased, and when was a good Chartist-(laughter.) In his depeace was restored, they swore, without distinction, fence of Mr. Frost, the Learned Gentleman saidthat about the 20th of August tranquillity was "he became a Chartist, and, in common with many restored. The Northern Star of the 20th of August, others, he adopted the opinions that are supposed to reported the meeting of Conference, and from that belong to that body of men. Gentlemen, I hardly day, peace was restored, and the conspirators had know what is meant by a Chartist. One of the done their work. That was something that the witnesses on the present occasion, spoke of five Attorney-General could not get over. What was articles; but what the five articles were did not the Attorney-General meant to charge them with of Reform far far beyond the Reform Bill introconspiracy, he might have put a thousand in the duced by Lord Grey's administration, and that they highway and knocked out his brains, should he be property. Gentlemen, with respect to the first four mony to his character. But then it was said that hope, from naming any person unconnected with the tumult lasted for four weeks after the this case. I mean to adhere rigidly to this, and to

policeman wassent to the spot where the conspirators admitted, stand at present precisely in the relation were to have met. Did he report this to the authocable them to give an imparital verdict. It was maded difficult to see in what way the evidence bore that they had been produced, might have only defined his interest by saying nothing, for he really against him. Nothing had been brought home to enceive that there was any evidence at their regulations, again he would say that he case; he had not reflect against him, for he had never been against the case; he had not conceive that there was anything investigation. Then they had been produced, might have evidence bere they had been produced, might have evidence bere that they had been produced, might have evidence bere they had been produced, might have evidence bere they had been produced, might have evidence it they had been produced, might have evidence bere they had been produced, might have evidence bere they had been produced, might have evidence bere they had been produced, might have evidence the was all the should hall the was all the should had the was all the was all the should had the was all the was all the should had the was all the was all the should had the was all the should had the was all the w taking nim all in all, or which England could now had been thrown before the jury, at mixed uptogether in them proving the crime of conspiracy,—if there is had been thrown before the jury, at mixed uptogether in them proving the crime of conspiracy,—if there is taking nim all in all, or which England could now see that the people had so much power in their hands, had been thrown before the jury, at mixed uptogether in them proving the crime of conspiracy,—if there is taking nim all in all, or which England could now see that the people had so much power in their hands, day (fatal as I think it would be to the happiness, was anything proving a charge against the conspiration. He (Mr. O'Connor) differed with him in see that the people had so much power in their hands, day (fatal as I think it would be to the happiness, was anything proving a charge against the conspiration. He (Mr. O'Connor) differed with him in all, or which England could now see that the people had so much power in their hands, day (fatal as I think it would be to the happiness, politics, but a man with such and yet that they used it so mildly. What said the prosperity, and the well-being of this country) but a man with such combination and power of mind, as Lord had made, to bring their minds back to the consider-that the speeches made at the meeting were to be with such combination and power of mind, as Lord had been sworn by Cartledge that they used it so mildly. What said the prosperity, and the well-being of this country) was not such considerably relieved with him in all, or which England could now see that the people had so much power in their hands, day (fatal as I think it would be to the happiness, boast. He (Mr. O'Connor) differed with him in all, or which the people had so much power in their hands. He consider that the people had so much power in their hands. He consider the people had so much power in their hands. He consider that the people had so much power in their hands. He consider the people had so much power in their hands.

(Concluded in our third page.)

Chartist Entelligence.

HULL-The liberation of Mr. Robert Peddie was celebrated by a public tea party, on Monday evening, in the Rev. W. Hill's chapel. Mr. Peddie was liberated on Saturday last, his three years of im-prisonment having expired. His Scotch friends were prisonment having expired. His Scotch friends were but nothing particular follows if the expectation is not expecting his liberation till the 17th inst. As not complied with. We have several houses to let Boon as he left the walls of the Beverley "Hell" he now. The rents vary from three shillings and fourwas greeted by the enthusiastic welcomes of the stopped when the wages are paid, but not in all Beverley Chartists.

BARNSLEY.-A vote of thanks to Mr. Buncomba has been agreed to here.

BIRSTAL—On Saturday and Sunday evenings, Mr. John Brown, from London, delivered two eloquent are a meresting lectures in the room over the Lative Stores.

THE TRIAL.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. AND OTHERS, FOR AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

LANCASTER.-NISI PRIUS COURT. (Continued from our last week's paper.)

FRIDAY-THIRD DAY. In consequence of Mr. Baron Rolfe having arranged this merning to dispose of a charge of murder against a young woman named Alice Greenwood, of Blackburn, alleged to have been committed by her, in the month of January last, upon the body of her illegitimate male child, the resumption of the evidence in the prosecution of the Chartists, did not take place till nearly twalve o'clock.

The verdict in the case of murder was Not Guilty. The Learned Judge took his seat in the Nisi Prius Court at twelve o'clock, when the Jury, in the case of "The Queen against Feargus O Connor and others," was called over.

Before the evidence was resumed, The Attorney-General stated to his Lordship, that having carefully looked over the depositions as affecting John Wild, one of the defendants, who cross-exhad come to the conclusion, in concurrence with his Learned Friends, not to offer any further evidence

against Wild. A verdict of Acquittal was accordingly taken. The same course was adopted with regard to Thomas Pitt, another of the defendants.

The Attorney-General made an application to the Court with reference the attendance of the Rev. John Taylor, Incumbent of Duckinfield, who wished to offer Gentleman to be detained in Lancaster over Sunday, and the Learned Gentleman accordingly proposed that the evidence of Mr. Taylor should then be taken. The Rev. Gentleman was sworn, and he gave a very favourable opinion of the character of Grossley, as a peaceable and orderly man.

Mr. Joseph Hibbert, clerk to the Magistrates at Hyde, examined by the Attorney-General-I remember the disturbances at Hyde, in August last. There is a lock-up there, but it was not safe to confine the parties in it, charged with rioting. It was the duty of Mr. reports to the Magistrates, as to the state of the town. The book now produced, is the one which has been

in the month of August last, a number of the mill- any other mills in Stockport were attacked. owners gave notice to their hands to leave work. The Attorney-General objected to a witness being asked as to what he had heard. There would be no

end to the case if such latitude were allowed. In reply to a further question by Mr. O'Connor, the witness said that the disturbances in Hyde ended about the 20th of August. By Richard Otley, defendant-I did not hear of any

Mr. John Brook, examined by the Attorney-General-I am bookkeeper and manager to Mr. Pratt, cotton spinner, of Stalybridge. On Monday, the 8th August. I remember a mob ceming to the mill, a little before mine o'clock in the morning. I can't tell the number, but the street was full. I should think there were thousands. I was in the mill-yard, and having had an intimation that the mob was there, I, along with the overlooker, get outside, just before they came up. I asked the people what they wanted? They said they wanted the hands out. I asked what for? "Our hands are satisfied with their wages, and do not want to come out." They replied.—" We will have them out: they must go with us to get our rights." I said,-"If our hands come out, they will not go with you; we shall start the engine to-morrow morning, and

had anything to do with the these transactions.

The Judge-Proced. Your mill nor any mill shall work again, until we get past him, and he then ordered the engineman to Charter was referred to, and he said the struggle our rights." I said "It is very wrong in you to force stop the mill. Many of the hands had fled for fear must be purely political, and that all labour must 2,000 persons would be present. These processions persons against their will, for our hands are getting of being injured. Two of the meb went into the case until the Charter had become the law of the more wages than they were twenty-five years ago." The mill and made a search. Some men were taken up land. He mentioned many places, and said "above on the 15th of these transactions. On the 29th I went before all, you have the men of Birmingham, who carried take place.

They said that if the doors the magistrates. My father, my brother Joseph, the Reform Bill." On Saturday morning, the 13th By Mr. B. were not opened, and the hands turned out, they would John Howard, and my nucle, James Cooper, went of August, I was at a meeting, at Eccles. There break the windows. The large doors were opened from with me. As we were leaving to go home, the mob maked into the yard. They sent a got between us and the inn. They began to stone Lock, one of the Duke of Bridgewater's stowards. deputation into each room of the mill, to ascertain that us, and we ran. They followed us about a mile lit was proposed to burn this do ument. Morrison all the hands were turned out. They then left the present us, and we ran. They followed us about a mile lit was proposed to burn this do ument. Morrison again addressed the mob in terms of encouragement, being much frightened, had left us. I and my father, and they then marched off in procession. than they were twenty-five years ago. The spinners are brother, and uncle took refuge in the house of Mr. paid by the quantity of work they do. There has been Howard, cotton spinner. My brother did not suc- stance of what you spoke at the meeting. You urged no alteration for some years except a trifling advance | ceed in getting into the house. I saw him again that | the people to persevere in their course and ultimately | as to Mr. O'Connor. It was against Dr. M'Douall. In August last, those who worked by piece suffered a evening; he was insensible. It was several weeks they would be successful. I am quite positive that reduction of ten per cent. A spinner will earn from before he recovered from his wounds. 22s to 36s a week. The amount varies according to the By Mr. Dundas—I could hear very well what Coe the people to abstain from everything that might Learned Friend the trouble of pressing the question. quality of the work and the quantity of machinery em- said at the meeting at Glossop. He advised the tend to destroy a single blade of grass. I could ployed. The average is 30s a week. I do not know people not to molest the special constables, as they not consider the meeting a peaceable one, after spring of last year the foundation stone of a mothat any spinner in our mill was earning less than 22s | must be sworn in. in August last. If there were any, they would not be By Mr. O'Connor—I don't remember the following had stopped our works was a sufficient indication

does not employ any weavers. 2 reduction of wages amounting to twenty-five per gabble. They were led by forms in women's guise, therefore I consider you were one of them. I did afterwards. I believe it was understood that 2 reduction of wages amounting to twenty-nye per but of masculine energy, and called up in the Court not see you in Worsley that day. I do not know the monument should be completed by the last August I can't say positively whether it was stopped of the Tuilleries for immediate food; for that they that gentlemen of property in the neighbourhood anniversary, on the 16th of August; when another for a month or not, but I think that would be about were dying, and, dying, would not endure it." I have supplied food to those who were on strike. the time. When the people came to Mr. Platt's mill, ,they did not do any camage to the property.

H 'ye of these, and three of them require eight piecers to attend them, and two of them seven. We have th entr-seven pair of single decked mules, and four pie ters to each. We have thirty-five spinners. It was only the thirty-five spinners that received from 22s. to 26s. To earn this rate, the spinners work upon a sing te decked mule, which requires four piecers each. A man working a full week aims at £6 6s. for the fortnight. From this there is a deduction of ten per cent, and gas light, Is a week, reducing it to £5 9s. 6d. A man wor, ting at a double decked mule, will aim at £13 s for eight. From this there is a deduction of 20 per cent. The £210 of which I have spoken as paying to the men, is paid every fortnight. For a doubledecked mule, there is a deduction of 3s a week for gas. There are not fines except for spoiled work. I rushed into the mill, and drove the hands forcibly day morning, the 9th of August, there was a meeting trades who resolve to join the procession are reactive. The smount of deductions that ont. When they saw all the hands out, I heard at Thacker's ground, at Ashton. It was appointed quested to meet the members of the National Chartwood of Henry Hunt.

Turner, the printer, come to our house. He asked for does not seem to be any objection to the auminostation of the late Henry Hunt, Esq. Those ont. When they saw all the hands forcibly day morning, the printer, come to our house. He asked for does not seem to be any objection to the auminostation of the late Henry Hunt. I told him he was not in. He stayed for witness in such cases." It appears, therefore, my does not seem to be any objection to the auminostation of the late Henry Hunt. The smount of deductions that one of the late Henry Hunt. The smount of deductions that one of the late Henry Hunt. The smount of deductions that one of the late Henry Hunt. The smount of deductions that one of the late Henry Hunt. The smount of deductions that one of the late Henry Hunt. The smount of deductions that the late Henry Hunt. I told him he was not in. He stayed for with the defendant; of the late Henry Hunt. The smount of the late H men weekly is at out \$155. Out of that thirty-nve of the spinners earn brom 25z to 36z a week. This would following their employment. After this there were leave an average of 7z-6d a week for the remaining 265 keveral meetings in the neighbourhood. I attended ductions from the vere that the spinners make any deduction for the vere that the spinners make any deduction for the ver in August last, was ve vy great. I also heard that committees of the shopke spers were appointed in consequence. I do not kno w of my own knowledge that several of the millowne is gave notice that the hands parties being the same was to be taken as proof of afterwards moved off to Manchester, and Lee went should not have any more Work unless they would submit to a considerable reduction of wages. When the mob came to our mill, they pushed against the deors, but they did not break them o ven. My master ordered them to be opened from fear. The is not here.

By James Leach, defendant in the description of the workmen to which we paid the sa the sages as we did meetings, in order that they might judge of their 25 years ago are as follows:—We was at that time 1 character. carder 17s. a week; a stripper and beinder, 1 at 12a Examination resumed—Booth had a piece of and another at 11s; 1 frame tenterer 8s 6d. We have paper in his hand; and he told the people what expectation are stripped and what a quantity now 1 carder at 19s; 2 carders each 27s : 1 grinder, number of hands making the same amount of work, because we have altered the principle of the machinery. began to pay wages seven years ago. I can't remember railway. There were two reads to it, and they took the rate we paid at the time. I don't know that spinners in Stalybridge are only earning 12s. a week. Twenty years ago men were spinning on 100 spindles; the hands to tome. The major part had expressed large body of men entered the town, and when they issued another placard, prohibiting the meeting on large body of men entered the town, and when they issued another placard, prohibiting the meeting on large body of men entered the town, and when they issued in Ancoats-street, they divided into bodies.

Mr. Scholefield's premises; alleging as a reason, Mr. Scholefield's premises; alleging as a reason, ten years ago, on 1600; now we have as high as 1648. a wish to return to work any time we thought pro- arrived in Ancoats-street, they divided into bodies. I don't remember how many spinners we had twenty per. On this day, several hundred persons came to Women were mixed in the procession. Some of that given in the preceding notification. years age. I think we have thirty-five now.

Your examination.

they are not paying anything like the amount of wages now that was paid two years ago.

Witness-I say that we pay as much in the gross

amount, and I will maintain it. Some of the hands in our mill live in houses belonging to the firm, and others do not. It is expected that they will do so, cases. When the men returned to work after the turn-out, we did not stop the rent for the week. to eight shillings per week, but I don't know that Committee) is the same. any of them live in these houses. I am not aware that we have a single hand earning only seven shiland four-pence a-week for rent. I can't swear it, doubt this is a copy. many houses to let in Stalybridge.

The Attorney General said he must really object on the subject of wages.

to this style of examination. He wished to be as

By Mr. O'Connor—On

relevance whatever to the record. The Judge did not see the relevance of the examimoney than he did twenty-five years ago; the de-

therefore, in point of fact, he got less.
Witness—That is what 1 meant, of course taking back. into account the alterations of machinery between this period and twenty-five years ago. The Defendant was proceeding with his examination, but his Lordship interposed, and Mr. Leach

consequently sat down. Mr. John Bradshaw, examined by Mr. Hildyardl am a mill-owner, at Stockport. On the 11th of yesterday. August last, a mob, amounting to several thousands. amined the witness Backley on the previous day, he at the lodge door. The mob came up and demanded he ordered one of his constables to pull down the bad some to the conclusion in concurrence with his to be admitted, for the purpose of turning the placard from the walls of Hyde, between the 15th the ground that it was dinner hour, and that clerk to the Magistrates.

very few people were there. They said they must be The Attorney General then put in the address, in. I pushed them back, and locked the door. They made an attack upon the lodge gates, and broke the windows. They succeeded in forcing an Turner-street, Manchester." entrance into the mill yard. Very considerable the defendants. It would be inconvenient for the Rev. | confine me to bed for several days. 1 escaped out of township of Eccles, called Bridgewater Foundry. the yard, and met with similar treatment in the

By Mr. O'Connor-1 did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport before that day. I believe there has been a great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartists and those called "Corn Law Repealers." I believe there are the hands to turn out. This was not agreed to. tomary for persons to assemble for six or s ven active part in such discussions, but I don't know of Little, Special High Constable of Hyde, to make daily my own knowledge that they belong to the antithis description, two years ago, and I have not The more strong of them had sticks of no great size. cases it was refused, and in others, it was thrown

of August a mob of about 150 persons came to the employ for six years. As far as his conduct in the extensively posted in Manchester. The first time I they would rake the fire out. We then stopped the particular distress in Hyde, during the month of August

by Coe, - "You must wait," said Sir Robert, " tili in Paris; but we will have hundreds of thousands of troops to mow you down." This I con-

ceive to be the policy of the party. I think that is worse than Coe's language. Mr. Thomas Rhodes, examined by Mr. Pollock-I am a cotton manufacturer, and live at Glossop. My mill was at work on the 10th of August. 1 remember a number of persons coming to the mill on in. They were armed with large sticks. 1 told he said. them there was no necessity to use violence, as we

resume work, they would make them incapable of the defendants. He spoke, and said he wished to go Esq., in Stevenson's square, precisely at ten o'clock Mr. Atherton here took the opinion of his Lord-

identity? The Judge said he could not at that moment say to what the examination might lead. It might three factories. I saw one factory where they be that Booth had done nothing but what was perfectly legal; or it might be otherwise. It was necessary, therefore, to know what was said at these

pensive a thing monarchy was, and what a quantity 13s; 5 grinders each 14s; strippers now on Piesework of wine the queen drank. He also said that the make from 13s to 17s; first class frame ten, wa, 10s; working classes would never obtain justice from second class, 9s; third class 8s 6d. I am no. ware the magistrates, for the Bench was composed of the number of hands in the mill twenty-five Years of men from the middle classes of society. ago. I was not in the concern at that time. I They must have men of their own stamp. took the wages I have stated from the book to the church, and said if the I was in the concern 20 years ago, but only as a Bishops got so much for working one day, how warehouseman. I don't think there are the same which did they (the working classes) deserve for B orking six! It was discussed whether they should We are spinning 80's and 160's now. I don't know ing to decide that they should be stopped. On leavsto, the railway hands, and I understood the meetwhat we paid per pound twenty-five years since. I ing the ground they went in the direction of the

of the warehouse destroyed, and those of my own in custody. The hands had turned out, and the and father-in-law's house. The military were there. I know the hand-writing of John Lewis. I have Mr. Burley's mill, and break the windows. The Mottram Moor on the 19th or 20th of August. A were broken, and the window frames were placard was exhibited. There is no doubt that the forced out. From Burley's they proceeded

but I don't believe it. My business is to attend to By Mr. Atherton-During the last four years but I don't believe it. My business is to attend to By Mr. Atherton—During the last four years a large placard. I took it away. This was on the our own mill. I know there have been complaints there has been a gradual reduction in the rate of a large placard. I took it away. This was on the by the operatives in Stalybridge, as to the small wages. I don't know that the worknessele in the 17th of August. (A copy of the Executive Address by the operatives in Stalybridge, as to the small wages. I don't know that the workpeople in the amount of remuneration paid for their work. I heard month of August had the feeling that a further the same complaint twenty five years ago. I have reduction would be made. I was giving a farthing

heard them ever since I lived. I know that the a cut more than my neighbours, and I contemplated owners of these houses are grumbling very much making a reduction to the standard of others. about the low rents they are getting. There are a That is all I can say. I am not aware that there was general discontent among the working classes

to this style of examination. He wished to be as forbearing as possible, but what they heard had no August, I heard Robert Wild, Samuel Lees, John Fairhurst, and Gibson speak. At the meeting I attended, it was not made a wage question. Robt. nation at all. He understood both the witness and | Wild said he was receiving 5s. a week more than in the defendant to be correct in their views. The wit- 1840. Fairhust stated that the block printers were ness had stated that a man of ordinary skill and receiving the same as they had done for eleven industry, working a full week, would receive more years. The meeting of the 11th and 12th unanimously resolved that it should not be made a wage fendant, on the other hand, maintained that the man question; that it was the Charter they wanted. gave a larger produce for the amount, and that That motion was put repeatedly. We opened the doors of the mill on the 26th, and the men came

Mr. Hibbert recalled and examined by the Attorney-General-I produce a placard delivered to me by Little, constable of Hyde. It was given to me about the middle of August, but I can't fix the day. It influx of persons into the town, on the 16th, was so has never been out of my possession since. My large. Tranquillity was not restored for five or six writing is at the back of it, but it was only written

The address of the Executive Committe was here and armed with sticks, approached the mill. I stood produced, and Little, constable of Hyde, stated that hands out. I refused to allow them to enter, on and 19th of August, He delivered it to Mr. Hibbert,

violence was offered to me. I was surrounded by I am the owner of premises, at Patricroft, in the Mr. Geo. Nasymith, examined by Sir G. Lewinand saw a number of men going in the direction of Eccles. I went there, and found a meeting collected. I knew the president, David Morrison, one day, all parts of Manchester were interrupted. I of the defendants. He spoke a few words, and introduced a man named Bell, who addressed the meet- sons, but I never saw so many. I am aware that ing. I was so far off, that I could not hear what processions have taken place for many years past was said. Morrison submitted a proposition that a on the 16th of August. They have been very little deputation should go to the various mills, and order attended for some time past. It has not been cus-Another was proposed, that the whole meeting days beforehand, to be ready for the procession. should go, and it was adopted. Within a day or two | 1 know instances in which bodies of persons went I saw Merrison passing my house, accompanied by a to the shopkeepers, and demanded bread. In some The speakers recommended peace and order, and to an authority as any other mills in Stockport were attached.

In the direction of Patricroft. On the night of the direction of Patricroft. On the night o They were walking four or five abreast, and going out to them. I remember the meeting in Granbyof the land. A piece of white cloth was exhibited in a most excited state, and that he could not to the fact that the Attorney-General, in his opening tage of the objection, if there should be anything in it.

working. The hands left the mill, and went in foreman of the blacksmiths at the Bridgewater monument. I apprehended Turner, a printer. various directions. When they turned out, the mob works, near Worsley. On the morning of the 11th Mr. Ewart, in my presence, found a placard on the went away. Some of the hands returned, but we of August, a number of persons assembled at the premises, which he gave to me, and lafterwards said we did not want them, as the mob had said that works. Morrison was there, and spoke to the inmarked it. That now produced is the same. To if we started they would stop us again. At the respector. Mr. Smith and Mr. Pearson are the manathe best of my belief, it is in the same state as quest of the hands we resumed operations on the gers of the works. The latter had a communication lead to the case of the date of the case of the works. The latter had a communication lead to the case of the ca when we started, as they wished to begin again. he would send the men belonging to the works to longing to Turner. Leach was taken on the night During the interval lattended a meeting at Glossop. them. I went to hear what happened. Morrison of the 17th, and in the morning I had seen the pla-Several hundred persons were there. I know John spoke, and alluded to the distress that was existing, card at his door. I found another copy of the pla- to be no possibility of getting through the case for Sir G. Lewin—But in that case the Grand Jary Lewis, one of the defendants. He was at the meet-ing, and made a speech. He said he had attended off, the distress would ultimately reach us. He said a book. When I first saw the placard at Leach's several meetings of the delegates at Manchester. He it was now our duty to sympathise with them, and read a number of papers, and I understood that he added that if we did not turn out quietly, they they were resolutions and addresses agreed to at would bring a body of men to compel us. Eccles Manchester. They were printed papers, like a place card. James Coe, not a defendant, made a speech. He said semething about the "three glorious days" consequence of what passed, our men were ordered in France, where, though all the streets flowed with blood, property was respected, and he wanted it to blood, property was respected, and he wanted it to be so in France of the streets flowed with the streets flowed with blood and the streets flowed with a street flowed with a street flowed with a street flowed with the street flowed with a street flowed with a street flowed with the street flowed with a street flo they will come in again."

Mr. Dundas objected to this evidence, insemuch as he understood from the Attorney-General, that the he understood from the Attorney-General, that the a meb of 300 or 400 came to the mill. I saw among who the chairman was. M'Cartney began by perso. I think M'Cartney was there, but I can't I was not a meb of 300 or 400 came to the mill. I saw among who the chairman was. M'Cartney began by perso. I think M'Cartney was there, but I can't I was not a meb of 300 or 400 came to the mill. I saw among who the chairman was. them several of the same men who had attended the addressing them as "fellow-slaves," and said, "this swear to him. I cannot state the number of milimeeting the previous day. My father met them, and is the beginning of the end: this is a struggle tary in the town. The Attorney-General said that he had certainly asked them what they wanted. They said they between rampant capital and prostrate labour." made that admission, but he did not intend it to affect | wanted the hands out, and they would have them | He informed them that at a meeting of delegates, out, or they would pull the mill down. held at Manchester, it was determined that they side. I have known 5,000 or 6,000 persons attend They shouted and flourished their sticks. My would not identify themselves with any class that the procession in honour of Hunt's festival. I don't Examination resumed—The people replied "Neither father began to reason with them, but they rushed were turned out for an advance of wages. The

By Mr. M'Cartney-1 have stated briefly the subproducing the proper quantity of work. Mr. Platt words by Coe :- "He had read the pages of history, of the character of the meeting. I observed a genand had looked at the bloody scenes that had oc- tleman on horseback outside of the meeting; he was By Mr. Dundas—I do not knew that the men in Mr. Sailey's mill, which is about three hundred yards from Easiley's mill, which is about three hundred yards from the month of August last, under notice of the people was, 'Give us bread, and none of your you approved of the conduct of the meeting, and sion did take place, and a tea-party was held don't remember the following language being used I do not know of any attacks upon person or pro-

> George Wroe, examined by Mr. Pollock-In the month of August last, I was in the service of Mr. Greenwood, coach proprietor, of Eccles. I remember seeing M'Cartney, in the Bull's Head, in Eccles, on the 11th of August. I remember his engaging a carriage of my master, to take him to Leigh. He started from Eccles about ten minutes that day, in the direction from Stalybridge. The past six in the evening. He said he must be at number was not very large—perhaps 200. The mill Leigh a little before eight. The distance is about number was not very large—perhaps 200. The mill Leigh a little before eight. The distribution of the people came. When they have should be hour afterwards I was coming home, and I saw hour afterwards I was coming home. turned out. I opened the door and the mob rushed him about to address a meeting. I didn't hear what

Samuel Turner, examined by Mr. Wortley-1 am would stop without. Notwithstanding this, they a farmer, and live at Ashton-under-Lyne. On Tuesof 1840. I know a man who goes by the name of ship, whether the simple fact of the surname of two General Lee. He was at the meeting. The mob with them. I got my breakfast, and went also. We passed through Holt Town, and they stopped two or forced open the gate. 1 did not see Lee after leaving Ashton. At Manchester a Magistrate met the people; Mr. Maude was the gentleman. There was procession issued the following notice:another gentleman with him. I saw the military in Stepherson-square. I saw Mr. Maude speaking to the mob. I never saw Lee in Manchester at all.

By Mr. Dandas-The reason I went to Manchester was this :- I had a lad who followed the mob in the morning, and I went after him to get hold of him lest he should get into a scrape. I heard Mr. Maude advise the people not to stop any factories, but to go to the meeting in Granby-row-fields, where they would find everything "right, square, and comfortable"—(Laughter.) The Magistrates escorted the people through the town, and gave them every praise that could possibly be, for being so peaceable. I seen. The gates will be open at ten o'clock, and By M'Cartney-Oldham-street is certainly famous for saw no mob assembled in front of the Exchange at the meeting will be addressed by Feargus O'Connor, the exposure of various articles, but not for sale. Manchester. They all seemed in good humour, and Esq., and other delegates at eleven o'clock." I saw now't to fait about.—(The witness retired amidst much laughter.)

more than an hour. They dispersed, threatening the hands being turned out. About four o'clock in the that they would send a large force. We continued afternoon, I went down to the Cotton Twist Comat work till Friday, the 30th. 1 returned home in pany's mill, and found the windows broken. The consequently Mr. O'Connor did not press it. the afternoon of the same day. I found the windows | military were there, and they had twelve persons

Committee) is the same.

By Mr. Dundas—The placard was given to the a state of disturbance for several days. The shops don't know so much about the town as others. chairman, but he did not appear to be able to read were shut up, and the mills were standing. I know believe the days on which I received the worst relings a-week, from whom we stop as much as three it, and it was given to another to read. I have no a man named James Leach. He keeps a small book shop. I had a warrant to apprehend him. When I got into the house I noticed a board, on which was was put in.) At the time I went into the shop the

placard was leaned against the wall. By Mr. O'Connor-I have resided in Manchester about seventeen years. I believe that for that time, searching for you during the day.

there has been a procession in the town on the 16th Mr. William Drake was called to produce a declathere has been a procession in the town on the 16th of August. I believe it was the intention to have a procession on the last 16th of August. I believe, also, that in consequence of the disturbed state of the town, the magistrates recommended that the procession should not take place. I am not aware that it was in contemplation to have a meeting in a private piece of ground belonging to Mr. Scholefield. I do not know of my own knowledge that Mr. Scholefield gave notice that he would not have a meeting there. I am not aware that there was any breach of the peace in Manchaster on the 16th of August. I never saw so many persons in Manchester. I believe that notices had been circulated throughout the whole country for some weeks, to have a procession on the 16th of August, to open Hunt's Monument. The notice, abandoning the procession, was a short one: I can't say wheter it was in consequence of persons in the country not having received their notices, that the influx of persons into the town, on the 16th, was so days. I passed the house of Leach several times in the afternoon, but I did not go in to ascertain whether he was in or not. I apprehended him at

eleven o'clock at night. I don't know how long before that hour Leach was in his house. By Sir F. Pollock-The state of the town was extremely alarming. Business was quite suspended the shops were shut up, and the military and special constables were parading in all directions.

Mr. Richard Beswick, examined by the Attorney General—I am the chief superintendent of police in the borough of Manchester. On Wednesday morning, the 10th of August, the town of Manchester was in a very disturbed state. A few machine shops were at work in the morning, but they were stopped during the day. I saw large bodies of persons go and order the mill-owners to stop their works, or they would break the windows. Some parts of the could not form any opinion of the number of perhaving an one side-" Peace, law, and order," and allow the meeting to continue any longer. I believe speech, told the Jury that the Northern Star, or any-Mr. Joe Cooper examined by Mr. Wortley—1 am on the other "Political equality." 1 afterwards a cotton spinner, and live in the township of Chissaw a number of the party enter the gates of a Mr. ley of about ten minutes, the people began to walk him (Mr. O'Connor.) If, therefore, the Attorney-will allow the witness to be re-sworn. well, near Glossop. My father is the owner of a mill, and I and my brother assist at it. On the 11th By Mr. O Connor—Morrison has worked in my now produced (address of the Executive Committee) to apply to the Executive Address, he must also admit now produced (address of the Executive Committee) to apply to the Executive Address, he must also admit now produced (address of the Executive Committee) to apply to the Executive Address, he must also admit now produced (address of the Executive Committee) to apply to the Executive Address, he must also admit now produced (address of the Executive Committee) to apply to the Executive Committee to that lead to the Executive Committee to that lead to the Executive Committee to the Executive Committe mill. They said if we did not turn the hands out works is concerned, we had no complaint to make. saw it was in the morning of the 17th. That was defendants. Nathan Fryer, examined by Mr. Hildyard-I am the day after the intended procession to Hunt's

By Mr. Dundas-The people in the Hall of Science | were to say here. dispersed quietly. There were a great number outthink there was any procession at all last year but onc. The last time I noticed a procession, I think were always known to the authorities. I knew on the 15th of August last, that no procession would

By Mr. Baines—I am not exactly clear about the day when I first knew of the warrant against Mr. O'Connor. The Attorney General-My Lord, I will just say

Mr. Baines—I merely want to fix the recollection of Mr. Beswick, as to the day on which he first saw the warrant. Mr. Beswick-1 am mistaken about the warrant

The Attorney General-1 was so satisfied that no such thing existed, that I interposed to save my By Mr. Baines-1 am aware that early in the nument to the memory of the late Mr. Henry Hunt was laid in the burial ground attached to Mr. Scholefield's chapel. I remember an announcprocession was to take place. I believe a placard was posted in the town, stating that in consequence By Mr. O'Connor—We have about three hundred bands, and we pay about £310 per week. We have have till the dog-days of next summer, when, per leven the opinions of those who differed from them. We have haps, you may have three such days as you have had left the meeting.

They did not do any camage to the property.

February; you must wait till March; you must lith. I did not hear you urge the meeting to respect on take place. It did not take place. I understood from some of the opinions of those who differed from them. If you did do so, I had left the meeting. appeared, a meeting fixed to be held on the premises of the Rev. J. Scholefield, was abandoned. We subjoin the substance of each of these placards read by Mr. Baines, which are highly important to the Chartists, as showing the spirit of law and order

by which they were actuated :-The following is the announcement of the proces-

"Hunt's Monument. - Men of Manchester, Salford, and the surrounding towns and villages, be at of the committee in the placards recently issued, we hereby give instructions to be observed on the 16th of August, 1842, when a grand procession will take place to celebrate the completion of the monument Ardwick-green, there to meet the patriot O'Connor.' (Then follows the further programme, and the announcement of a tea party and ball, in the Car-

penter's Hall, the same evening, at which Mr. O'Connor had promised to attend. The placard was dated August 1.

"The Committee for the erection of Hunt's

Monument, respectfully inform the public, that in arrived, a large number of persons got in front of the consequence of the very unexpected excitement of the house. I am not aware that you opened the window town of Manchester, and its vicinity, occasioned by and told the people to disperse, and that if they did enter a noli prosequi for the benefit of the subject. decided that the PROCESSION, as announced in former back of the premises, in order to avoid the growd. bills for the 16th of August, 1842, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE, lest it should give an opportunity to increase the excitement, the odium and consequences of which see you going into the house. You have often been in have been attempted to be fixed on the Charlist body. the habit of coming there to get a glass of ale, or have been attempted to be fixed on the Chartist body. The meeting will be held on the premises of the spirits.

Rev. J. Scholefield, where the monument can be seen. The gates will be open at ten o'clock, and By M

In the meantime, the disturbances having assumed a more formidable appearance, and two proclama- admit that it is a great thoroughfare.

The Attorney-General objected to this question, which the Learned Judge held to be irregular, and

Examination resumed—1 know it has been your practice for several years to attend demonstrations came again on the following day. He asked my mother at Manchester, on the 16th of August. 1 have seen you there frequently. Those demonstrations were perfectly well known to the authorities. I don't asked to look at it. When he had done so, he saidit seen him write his name once. I believe those now gates leading to the yard had been broken. I perfectly well known to the authorities. I don't was safe, and that he wanted it for about eighten produced to be the same. I was at a meeting on should think that 3,000 or 4,000 squares of glass know that they were attended by any breach of the persons. He remained there. Other persons. peace. I should say that the tranquillity of Manchester was restored in about a fortnight after the There are some hands in our mill earning from seven one now produced (the address of the Executive to Messrs. Stirling and Beckton's. I found 9th of August. I was confined in the Town Hall, in a great measure, for a month, and, therefore, norts, were on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Fri-

day, the 10th, 11th, and 12th of August. By Mr. Leach.-l am not aware that it is the custom in Manchester for bill stickers to paste bills on the boards which stand at newsvenders doors. 1 believe you were not at home on the day on which 1 saw the placard in your shop. You were certainly not in the shop for I looked as I passed. I had been

ration from the office of Mr. Seymour Montague. one of the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes. signed by Joshua Hobson, Market-street, Leeds declaring that he was the printer and publisher of the Northern Star, and that Feargus O'Connor, Esq. of Denham Cottage, Hammersmith, was the sole proprietor. In answer to a question by Mr. Wortley, Mr.

Drake stated that the declaration was executed in his presence. The Attorney-General read the imprint of the Northern Star, and was proceeding to read some extracts from a publication of last year, when, at the request of Mr. O'Connor, the Learned Gentleman consented to postpone the reading till the following morning.

The Court rose at seven o'clock, It is not expected that the Attorney-General will finish his case before Tuesday, so that it is probable the trial will occupy a great part, if not the whole of next week.

SATURDAY, FOURTH DAY.

Mr. Baron ROLFE took his seat on the bench at nine o'clock. A person in the body of the Court stated to his Lordship that he had been subpæned on behalf of one of the chester, Jonathan Bairstow, John Campbell, Peter

compelled to remain or not? The Judge replied that he had no jurisdiction in the a regular Chartist lecturer's meeting. matter. The witness, therefore, must exercise his own discretion as to whether he continued or not. The Foreman of the Jury asked permission for them to so home by the train at five o'clock in the evening, O'Connor for having mentioned it. I had directed and return early on Mo day morning. The Jurors had sustained much inconvenience, and they hoped his Lordship would accede to their application. The Judge said that he was suffering under a severe

cold, but he could have no objection, personally, to complying with their request. They would see, how- the evidence of the witness was inadmissible. He ever, what progress the case made to-day, and he would then determine.

the Jury, and ultimately his Lordship consented not to others accused of the same offence. He took the sit later than five o'clock The Attorney General then put in a copy of the Northern Star of the 20th of Aug. 1842, containing an advantage of it. article addressed to the Chartist public, and which was read by the Attorney-General in his opening as an acquittal.

speech. This article having been read, the Learned Gentleman said that in order to prevent any misunder- than to apply to the Judge, at the sitting of the court standing he begged it to be distinctly understood that in order that the party may become a necessary witness

that that only applied to him, and not to the rest of the The Judge-That may be matter of observation to the witness, on the ground that he is in the indictment, the Jury What I take the meaning of the Attorney that the Attorney-General entered a noti prosequi, General to be is—that the person who wrote this to discharge him from the indictment,—the defendant article in the Northern Star, alluded to the placard, still objecting. entitled the "Address of the Executive Committee."

His Lordship here announced that as there appeared be heard as a witness. some days to come, he had communicated with the had intimated their intention to throw out the Bill Lord Charcellor, and had obtained a new commission against the party. for Westmoreland, which would set him at liberty for

James Hindley, examined by Mr. Hildyard—I am In the latter, the question was whether the bill was a employed by Mr. O Connor to drive him to the resi- you don't mean to say that B might not be a witness dence of Mr. Scholefield, one of the defendants, in against A.

By Mr. O Connor-I know a man called " Pope Joe." was not in company with Inspector M'Mullip, and the purpose of preventing the supposition that the two cabmen, on Friday last. There was no conversa- witness labours under any infirmity, it is perfectly tion that we should all be of one mind as to what we

ployed by the Manchester police on the 16th of August more fully, my Lord, and I say that Cartledge is not a last. On the evening of that day, I saw Mr. O Connor good witness, inasmuch as he was put upon his trial go into Mr. Scholefield's chapel. I was at the same from the first. He was on his trial up to the moment place on the following day. I saw Mr. M'Douall come of going into that box. The rule of law, I believe, is out of the chapel about half-past eleven o'clock. I this. In "Russell's Crown Cases." vol. 20, p. 597, it saw him go in again a few minutes afterwards. In the is laid down that a party may be a witness, providing afternoon I saw several other persons leaving-I should he be not put upon his trial at the same time as the other think about twenty. I recognized John Campbell, defendants. And I beg to call your Lordship's atten-Christopher Doyle, and M'Cartney, three of the de- tion to the case of "The King against Rowland and fendants. I afterwards saw these three, in company others," for a conspiracy, in which it was held by with John Allison, go into the chapel again. On Lord Chief Justice Abbott, that the counsel, in his Thursday morning, the 18th, I saw Mr. O'Connor. I opening, may enter a noti prosequi. But this is not the saw him leaving Mr. Scholefield's, in a cab, accom- state of things here. The defendant, Cartledge, is on panied by Mr. Scholefield. They drove in the directist trial now, and your Lordship did not know till the tion of the Birmingham and Manchester railway moment he was put into the box that he stood in any

station. By Mr. Baines—Two other persons were with me in Every-street. I went there about nine o'clock. On tion to the last decision in these cases. In "Phillips the 17th, I saw the parties going into Mr. Scholefield's on Evidence," p. 67, it is laid down that in cases of house at one o'clock. By Mr. O'Connor-The first time I saw you was on trial, enables the counsel to call a defendant as a

the evening of the 16th. I was sent into Every-street, witness. at nine o'clock, on the 16th, to watch the proceedings of Mr. O'Connor and others. I saw Mr. Scholefield's "Starkie on Evidence." I have frequently known son putting up placards, announcing that there would be no meeting in Mr. Scholefield's ground, as had been cation was made to the Judge, to have one tried before previously determined upon. Thomas Noblett examined by Mr. Wortley-I live

at Manchester. My mother keeps a public-house in Whittle-street, called the Queen's Stores. I was at home on Tuesday, the 16th of August. I know M'Douall. He came to our house about nine in the morning. My mother showed him a room up stairs. if this person should afterwards be held not to be s Whilst he was there, I saw two or three men go up stairs. They asked for Dr. M Douall. I knew them. One was James Leach, the bookseller, and another, Mr. Campbell. I do not remember seeing Mr. O'Connor come into the house, but I was sent for a cab in the General, having entered the noli prosequi, has altered afternoon, and Mr. O'Connor and Dr. M'Douall, went the record, and the issue being a mitimus sent down away together. I don't know which way they were from the Court of Queen's Bench, by certiorari, the going. I saw M'Douall again at six o'clock in the Judge is obliged to send it back unaltered. Ldeny, evening. I went into a small room called the "snug," therefore, the right of the Attorney-General to make behind the bar. He did not sleep in the house. I know any, the slight st, alteration in this record. a man of the name of Turner, a printer. I saw him at The Attorney-General-My Lord, I will just read a his own house, on Tuesday night. I was sent there by note, page 141, of "Roscoe'e Criminal Evidence," Dr. M. Donall. I was to ask if the placards were which I think removes all doubt in the matter. The printed. This would be a little after six o'clock, soon note is this:-" The evidence of a person who has been after he came in. I took back an answer that the type an accomplice in the commission of a crime, with which

was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placard others stand charged, is generally admitted evidence your posts. In conformity with the announcement he meant. I know Christopher Doyle, he was in the against them. If an accomplice be not admitted it bar. He walked through, and went into the snug to would be impossible to find evidence against the great-M'Douall. I know Bairstow, one of the defendants, est offender. Even where the accomplice has been He came to our house about one o'clock, and went into joined in the same indictment, still he may be called as I saw no more that day. I know a man of the name of Lordship to direct the Jury to acquit the defendant; of Wheeler. He styles himself a printer. On Tuesday on behalf of the crown, to enter a noli prosequi, thereby night, he was at our house. I am not aware that he placing him in the same situation as if he had been asked for anybody.

By Sergeant Murphy—Our house is a place of entertainment. It is situate rather backwards, but it is near taken, my Lord, appears to me to be the correct eneto a large market. We do not supply any victuals. I contend that the course proposed to be adopted by Any one that comes in may go into the snug. It is retired, and more comfortable than the bar. By Mr. O'Connor-The house is close to Oldham. Jury, but a munuscript sent down here by milimus, 28

street, but there is no business doing there. It is a great appears upon the record itself. thoroughfare. The house was as much open on this In the mean time, the disturbances broke out in day as any other. No precaution was taken. Many Manchester, and the Committee for conducting the people went up stairs without asking for any one. I itself, but I maintain there is nothing, in point of law, should think you would be in the house from twenty to render such a course irregular. minutes to half an hour. I know that as soon as you the 'Turn out for an advance of wages,' they have not do so, you would I k ow that you left by the By Christopher Doyle, a defendant—Chouse is in Olhdam-street. It is nothing

Defendant—A social glass. Just so. (Laughter.)

By M'Cartney-Oldham-street is certainly famous for (Laughter.) I mean that there is very little custom. For a public house, I do not prefer Oldham-street. I By James Leach—I have often seen you in our house

three or four times a week. I did not think there was anything remarkable in your coming in on the 16th of August. The snug is not the only room that we have where people who wish to be quiet, can go. There is the bar and the news-room. I have never seen you in rears age. I think we have thirty-five now.

The Judge—I can't understand the meaning of our examination.

The Judge—I can't understand the meaning of door. The cry raised by the mob was street. He spoke to them, but I could not hear printer executes a placard, to send them to procession. Some of this procession. Some of the procession. Some of the procession. Some of the procession. I have never seen you in the procession. I have never seen you in the procession. Some of the procession and the news-room. I have never seen you in the procession. Some of the procession and the news-room. I have never seen you in the procession. Some of the procession and the news-room. I have never seen you in the procession and the news-room. I have never seen you in the procession and the news-room. I have never seen you in th

Defendant—My object is to show, my Lord, that have seen placards at the same of the same o Lewin-I am sister to the last witness: I know M'Douall. I remember seeing him in our house on

Monday, the 15th of August. He came alone. I if he could have a room. She told him the room vi unsafe. She did not give any reason why. He than persons. He remained there. Other persons can shortly afterwards. I knew some of them. There was Campbell, James Leach, M'Cartney, Christopher Doys, and Bairstow. I saw Mr. O'Connor there that day. At that time the persons I have mentioned were there. Ra was cheered by the party who followed him. He was into the room where the gentlemen were. When had gone up stairs, my mother followed and said tat the crowd must disperse. Some went down stairs, and told the crowd to go away. They did go. Those the remained up stairs were Mr. O'Connor, Dr. M Dougl and others, whom I dont recollect. Dr. M Douall at dressed the mob, and told them they must go away. Mr. O'Connor remained until a cab came for him. person of the name of Baron lives next door to us. Mr. O'Connor went by the back of our house to Baron's On the 17th, Dr. M. Douall, Campbell, M. Cartney, and others, came again. They occupied the snug. They remained for about an hour and a half, and went away

By Sergeant Murphy-I have frequently heard Me O'Connor's name mentioned. I don't know that help very popular with the people. The room was cord dered unsafe, the wall being cracked. By Mr. O'Connor—I should say that you were in the

a few minutes before eleven.

house rather more than half an hour. The people were cheering outside. My mother requested that the mob might be dispersed. I believe you sent for coach to go away. I did not hear you tell the mil to leave, or that you would leave Manchester altogather. On the Wednesday evening, Dr. M'Donall and Campbell were at our house between ten and elevel, and they remained an hour and a-half. I don't know the distance between our house and Every-street.

James Cartledge examined by the Attorney-General I live at present in Manchester. I have lived then for twenty years. Part of the time I have worked in a factory, and part of the time I have been a school master. In the beginning of the month of August last I was a member of the Chartist body. There were number of persons who called themselves the Executive Committee. There was James Leach, of Man defendants, but finding that he could not obtain his Murray M'Douall, and Morgan Williams. On Sun expences, he wished to know whether he should be day, the seventh of August, I attended a Chartis meeting at Oldinam. It was held in a room. It was

Mr. O Connor-I wish to remind your Lordship that this man is in the indictment. The Attorney-General -I was not aware of the fact, and I am obliged to Mr noli prosequi.

This form of proceeding was immediately adopted by the Attorney-General.

The examination was about to be resumed, when, Mr. Dundas rose and expressed it as his opinion that remembered a case before Mr. Baron Bolland, in which a question arose whether a person against whom a bill The Attorney-General supported the application of had been found, could be received as a witness against objection now, in order that, if any thing should arise out of it afterwards, the defendants might not lose the

> The Judge-A noli prosequi is as good to the party The Attorney-General.—Nothing is more common

The Judge—There is no sort of doubt about if.

Mr. Dundas-I merely mention the matter now in order, as I said before, that we may not lose the advan-The Attorney-General -As an objection has been The Judge.—Certainly.

The witness was re-sworn accordingly. The Judge-Then I have taken a note of the proceedings, that the defendants objected to the examination of

Mr. Dundas-I may just observe, my lord, that in The Attorney General-Just so, my Lord; and, the case of "The King against Percival," Lewi's amended, before he would admit an indicted party to

> The Judge-I think there is no analogy whatever in this case and that of "The King against Percival" good one, but here there is no dispute of that kind. Suppose A and B were indicted for a misdemeanour,

The Attorney-General-Certainly not, my Lord, and I believe in point of law that although it is usual either to obtain an acquittal, or to enter a noli prosequi, for competent for me to examine this witness without

either form. Robert Bell examined by Mr. Pollock-I was em- Mr. Dundas-I have looked into the point rather

> other position than that of a defendant. Mr. Wortley-I beg to call your Lordship's attenmisdemeanour, a noli prosequi, entered before or after

Sir G. Lewin-The same rule is laid down in that where two persons were indicted together, applithe other, in order that the second might become a necessary witness against the first

The Attorney-General—I am very much ebliged to my Learned Friends on the other side, for their anxiety to guard the prosecution against any objection. No doubt good witness, they will be entitled to a new trial; but F think I am entitled to examine him.

The Judge—I think you are. Mr. O Connor-I submit, my Lord, to the Attorney-

tried. Mr. Atherton-The view which Mr. O Connor has the Attorney-General can not be taken on this record, because this is not an indictment returned by the Grand

The Attorney-General.—I admit that till this occasion, I have never entered a noli prosequi on the record

The Judge—I will give my opinion very briefly. I think, in the first place, that the Attorney-General may There can be no prosecution at the suit of the Crown, in which it is not competent for him to do so. The Attorney-General, therefore, may enter the noli prosequi, and get rid of the defendant just as if he had never been prosecuted. What I would suggest, however, is that instead of er tering a nois prosequi, you should take

an acquittal, which is at all times proper in such cases. It may, indeed, be essential to the interests of the other defendants that this party should be acquitted. The Attorney-General—I will take your recommends tion, my Lord. Mr. Dandas-I believe the rule is, that a co-con-

spirator cannot be acquitted till the end of the The Judge—I hold that no co-defendant can be heard on such a point. Mr. O Connor-The ground on which the Attorney General consented to the acquittal of the defendant

Wilde, was, that he had nothing against him. Now,

LANCASTER ASSIZES. (Continued from our Sixth page.) the Attorney General—But I am not going to offer

redict of acquillal was then taken for James dedge, and William Scholefield, James Wilde, and points Pitt, three other defendants.

in the modern and a strike of the workmen named. I don't was nothing said about med from Eccles to Manchester. I was at Manhold from Eccles to Manchester. I was at Manchester. There was nothing said about getting a reward. I don't know Griffin's motive in coming to me. He came to me while I was in the lock-up at Manchester, and asked me to become Queen's evidence. The treachery of the Chartists, the branding me as a traitor, and insulting my wife, was what made me turn Queen's evidence. I saw no other course when I was deserted by my own party, but to throw my belf on the clemency of the Court and to tell all I know was passed that the five iron trades of Mana should cease work until the Charter became the of the land. These branches are the moulders. the filers, and turners. There is another which I remember. On Sunday, the 14th, I attended a on Mottram Moor. Several hundred persons there. Nine of the defendants were present to the wiedge. On Tuesday, the 16th, I was in the of Heywood, the printer. It is not far from panied by a note. He desired me to take it to
H. Douall. He said I should find him at James I went there. The shop was full at the time, posell came from up stairs to see me. I gave to him foll of paper, and told him that the note would ain what it was. He then went up stairs, and clied there a few minutes. He brought down the the paper. I took it to Mr. Turner's, the gate myself from Mossley. I can't say whether any other I believe it now to be burned. I believe so, reporter than Griffin would have been admitted. M'Donall told me so on the night of the 17th.

a list time I saw the paper was at Mr. Turner's. printers. It was in the hand writing of Peter M'Douall I took it to Turner's, as near ten ed as I can remember on the morning of the 16th. end Clark and a person named Johnson went with I put if into Turner's hands. I told him it was printed for the "Executive Committee." I re-Turner to Mr. Leach. Cark and Johnson were rids I ordered 300 of the placards to be printed the paper. I returned to Leach's. While I was one of Mr. Turner's apprentices came to ask some words which he could not read. M Donall a down and explained it to him. He told him to pit, and make the best of it he could, and bring it im for correction. During the time, Campbell and tow came down the same stairs. Before Campbell gavay, he made a communication to me respectperson named Cooper. He said that Cooper had irom the Potteries, and that they were burning, herore them, that they were all determined to in for the Charter. I went again to Turner's, on shject of the printing. I did not get any placards day. I believe the corrections on the placard now need, to be in the hand writing of M'Donall. On following morning, the 17th, I went to Leach's I saw Harney, Parkes, of Sheffield, the William Hill, Bairstow, and James Leach. are all defendants. Mr. Hill sent me to and a placard. It was one that had been ad by the trades of Manchester. Bairstow told me to be conference was to be held immediately by the butive Committee. It was to be holden at Mr. Haffeld's Chapel I went with Bairstow to that

On the way I had some conversation with He said that if the Government did not arrest ixecutive Committee within forty-eight hours, they not do it, in consequence of the agitation of the He said that the placard was a spirited one. gihat Mr. O'Connor and some others objeted to the wing of it; and then he added that if the Governs did not arrest the Executive Committee within meight hours, they dare not de so, for the reason he Wasters stated. I understood that the objection was mby Mr. O Connor on the previous evening. From is passed, I have no doubt that he was alluding to atteentive placard, because I had been to Turner's Eit Bairstow and myself went in at the chapel in to Mr. Scholefield's. When I got near the pulpit, receive the credentials time who attended as members of the Conference. hisiness had commenced when I went in. Nearly Expersons were present at that time. Others came interwards. A gentleman of the name of Arthur wis the chair. I don't know his Christian name. haif he came from Carlisle. Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Hill, Healey, Mr. Harney, Mr. Parkes, Otley, Jas. Leach, Machester, John Leach of Hyde, Thomas Railton, Morrison, Arran, of Bradford, Thomas Cooper fleester, a young boy of the name of Ramaden, b. Dr. M'Donall, John Campbell, M'Cartney, Nora of Warrington, Skevington, Brooks, and Mooney, represent. A table was wanted for the use of the man. I was solicited to go to Mr. Scholefield, for slow of one. There is a communication between abspel and the house, but I went to the surgery Mr. Scholefield promised to take one into the inel. He requested me to tell them not to come so xicly, as certain persons had watched Harney and has in and were then watching the door. Mr. misseld requested me to go send two men away, tower sitting on some steps, opposite his door. M went away. I know a person of the name of the He came to the meeting. On his coming in, were made by several of the delegates, and my the rest M'Donall said that if the speeches ited were to be made public, he should he silent.

hed Griffin through the Chairman, in what capacity and he said as a reporter. He had a note book ishind. Mr. O'Connorsaid something in favour of maining, and he did remain. To the best of my Medge, he was there the whole time. I saw him The A motion was moved that the speeches and be published, only the resolutions. and of which was to continue the strike then he hame on the Anti-Corn Law League. Bairstow that the favourable reports delivered in by the the caused him to move the resolution; that it the daty of every Chartist to throw his influence the scale. Mr. O'Connor seconded the resolution is that it was the daty of the Chartists to take ge of passing events, not that he expected much in, He stated that the "Shaksperian Char- account. I'd Leicester were determined to have the Charter. restood this expression referred to a body of at Leicester, called the "Brigade," of which the head. He said that he had been at various among which he enumerated Bilston and the The people of that district were determined the Charter, and that for his part he was deter-

dules spoke. Mr. Hill and Mr. Harney opposed Polion. Mr. Hill moved an amendment. I have Laccount in the Northern Star of the 20th, of wok place at that meeting; I believe it is a cor-100mpt c)undas—I object to any question being put to inces as to what his belief is about a printed

bib pike for the liberties of the people. Most of

Attorney-General—Then I won't press the hi summed up the speech of every delegate, and a to show that the reports delivered in by the and that the reports tentered in Symptotic did not justify such a resolution. M Douall Then, it was at Chester that you first cone intention of coming here to give evidence?

It was comittee, we could do no less than support the

mere especially on account of the good sense the Chartists to your wife that you came?

It is. the Savingr Banks. He referred to a placard been posted on the walls of Manchester, Run for gold," and said that we inside didn't was passing outside; that orders had come him Sir James Graham to the mili-owners to General, that on the 14th of August you were a workpeople in at any price. He believed Chartist? ing was up on the continent, and that by Mantage of it the Charter would soon become of the land. I saw Mr. Scholefield in the everal times. I saw him communicate someto be chairman, who then declared that Turner, hiter, had been arrested. On hearing this, Mr. Charter. stated that that justified his remarks on the conight, and that it was better to avoid those Then they could. M'Douall rose and said it in that Turner had been arrested, but that it he or the placard, but for having refused a copy nihorities. We adjourned at nearly four in the This was on the 17th. On the evening of the day John Campbell, James Leach, Bairstow, Dy were with M'Donall. We retired from the to consult about our own safety, as we heard the cheers had been to Mr. Leach's house. We he he Bull's head, Holt Town, and from there to Parliament? min banks. I did not attend any conference Ith They broke up in the evening, after The resolutions and an address. There was a services? m Mr. Hill's amendment, which was supof six or seven, and towards thirty for the re-I understood that the minority were to go

There was an address proposed, which I carried manimonaly, Vintention to do anything illegal at all. This come here? inference between delegates and the Executive Mr. Griffin took no part in the discussion. howledge Mr. Scholefield was neither a delegate of the Executive Committee. There had dissensions between the leaders of the hely at Manchester, and I believe the object there any obstruction effered? meting was to effect a good understanding, thought to be of great importance to those Chartist principles. I also know that it tisls were produced? n contemplation to have a meeting in honour Home's monument, which was also thought to

a meeting held on Mottram Moor. I was taken to Chester. I was one of the parties who were to have been tried at the special commission there. I traversed evidence against him, and that makes all the my trial. The magistrates demanded high bail, two £300 surelies, and myself in £600. It was first intimated to me a few days before the last special comwitness. That intimation was made to me by Mr. some parts of the Chartist body? Irwin, inspector of police, at Manchester. I had not made any communication to him that I was ready to meeting at Old. I believe you have the honour of being an active sold of the following day. I went to Earlies I had not make disclosures favourable to the Government, I will solemnly swear. The injunction was a solemnly swear. On the following day, I went to Eccles. I know in the defendants. He was there. I will will believe you have the honor one of the defendants. He was there. I will will believe you have the honor member of the Chartist body?

If the defendants is David. The meeting was friend of mine, but I rejected his offer with scorn. I have.

On the following day, I went to Eccles. I know in the initimation was made to me by member of the Chartist body?

I have.

Did you fill the office of Secretary from Recles to Manchester. I was at any or the initimation was made to me by member of the Chartist body?

I have.

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On the following day, I went to Eccles. I know in the initimation was made to me by member of the Chartist body?

self on the clemency of the Court and to tell all I knew. The name of Griffin was never mentioned during the consultations of myself and Irwin. Griffin knows my hand-writing. I have written placards professing to come from the Chartists. One was to petition for the life of John Frost. I will swear that the manuscript of the Executive placard was not in my hand-writing. I will swear that the corrections in it were not in my hand-writing. I saw Griffin at Hyde on the day I was committed by the Magistrates. I had no conversation with him on that day. I did not suppose that any of the resolutions proposed at the delegate meeting were illegal. The principal understanding in passing them

was to induce the people to adopt the "People's By Mr. M'Onbray-I believe the reason why Mr. Scholefield told me to send away the men, who were sat poll of paper, and told me to get it printed at all upon some steps opposite to his house, was to keep the He did not say who it was for at the time. I delegate meeting as private as possible. I was a dele-

> By Mr. O'Connor-When did you come to Lancaster? On Tuesday. Who did you come with? With Mr. Irvin and Mr. Griffin.

How did you come? By the railway. By the third class?

Second class? First class? Yes-(laughter). Is that your working jacket that you have on?

Have you no better jacket!

Will you swear that? I will.

Have you got a fancy waistcoat? I believe I have get a better waistcoat than this. What did you give for it? Three shillings. Did you give £1 15s for any thing?

Where did you buy the waistceat? At a shop. Where?

In Manchester Whose shop? I don't know. Will you swear that? Yes Did you pay for it?

I believe I did. But you are not sure? No-(laughter)-Either me or my wife paid for it. Is it paid for?

I do. Did you order a cost and waistcost of her? Yes. When?

A few weeks since. When did you get the cost? About a fortnight ago. Did you pay for it? I did not, and consequently it is not mine.

Did you give any notice of your intention to leave your lodgings, or you left them in a hurry? I left them in a hurry-(laughter.) When I got the coat and waistcoat, I got them for the express purpose of pledging them to bring me here. (A suppressed hiss here arose in the body of the court)

Did you pay for your seat in the railway carriage? Did you pledge the coat and waistcoat? I believe my wife has.

What was got for them on pawn? I don't know. You never heard? No.

Upon your oath? Never. How soon after you got the things from Mrs. Knowles did you leave your lodgings. I don't know. I left my wife there. Were you what is called purveyor and secretary to a

district co-operative store? For what district? Manchester.

In what district of Manchester? Ancests, Did you fill any post of distinction in the Brownstreet district?

I did. Were you purveyor to the association? And secretary ?

Did you settle accounts? So far as I was concerned, I did. Was there a balance in your favour?

Was it all the other way? I don't understand the nature of the question-(Laughter.) Was the balance against you?

No, not when explained. Do they charge you with owing the money? I believe not Then what wants explaining?

I had the selling of Northern Stars, the profits o The present strike, but after they had expended so which were to go to the association. They did so, but amey and time in getting the trades to join them, certain parties ran into debt. A fresh committee came Find never get them to join us again unless we into office, and now they may I must be amenable for the dome such resolution. Cooper supported the debts of other parties, and they lodge that to my

> How much do you owe? I don't owe any thing. With respect to the Co-operative Stores. Do you owe any thing there? I don't know how the matter stands. Do you owe money?

Then, do they owe you money?

Then you don't know how it stands?

No. (Much laughter.) You say that the Chartists behaved badly to your wife when you were at Chester? Yes.

Did she go to Chester? Tes. Who sent her there? The Chartists. Did they give her money?

Yes. Then, it was at Chester that you first concurred in the

And it was in consequence of the bad treatment of Did you consider it bad treatment to have your wife

sent to you? I did-(Great laughter.) I think you stated, in snewer to the Attorney-

How soon after did you read your recantation? I have not read it. Are you still a Chartist? I still approve of the principles of the People's

Are you still a Chartist? Are you for Annual Parliaments? I am.

Are you for Universal Suffrage? 7 am. Are you for Yote by Ballot?

I am. Are you for equal electoral districts? I am. Are you for no preperty qualification for members of

And are you for payment of members for their I am. Then you are a good Chartist-(much laughter, and

an attempt at cheering in the body of the court, which majority, but no resolution was proposed to was instantly checked.) You stated that it was in consequence of the great danger you were represented to be in from the placard Baines I voted with the majority. It was of the Executive Committee, which induced you to

Yes, and other prosecutions. Will you swear that the corrections in that placard

are not in your hand-writing? I will. When you went to the meeting of delegates, was

None whatever. No one knew who were delegates until their creden-None whatever.

Are you aware that the delegates about to assemble Since last we met on your behalf many have been the interest to those who admired his principles in Manchester, were elected two months before the the struggles in which you have had to engage in your Column Murphy—I have not been taken up time fixed to commemorate the erection of the monu- different localities. Though the conflict is fearful, the this matter. I was apprehended with respect to ment to Mr. Hunt?

I believe that some of them were When were you elected !

On the night of the 16th. Now, Sir, for what purpose was the delegate meetorganization to see if there was anything requiring alter-That was what I understood to be the object of the

Did you fill the office of Secretary to the South Lan-

I did. How long did you officiate? More than two years.

During that time, I believe, many spirited publications came from your pen? Some addresess did. Did any come from your pen that were refused publication?

Not to my knowledge, Will you swear that?

Have you sent any addresses for insertion in the Northern Star? I have sent some. Have you complained of the non-insertion of some of

them? Not to my knowledge. plained, whether or not?

I believe I have. at Manchester, a deputation came from the trades to that be during the last six months. Whilst the tools ask for admission?

the deputation because it was illegal?

Are you aware that it was distinctly said that if they taxers root and branch. Yes these wished to constitute a part of the audience, they, or any body else might remain if they chose? I am.

Now, sir, we have tested that you are a good sound Chartist (Laughter.) During the last two years, how many Chartist meetings have you attended? A great number.

Have you attended one hundred? Perhaps I have. Well, have you attended five hundred?

I think not Have you done your duty by attending every one within your reach? I have. Have you attended some meetings at personal incon-

venience? I have. Now, sir, I ask you, on your oath, wherever a resolution was passed, at a public meeting of Chartists, whether it was not in substance, and nearly in words,

the same as that passed at the Conference? Nearly so. Especially those words which relate to the peaceful struggle to obtain the Charter.

Yes. You were a delegate from Mossley?

I Was You attended the whole meetings of Conference? I attended that on the 17th of August. On your oath, was there one word said at the Conference about the placard of the Executive Com-

mittee? Nothing more than what was said with respect to Turner the printer. Was it proposed to the Conference?

We have heard something about a placard—"Run for gold." Don't you know that it emanated from the Trades' Delegates of Manchester? know from what source Don't you know that the Trades recommended a run

the Savings' Bank? I believe it came from M'Douall. Are you aware that Griffin was reporter for the Northern Star ?

Were you in friendly communication with Griffin? I Was Are you aware that as representing the Manchester

district, he had a very good salary of £75 s-year? I don't know what he got Are you not aware that he was very much annuyed at having lost that? He Was

Now, was not Griffin discharged from his office as reporter for the Northern Star prior to the meeting of fess that it is each man, doing his own work, delegates? Yea

honestly—on your oath, are you not aware that Griffin call your especial attention to at this time. Ireland has was discharged for having given garbled and wrong re- many, very many, things to impede the spread of the not make out the writing, we were to apply at Leach's. ports of the meetings of the Chartists? Not to my knowledge. On your oath, did not M'Douall say, when he pro-

posed that there should be no report of the speeches that he could not rely on the accuracy of Griffin's reports, and that he did not wish to be misrepresented? Not to my knowledge. Did I not at once tell Griffin to remain and take notes

of all he liked, after I had discharged him? You did. When did you first give over taking an active part after the meeting in August?

After I came from Chester. Did you issue any publications ! Yès, Where?

Sometime intervening between my arrest and the time of the conference Did you issue an address on the 14th of September Not to my knowledge. Was any address refused in the Northern Star about that time? Not that I know of.

Did you publish one in the Evening Star ? Tell me the time. The 14th of September? Yes.

Mr. Drake.

Was that address refused insertion in the Northern Star ? The address bore my name. Who first examined you?

Where? At Chester. Were you then unwilling to come? I was How soon after you had consented to Mr. Irwin that you would come, did Mr. Drake examine you?

The next day. How often have you been in Griffin's company, from that time to the present? I have not been in his company till I started on this

You distinctly swear that? I do. What did Mr. Drake or Mr. Irwin say to you, when he asked you to give this information? They pointed out the difficulty and danger I was in,

and at last I consented to give evidence. On what condition? Unconditionally. Wholly unconditionally?

How many of the persons who met at the Conference were unknown to you? I can't say.

How many were perfect strangers? Some of them were. How many? I don't know the number.

Was there a youth admitted? Now, Sir, you have attended handreds of meetings. On your eath, and I ask you boldly, did you

ever hear me express one word er a sentence at variance with the duty of a good subject? Not to my knowledge. That is, you did not hear me. Have you heard me complain, and complain loudly, of the misrepresentation that I had to encounter, and that there was no man in

the medium of the press as I had. You have. Have you not heard me in the most emphatic and convincing language that it was possible for a man to a Conference at Carpenter's Hall, and was not that and were masters of the town at that minute. He seen the original manuscript of the Executive Comlay his tongue to endeavour to point out to the people the place in which if was originally to have been called upon the meeting to be firm, and said, "I move mittee's address. I have seen what they call the proof the folly of violating the peace in any, the slightest held?

respect? You have. Do you know a man of better character in the world than James Leach?

I do not How long have you known him? Several years. About what time was tranquillity restored in Manchester?

Very soon after the Conference. I will ask you, as an honest man, whether or no you think that the object of the Conference, and the tendency of the speeches made, was to preserve the peace, and to keep the people out of violence?

I believe it was. Now, Sir, I place before you a file of the Evenino Star, of the 14th of September, 1842. Was the address of the South Lancashire delegates to their constituents written by you? It was.

The file of the above newspaper was put in, and the officer of the Court read from it the following --: 2297bbs THE ADDRESS OF THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELE-

GATES TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS, AND THE CHARTISTS GENERALLY.

"BROTHERS IN BONDAGE AND IN HOPE,-We conceive it to be our duty to address you, at this critical juncture in the affairs of this clays-ridden country. contest is not doubtful wher, a united people firmly

stand against the unrighteous aggressions of class-constituted tyranny. During these last few weeks, the monstrous power of the capital in the hands of the you? middle class has been more specially arrayed against ing to take place? Was it not to examine the Chartist the hand that gave it birth. After enjoying all the comforts and luxuries of life-rioting in voluptuousmission in October, that I should be wanted here as a stion, and to heal the difference that existed between ness as the swine wallows in the mire—the middle classes, both Whig and Tory, have united all their power for the purpose of depriving the honest artisan not only of the commonest comforts, but even those necessaries which make life desirable or rather bearable. The position in which we are now placed by the scheming of our oppressors, calls for prudence as well

as courage on our part, that the pit dug for our destruction may receive those who are a curse to our existence. Or wives look at our progress with anxious eyes, and with feelings of anguish ask how long shall the oppressor triumph? Our children cry for bread, and when we meet to consult together, our rulers give us slicks, bludgeons, sleel, and lead, and then they call upon us to obey the law.

" When pinched with want all reverence they withdraw, For hungry multitudes obey ne law.'

So sung the Roman poet Lucan: and later experience has proved the truth of the sentence; for the only things which the present unjust laws of England in operation are the enormous physical force powers of the ruling few, and the disunion of the working many. Under these it is most politic to keep within the grade of the law, if possible, though all must admit that this is Don't fence with the question, Sir. Have you com- very difficult. What may be quite legal in one is treasen in another unfortunate wight. The fact is, there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. Nothing can Are you aware that while the Conference was sitting more clearly evince this than the conduct of the powers of the rich Anti-Corn Law Lengue were going through the land pouring forth their inflammatory moonshine, Are you aware that the Conference refuse to receive advising the people to repeal the Corn Laws even by the point of the sword-to go in thousands, and tens of thousands and demand bread-to destroy the bread-

" Speakers turbulent and bold Of venal eloquence that serves for gold

And principles that might be bought and sold.' went forth and endeavoured to cause a popular outcry against these obnoxious laws. Yet no warrants are issued for speaking sedition, neither are they arrested for conspiring, even when the machinations of these men produced the late strike, so long as it was likely that it could be used for the accomplishing of the schemes of the free trade gentry; there is nothing talked of but how they must support the people by these lovers of fair play. No sooner do the brave and honest trades of Manchester declare for principle, and the people in every part respond to the call-no sooner is the tocsin of the Charter sounded-no sooner is the breaking of the bonds of the slave proclaimed, than all the middle class unite. The press marks the victims. The Government, strong in arms, sends forth the harpies of the law to seize-spies to concect and convict, and thus endeavour to stifle free discussion, and put down democracy. It is the duty of every Chartist to buckle on his armour afresh, and renew the fight with increased vigour and energy until signal success shall crown our efforts. Let us so rally our forces as to convince even our oppressors that we are determined to achieve our liberty in spite of every opposition, and that nothing short of political power to protect our labour will satisfy the working classes of this country. The pulpit and the press are teeming with calumny and abuse against you and those who have honestly dared to support the rights of labour against the aggressions of heartless capitalists. The bar is showering torrents of misrepresentation to induce middle class juries to convict your best friends; whilst the bench is waiting with anxiety to dungeon and expatriate those who have possessed so much of the

every Chartist endeavour to make one convert, confirm not to publish anything that would prejudice the deleone wavering mind every week. We would ask, is gates. this too much for seven days. Look round—how many of your acquaintances are ignorant of true politics—are careless about political power—are halting between two tage to me for my wife to come to Chester? opinions? Here is a field for the exercise of every diversity of talent. Let none say he is not qualified, but to work at once; for whilst we admit the usefulness of lectures, and speeches, and resolutions, we conthat must carry the People's Charter. It is necessary to send lecturers to break up the fallow ground. There Now, I will ask you a question, and answer it is much of this yet; and one particular part we would his brave band, assisted by the Northern Star, have to produce that change so much desired, than to send a man of sterling honesty to open the eyes of the blind, and to remove the veil of prejudice from the minds of classes of England were the enemies of their brethren, the working classes of Ireland, If each locality belonging to the National Charter Association, would subscribe only one penny a week, and sixpence as a with the exception of fifty, which were to be sent to first subscription to start the fund, we should have Noblett's. as much as would support one, and something more. In this way the principles of Chartism could and

> heard of only through a distorted medium. This can shoulders of any person. "We feel the delicacy of calling upon you for pecuniary support at this critical period of general distress, as that returned by M'Douall. and when so many claims are made upon an impoverished people; but this subject has been two months beconfirmed the recommendation by commencing the fund, as they have a man they can confidently recommend for this work. Mr. P. M. Brophy has consented to unfund to enable him to commence his lectures in his native land. Some localities may be so situated as to I handed over the papers to Mr. Eastwood, solicitor, of be able to devote a collection after a lecture occasionally to this great and glorious object, and thus the flag of

wafts across the Emerald Isle. "All subscriptions for this object to be sent to Mr James Cartledge, 34, Lomas street, Bank-top, Manches ter. And now, in conclusion, brother Chartists and friends, we trust that you will press on to the mark of

freedom may be made to wave on every breeze that

your high calling in the People's Charter. "We are yours, "In the bond of Union. William Cornett, Henry Worthington, Robert M'Farlane, John Butterworth, Edward Hall, Dan Haslem, William Woodrooffe, William White, Ashten Ashten. Robert Beaumont. Thômas Railton, Coairman,

James Cartledge, Secretary. Cross-Examination resumed-Now, Mr. Cartledge, on your oath, was not that address sent to the Evening Star because the Northern Star refused to publish it? I sent copies to both.

Did it appear in the Northern Star? Don't you know that it did not, and that there were complaints in consequence? The complaint was that the names were omitted.

I believe you and Mr. Griffin have been very intimate n writing these things together? Yes.

You wrote part and he wrote part? Yes. The conversation between you and M'Douall appears

o have been very unguarded. When was it that he referred to the placard "Run for gold?" At the Conference. On your oath, did you not say that it was on the 16th. He made a speech, saying that he had been to a de- spector Irwin applied to me about it. England who had been so much misrepresented through Don't you know that they were dispersed on the legate meeting at Manchester. Whilst he was there, 16th ?

> Yes. When you were elected, were you not chosen to sit at thousands of men had gone to the barracks at Leeds, with the general character of his writing. I have not

I believe it was. Hulme Co-operative Stores, did you give up the and if they won't relieve you, we must try some means books?

You don't know how the accounts stand? Not exactly. Where have you been for the last three weeks? In Manchester. A formight ago, I was at Lymm, in How long were you there? I went one day and came back the next.

And during the last three weeks, you have never seen | days. Griffin? Not before last Sunday night. When did you leave Lymm, to come here? On Tuesday. Where did you see Griffin i At Lymm. When?

Where did he come from? He said Ireland. Who came with him? Mr. Irwin. Where did he go to from Lymm? To Lancaster. Where did 1 on remain?

At Lancaster. In company with Griffin and Irwin? Of course not one word spoken about what you were to say here?

No. Not a sentence?

Last Sunday night.

There might be something said. If so, what was it? The principal conversation referred to the dangers in which I and Griffin were placed. Had that a powerful effect upon you? It had.

Did you go and see your wife? Nο.

Do you mean to say upon your oath that not one word was said about this trial except the "dangers" you were in during the whole time you were together? I cant't say that. Were you told that you were relieved from con-

siderable danger? I had no promise made to me whatever to that effect. Did any one tell you to say that you had no promise whatever? Have you lived in the house with Griffin since you

came here? Did you eat beef steaks and onions together on Tuesday night?—(Laughter.)

Did you sup together? We did.

Was there any conversation? Did you meet Irwin yesterday? Yes: I and Griffin. What was said?

We wanted to know how the trial was going on. And nobody could tell you? Not a word—(Laughter.) Had you any conversation with Irwin before you came into Court to-day?

make out a case ?—(Much laughter, in which the Attorney General joined.) Did you pay your expences in Lymm?

I did not. Was it absolutely necessary for you to go there? I don't know.

How did you go? With Mr. Irwin. Does he keep a good house I did not go to his house. Who paid your expenses to Lymm?

Mr. Irwin. Who paid for your living there! Mr. Irwin. Who is paying for your living here? Mr. Irwin

How long is it since you have been at work? I have been partly at work ever since I came from Chester. What sort of work? Part of the time at my school, and part of the time with a bookseller.

How much have you earned since you left Chester? I can't say. What did your school make for you? Perhaps 6s. or 7s a week. Have you seen your examination?

with Griffin, or Irwin, or Beswick, or any one? You may go. credentials being produced and read at the meeting of

delegates was to show that the delegates had been egally and properly elected at public meeting. stimulate you to make an effort to bring this unrighteous to Mr. Griffin being present at the meeting of delefamilies, and thereby cheer the inmates of the gloomy | Hill, as reporter for the Northern Star. Mr. Hill truth and justice-in your own neighbourhoods. Let the room, and that they might trust to his discretion

explain why I did not think it would be of any advan-

Judge-Certainly. Witness-They sent her to induce me to take my trial, instead of traversing. She attempted to persuade me to do so, but I would not. George Barlow, examined by Mr Hildyard-In the month of August last I was an apprentice to Mr. Turner. I assisted him in printing a placard called the address of the "Executive Committee." I don't know who brought the manuscript. They said that if we could pure principles of freedom; and though O'Higgins, and In the afternoon a person called to see a proof of the placard. My master addressed him as Dr. M'Douall. done much to dispel the mist from the minds of our The proof was not ready. He requested it might be brethren of the sister isle, yet there remains much to be sent, when ready, to Noblett's house. The same person done; and, in our opinion, nothing is more calculated returned with the proof, with some corrections marked upon it. The proof now produced is the same. On the 17th, the same person again came to Mr. Turner's shop. He said he wanted a part of it taking out, as it might, those who have been led to believe that the working bring some trouble on them. My master told him it would be a great deal of trouble to take the matter out and he consented to leave it in. The directions were that the bill posters were to have the whole of the bills,

By Sergeant Murphy-I am quite certain that the person who brought the proof sheet, answered to the would be made known where they had never been name of M'Douall. endangering any one or placing a burden upon the proof sheet of the placard to the shop of Leach, a per-

of it. The witness identified the proof sheet produced John Heap, examined by Mr. Pollock-Lam constable of Todmorden. I know Robert Brook, schoolfore the people of South Lancashire, and they have master, living there. I had a warrant to apprehend him on the 5th of September. I took him at his own house. I found some books and papers. (These were produced.) I told Mr. Brook what I had come about. After I had dertake this object as soon as there is sufficient in the found the papers, he said that if he had known I was coming, he would not have had either books or papers.

> Todmorden. By Mr. Dundas-When I showed the warrant to Brook, he looked at it, and made no objection to the house being searched. Mr. Eastwood, solicitor, deposed to the fact of having received the books and papers alluded to from the pre-

ceding witness.

Luke Barker, schoolmaster, Hickenbury Clough inspected the papers, and identified the writing to be that of Brook's. He also marked some passages in the books, which he said had been written by Brook. By Mr. Dundas-I went to a night school with the defendant about seven years. He and I have written

together. I have not seen any of his writing since last By Mr. Atherton-Do you conjointly with your profession of a schoolmaster, unite the trade of a journeyman tailor? Witness (indignantly) what do you mean, Sir?-

(laughter). Mr. Atherton-Were you never a journeyman tailor, nt Stalybridge? Witness-I was never in Stalybridge in my life.-(The witness retired amidst laughter).

Some time was occupied in comparing the original manuscript found in Brook's possession, with a fair in the original was very imperfect, and much difficulty was experienced in deciphering the documents. The defendant was acquainted. The papers were put in and read. They possess no interest. William Heap examined by Sir G. Lewin-I live at Eglinbottom, near Todmorden. I remember being at a question or give information. The Conference lasted meeting held on the 18th of August, at a place called six or seven hours. The first time I gave information on this matter was in the middle of September. Inhe said that a man came with a letter, but he would Cartledge. I have known him two years and a half. else." He then moved a resolution that we should meet that evening near the railway arches, at Todmorden. Another moved that we should go six-abreast unworking. I know the valley between Todmorden and Hebden Bridge. I remember seeing a large number of persons in that valley. There were many thousands. They marched in the direction of Halifax.

By Mr. Dundas—I was requested to go to the meeting by my brother, John Heap, constable. He told me for, but not by the Government that I know of 1 was to go and see if there was any disturbance, and if so, to let him know. I did not take any notes at the meeting, but I "set it down" when I got to Todmorden.
By Mr. O'Connor—Brook is a lame man, and walks with a crutch-(laughter).

The valley was in a state of excitement for several

John Heap recalled, and examined by the Attorney-General-I got a copy of the placard I now produce (the Address of the Executive Committee) from a party who was posting them in Todmorden, on the day of before the strike. When that meeting was prejected, the meeting.

James Wilcox examined by the Attorney-General-I live at Ashton-under-Lyne. I remember a meeting being held at Thacker's foundry, at Ashton, on the 1st or 2nd of August. I took some candles to the Chartist news-room, at Charlestown. I found the room divided by means of pack-sheeting. There were a number of persons there. I knew one of them-Richard Pilling. He isppeared to be acting as Chairman. They were talking about the heading of a placard. He said it should be headed "The reckoning day is nigh." I saw

a placard afterwards on the walls, but I could only read You never spoke a word to Griffin or Irwin, did the heading of it, without putting on glasses. As far as I can remember, the words were-"The reckoning

By Mr. O'Connor-During these disturbances, I was very uneasy in my mind. I did not attend any meetings of the Anti-Corn Law League. I did attend a meeting where complaints were made that parties had got the people out of work, and then turned upon them. I thought the condition of the people so bad as to induce me to make a representation of it to the Government. The working classes generally understood that there were to be three reductions of wages before Christmas. My opinion was that there were parties in Ashton desirous to bring about a tumult, in order to prevent the Chartists having their niceting. I will give my reasons. While I was in the company of a gentleman, he said there would be three reductions of wages before Christmas: that then there would only be two parties left—the Corn-Law repealers and Tories, and it was for the people to take whom they liked. I have heard Mr. O Connor address the people of Ashton twice, and I should think his speeches were not calculated to lead to a disturbance. I have never heard him recommend anything calculated to lead to a violation of the law. I have read his speeches in the Northern Star, and I always found that he cautioned the people against being led into a snare.

By M'Cartney—The general tendency of the speeches I have heard have been of a peaceable character. Samuel Shepley, examined by Mr. Hildyard-I am a cotton-spinner, at Brookfoot, near Glossep. Early on the morning of the 20th of August, five men came to our house, at five o'clock in the morning, and said that we should have plenty of company that day, as they were coming to level the premises. They said they were coming in the direction of Ashton and Stalybridge. Some time after, a mob did come, armed with sticks. In consequence of the threats I had experienced, I sent to Glossop for the military. Did any body tell you that the crown was falling to The mob smashed the windows of the warehouse and windows of the house. They attempted to force open the gates. I had threatened to fire upon them. At length something heavy came against the gate, and I took a double-barelled gun, and struck both barrels, but they missed. I then took a single barrelled gun, and fired it. I was intending to load it again, when five or six persons seized the gun. I then fired a pistol which I carried in my pocket, and immediately upon which the mob ran in all directions. By Mr. O'Connor-I believe I wounded one man very

severely. By Mr. Hildyard-The constable was struck at, and three of his teeth knocked out. A witness named Henry Lees was called to prove the hand-writing of John Lewis, one of the defendants. Some papers alleged to be in his hand-writing were put in, and it was understood that they should be read at the sitting of the Court on Monday morning.

The Court rose at ten minutes before five o'clock. MONDAY-FIFTH DAY.

His Lordship took his seat at nine o'clock. A number of documents were put in by the Attorney-General as evidence against the defendants. The following witnesses were then examined :-

Edwin Sheppard-I am a superintendent for the Blackburn lower division of police, I was in the performance of my duty in August last. On the 15th. I And you have had no conversation about this trial was called to quell some disturbances. The military also were called out. There was an attack upon Bogitt at Brierley's factory. This was about eleven o'clock. When I got there, I found a party of two hundred scal-By M'Cartney—I am aware that the object of the ing the gates. I ordered my men forward, and took several of the parties into custody. The military drew up across the turnpike road later in the day. I saw another mob on the turnpike road. There would be By the Attorney General—The manuscript of the pla-from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. Five men were in front, card was in the hand-writing of Dr. M'Douall. I have one of whom appeared to act as leader. He said, "Now, seen him write several times. I mean by the Chartists chaps, how is it to be? Are we to ge quietly or not? milk of human kindness as to declare for right against having insulted my wife, that in her presence, they Because if not, we will do so by force." Some of the might. Let not these things discourage you, but rather called me a traitor. I did not hear any objection made others dissented from that and said "hush, hush, system of class-legislation to an end. Do all you can te gates, as a reporter, on the ground of his reports the town, and turn out the hands, until we get a fair for gold, and the people to withdraw their money from show your sympathy with those who are victimised on being inaccurate. Dr. M'Douall alluded to several day's wages for a fair day's work." He endeavoured to your behalf. Spare all you can for the support of their other reporters. I understood he was driving at Mr. persuade them to go away peaceably, as all their endeayours would be resisted. They refused and we took cell, and encourage others to beard tyranny in its den. attended the meeting as a delegate, but he distinctly some of them into custody. The rest of the mob dis-Spread the principles of Chartism—the principles of said that himself and Griffin were the only reporters in persed over the fields. At a subsequent part of the day an attack was made upon Messrs. Hopwood's mill, and the windows of the counting house broken. I saw copies of the hand-bill now produced (the address of the Witness-Perhaps, my Lord, you will allow me to Executive Committee) in the hands of several parties. I found one of them in the possession of a man named

> Gibson. He is not a defendant. Mr. Wortley-There is a slight alteration, my Lord, in the hand-bill. Instead of the passage, "Englishmen, the blood of your brothers redden the streets of Preston and Blackburn," the town of Halifax was added. William Griffin, formerly reporter for the Northern

Mr. Atherton asked him whether he believed in a

Star, was then called. P-evious to being sworn,

Supreme Being, and in a future state of rewards and punishments? To both of which questions he replied in the affirmative. William Griffin, examined by the Atterney- General-I lived in Manchester, in August last. My occupation was that of a reporter. I reported for the Northern Star, the political movement of the country. I was present at a meeting of delegates, in conference, at Manchester, on the 17th of August. 1 am personally acquainted with most of the parties who were there. I did not take their names down. Mr. Scholefield was there, but not as a delegate. Mr. O'Connor, Dr. M'Douall, Bairstow, James Leach, John Leach, Christopher Doyle, Parker, Harney, Hill, Bayley, Railton, Arran, Cooper, Campbell, M'Cartney, Skevington, a boy named Ramsden, represented the juvenile portion of the population, and Mr. Mooney were present. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Bairstow and seconded by Mr. O'Connor. I obtained a copy of it from the secretary on the following morning. It was Thomas Sutton, also an apprentice to Mr. Turner, published in the Northern Star. I believe it is a corbe done in a legal and constitutional way, without gave similar evidence, and stated that when he took a rect version of the resolution. There were two amendments proposed, one by Mr. Hill, and another by son who was addressed as Dr. M'Douall, read a portion Parkes. Mr. Hill's was a negative of the original. I did not take a minute of it. The resolution was carried by a large majority. The minority agreed to go with the majority. I did not take a full report, because they passed a resolution prohibiting me from publishing it. Several persons who voted with the minority agreed to go with the majority. It was a general understanding. An address was proposed. I did not take a note of it. The address was read. I wrote two copies from the original. It was given into my hands by Feargus O'Connor. It was given to me in Mr. Scholefield's chapel on the same day of the Conference. I went with Mr. Hill to his hotel, and wrote two copies, one for the Northern Star, and an-

> I saw no alteration in it. I can't say that I know Thomas Mahon. By Mr. Baines—I was employed by the Northern Star till the beginning of June last. I left of my own accord, and came over to Manchester. I did not apply to Mr. Scholefield for relief. I asked for the loan of 5s. and he lent it to me. I was a painter originally, and Mr. Scholefield employed me in painting his chapel. I afterwards became secretary to Hunt's Monument Committee. This would be about June. I remember suggesting to Mr. Scholefield the expediency of having a meeting of delegates to commemorate the erection of the monument; and I also suggested that at that meeting the delegates should consider the differences which existed among the Chartist body. Another object was to reconsider the organization of the Chartist body. in order to see whether there was anything illegal in it. and to alter it, if found necessary. The Committee agreed to adopt my suggestion. Every means was taken to make this extensively known throughout the country. I acted as secretary to the Monument Committee for six or seven weeks, down to the copy made by Mr. Eastwood, and another gentleman, time of the delegates' meeting. Mr. Scholewho acted as the defendant's adviser. The orthography field is a Dissenting Minister; the sect is generally called "Cowardites." He also practices as an apothecary. Mr. Coward, the founder of the sect, papers appeared to be narratives of what was the feel. did so before him. Mr. Scholefield has a surgery, which ing of the Chartists in several districts with which the adjoins the chapel. Mr. Scholefield did not take any part in the proceedings of the delegates. Part of the time. I should think he was attending to his ordinary business. He only remained for a short period, to ask

other for the British Statesman. I saw a copy of it

afterwards in the Northern Star. I read it twice, and

not say who it was from. It stated that some We have written together. I think I am acquainted that we never go into work until the Charter becomes sheet. I can't swear who the corrections have been the law of the land. Some of you, perhaps, can't do made by. I have said that I believed it was in the made by. I have said that I believed it was in the When you gave up the office of journeyman to the without work, but I tell you to go to the overseers, hand-writing of Cartledge, but as it was forced from me by the barrister I did not swear to any body. I was forced to tell whose hand-writing it was. I said I did not know, but I believed it was Cartledge's. I did not morden. Another moved that we should go six-abreast give intimation to anybody that if 1 was called upon 1 to Todmorden. At this time, all the people were would give evidence. I have been inducing others to give evidence. I have never had any differences with Mr. O'Connor. He never said that as a reporter I was not giving that impulse to the paper which I ought. 1 gave him a month's notice, if he did not give me the names of the parties who were complaining. Since the time I agreed to give evidence, I have been in Ireland. I was not following any profession. I was provided supplied by Mr. 1rwin. It would not average five shillings a week. That was not my sole subsistence.

By Sergeant Murphy-I am acquainted with James

I paid no bills. Mr. 1rwin was responsible. By Mr. Atherton-Whilst I was in Manchester I associated with Chartists. Their professed object was to bring about some political change. They sought to obtain the six points of the Charter. The meeting of the 17th of August had been projected for some time the object was avowed, namely, to reorganize the constitution of the Chartist body, in order to see whether there was anything illegal in it, and also to heal certain differences which existed among the party. Cross-examined by Mr. O'Connor-1 think you stated that you gave me notice to leave my employment?

Whether was it that I gave you notice or you gave

(Continued in our Eighth page.)

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

(Continued from our seventh page.) I gave you notice at the Hall of Science, at Manchester.

Why !- Because you said that parties had made complaints. What did I say that parties complained of?-You did not say. You said that you could not stop. On one occasion at a meeting at the Hall of Science, did I not tell you to be more particular in your reports, because complaints had been made of their inaccuracy -You said I was to report properly, because parties had complained, but you would not give me their names. Did I not say that various complaints had been made to me by parties that you had made wrong reports of their speeches !- You said you had every con-

fidence in the D ! lesire you to be particular in the report you wer men taking?-Yes. Can you bring your mind at all to bear on the time when you first gave information to Mr. Irwin?-I

can't to a day. Can you to a week !- I think it was about the 12 h or 14th of September. You are sure you are not three days out ?- I c m't

Can you be four ?- I might be. Can you be five days out ?- I might be.

Can you be six days out?-I can't be more, I hink. Were you in any work at that time ?- I was reporting for the Northern Star.

How soon after Mr. Irwin first made the at polication to you did you give him any information? -Perhaps from four to five days. Did you consider yourself offended by the application being made to you?—I did at first. Why were you offended at first?-Because Mr. Ir win was not in the habit of coming near rae. I thought

he had taken too much upon himself in asking me the Did you state to say body that you were offended !-I don't recellect that I did. Did you mention it to any body to put them on their

guard !- I wrote. To whom did you write?—To the Evening Star. When you wrote to the Evening Star, did you state that no one had anything to communicate, and that it was of no use Mr. Irwin asking ?- I did not

You will swear that ?- I will. After Mr. Irwin had been with you, did you write a letter announcing that fact?—I did.

Did you write a letter to use ?- No; not to you. Did you write a letter to the Editor of the Evening Ster? Did you know that I was the Editor of the Evening Star?—Yes. And yet you did not write to me ?- I wrote to the

You wrote to whom you knew to be the Editor, did you not?-I wrote Mr. Pardon. Was he the editor ?-I did not direct to the editor. Did you not consider Mr. Pardon the editor?-No.

Was the letter to him ?-It was to the Evening Star. Was it to me ?-Not particularly. Was it to the Editor ?- It was to the office. Do you mean to the house—daughter.) Was there

any application in it. Did you write to me for money to go to America, to take you out of 'Irwin's way !--1 did not You will swear positively that you never wrote for money to take you out of the country, because Irwin

was tampering with you?-1 will. Did you write for money at all ?-1 did, because it was owing to me. Why you know that I had nothing to do with the financial department of the Siar?—You told me to porter, and I want to show you what character the 1 knew that the editor would not allow full reports.

And you did not write a letter for money to take you out of the country? examination. If there is any such letter, let it be pro- and quiet on other occasions, as against exhortations to was to inculcate the preservation of property, the pre-

Mr. O'Connor-Does the Attorney-General think that there is no other way of proving it? The Judge-1 know of no other proper course but to

Mr. O Connor-Then, my Lord, after I have done with the witness, I shall ask for him to be retained. I was rather short of money. Did you complain to Mr. Irwin that you were stary-

Did you borrow money from Leach ?- I said that if I depended upon the Chartists, I might starve. Did you borrow money from Leach ?- No.

Never !- Not at that time. Did you borrow sixteen shillings to bury your children ?-No! he paid me fifteen shillings for writing a

After the Conference you have spoken of had broken up, what did you consider it was that perpetuated the disturbances?—A strike for wages. How much money did you receive from Mr. Irwin. prior to going before the Magistrates, at Manchester ?l can't say.

About how much?—Perhaps a sovereign. Was that all you received ?- I think it was. Will you swear it was ?- I will not

Will you swear you did not receive two sovereigns I will not, but I think I only received one. Will you swear that you did not receive three?-Before 1 gave in my deposition? Yes?-Yes, 1 will.

After you gave in your depositions, and before you left Manchester, how much did you receive?-Perhaps three sovereigns. How many Chartist meetings do you think you have attended?—I can't calculate them.

Have you been in the habit of sending the resolutions passed at those meetings for insertion in the Northern Stor !-1 have. l ask you, if the general tenour of the principal reso-

Intion has not for years past been-" and we pledge our- generally. selves to continue the present struggle until the Charter becomes the law of the land ?"-It has You were the Secretary to Hunt's Monument Com-

mittee ?-1 was the paid secretary. I ask you on your oath, was not Mr. Scholefield, in particular, most anxious, that every thing should be given up which had the slightest ten-

dency to bring the people into collision with the authorities?-1 thought so. Did you write a letter to the Northern Star, relative to the Monument Committee ?-Perhaps I did.

Perhaps you did. Did you or did you not?-When? On the 11th of August. Here, Sir, is a file of the Northern Star of the 13th of August. Is that letter yours?—It is. The officer of the Court read the letter. It was as

"THE HUNT MONUMENT COMMITTEE. "TO THE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER, AND THE

SURBOUNDING TOWNS AND VILLAGES.—The Committee appointed to superintend the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late Henry Hunt, Esq., feel sorrow at having to inform you, and those other friends who had intended to honour us with their presence at the procession on the 16th of August, that after duly considering upon the present awful and truly alarming state of this district, and after every member present had given his opinion upon the matter, the following resolution was passed unani-"That, taking all things into consideration, the committee deem it the most advisable, safe, and judicious

course to be pursued, under the circumstances, to abandon the Procession announced to take place on the 16th of August; and that the Press be requested to insert this resolution and short address in their current publications." "The district is certainly in a very ansettled state,

disturbance ensued on that day, the enemies to the by the meeting he professed to represent. The reason at the end of August. Nobedy was with us when the Chartist merement would snatch at the opportunity, why I said that I would not tell in whose hand writi: g conversation took place. and throw the blame on the Committee and the the corrections of the Executive Committees' address: By Mr. M'Oubray.—1 was once a Chartist myself. Chartists generally. They perceive that the Mancheser were, was because I did not know. The barrister said am a weaver, and am in employment now. I have a Guardian has already begun to charge the Chartists "You must tell," and then I said "Well, then, I think respect for the laws. I never sold ten in my life. as the originators of, and as taking part in, the distit is Mr. Cartledge's" I remember having a conversational Charles Clarack examined by Mr. Wortley In Aug. turbances already had. A charge as false as it is tion with Campbell, one of the defendants. I did not last, I was employed as a designer to Messra. Wanklin,

Scholefield's burial ground, Every-street. The ground it remarked that when the first meeting of the trades de-remained out till the 22nd. On the 24th, the mob is private property; and the meeting will, therefore, legates took place, that the excitement in the town of came again. Upwards of 400 er 500 came to the cates, be strictly safe and legal. The delegates are expected Mauchester was beginning to subside. I never said so and there were thousands about. The gates were feet to be here according to previous announcement; like myself. I think the tendency of the Trades' Meetings tened, and they broke them down. They threw stones wise Feargus O'Cennor, Esq. The tea party and ball was to keep up the agitation. I did not think they had into the engine house, and a number got into the wheels. will also be holden in the evening, for which all due a tendency to repress the disturbances. I remember The Magistrates and special constables came up while arrangements are being made.

tist cause. Were they to go on with the procession, tavern. and bring upon them the interference of the magistracy, tunuit might be the consequence. Life would be because it will injure yourself. endangered, blood spilled, and our righteous movement greatly endangered and retarded. We want to obtain with me, and congratulating me on my liberation, had the Charter by moral, peaceable, and constitutional you not given that information on the strength of which means, and not by force and tumnit. Signed on behalf of the Committee,

"Ww. GRIPFIN, Secretary, " Angust 11th, 1842,"

You have been an active member of the Chartist movement ?-Yes Did you ever yourself recommend any means being resorted to except peaceable and quiet means ?—I never ing me. Information was brought to me at Manches-

That you swear on your cath ?- I do. Do you know Hitchin and Doolan ?- Yes. Do you know where the worklouse at Stockport is nituated !-- Yes Did you ever make any application to those two men, or any other two, to burn down the warkhouse !- No.

That you swear ?-I do. Upon your cath did you not propose the establishment of a rifle club, and that you would precure a did not take a verbatim report of the speech, but the sergeant to drill them?—This is the first time I ever spirit of it. The substance of it was to alter the word The Judge-I see no use in your saking an irredevant

question. Mr. O'Connor-Why, my Lord, I thought the witness would have the candour to admit the fact-Do you know a person of the name of Brook, who worked for Mr. Scholefield !- I do.

On your eath, did you not tell Brook that you would / be a nail in O Connor's coffin, and that you had it in ship. your power to destroy him?—I did not. Nor anything of a similar nature?-Perhaps you will through the press, for the manner in which you had the Sherwood Inn, Tib-street, Manchester. It was served me. That is for paying you your wages?-Ne: for

bringing me from a situation, and then leaving me to starve. you not give me notice to leave ?-Mr. Hill said Did . that the a only fault we have to find with our excellent corres pondent is, that he has been too industrious-

D id you, at any time, at Hargreaves's house, say the s you would be revenged on me before you died !-I . fid not. Did you try to induce other persons to give informaion to Mr. Irwin?-Yes.

Who were they ?-Mr. Cartledge. When did you try to induce him ?-While he was in the lock-up. What did you state as the inducement ?- I to'd him that there was the prospect of a long imprisonment before him, if the charge was pressed, and that if he thought proper, he could go into the witness box, in-

stead of into the duck. Did you tell Cartledge that if he went into the witness box instead of the dock, the prosecution would not be pressed ?—Yes. Did you tell him who sent you !- I did not.

Would you have been admitted to see any other prioner?—I should. Did you go ?- I did not How did you live while you were in Ireland? Did you look out for a job of work?—Idid not.

Did you do one day's work ?-No. Is it not a fact that you were in a state of the most

abject poverty, for I had credit. Are you a good Chartist !- Yes. Do you subscribe to the six points of the Charter ?-

of Manchester, after the conference had separated ?-It was in a very excited state.

you have attended ?-Peaceable. indeed, I say unreservedly, been inculcated on the and that in conformity with that opinion it was at that people ?-Tending to peace.

which you have attended, that there was no man in course of action, to be immediately adopted by this world whose intentions had been so much misrepresented as mine?—1 have. l ask you, have you or have you not, at these several meetings, heard me tell the people, that the very

moment an attempt was made to force them into a violation of the peace, from that moment their cause was destroyed !- 1 think 1 have heard you say some- the strike; and that they stop work until it becomes thing to that effect.

On your oath has not that been the spirit of my seconded the resolution. He was semetimes called addresses at all the meetings you have ever attended? Frederick Augustus Taylor. -Latterly, it has been so. I have heard you speak

strong, but not so exciting as some. the strike? The Attorney-General-I must object to that

question. Mr. O'Connor-The Attorney-General charges the pursued.

the contrary contained in a p Attorney-General has put in.

acts into evidence during that period. O'Connor credit for having, on various occasions, ex- not to hold proper ty sacred. Caudelett recommended Cross-Examination resumed—Were you not in a great horted the people to quiet and peace. What I object the people to go to the hills and take the crops into state of poverty before Mr. Irwin applied to you? __ to now is, that Mr. O'Connor asks the witness if he has their possession, and live on them. I don't remember not heard that complaints have been made against the that this recommendation was reprobated by the meet Northern Star for having done so and so. Anything as ing. I think he was not turned out; if he had, I to Mr. O'Connor's general character, or the general should have noticed the fact. character of his newspaper, 1 object to.

> Cross-examination resumed-Are you acquainted with the newsyendors of Manchester ?- Not generally. Do you know when any society, or any individual, having a placard to publish, send them to the shops of newsvendors, for the purpose of being placed on boards

> for public exhibition ?- 1 believe they are. How long have you known James Leach?-Two I will venture to put a question to you on his'

> behalf. What is your opinion of his character?—He is a very honest man. Has he at all times been opposed to violence?—In my hearing, he has. Is he not esteemed as an excellent man by all parties?

-1 have heard political parties speak highly of him. 1 believe you are aware that very angry discussions have taken place between the Corn Law Repealers and the Chartists during the last year and a half?—Yes. Were you present on one occasion when you saw me knocked down three times, and taken out of the meeting read. bleeding, in consequence of a blow on the temple with a stone ?-1 was not present, but I heard the report.

Were you before the Magistrates, when I applied for protection against these parties?-1 was not. Is it the general feeling in Manchester, and have you not known it for two years, that the working classes would fetch them. feel that the police rendered them no protection?-Not!

Has it not been stated that the policemen were the read. bludgeon men of the League? The Attorney General-1 must object to that question It is really out of all character.

Were you at a meeting in St. Stephenson's-square, at which Mr. Cobden attended?—Yes. Did you see the authorities there ?- I did.

Did you see the working-people there?-1 did. Did you see the police there?-I did.

What occurred ?- There was a great deal of flighting, On whose part was the fighting ?-I did not distingnish the party, but I understand it was your own

ountrymen—(Laughter.)

Laughter.) But to which party did they attach themselves?—I understood to the League Did you think we were conspirators when we met? The Attorney-General objected to the question. Mr. O'Connor—You may go.

By the defendant Otley-1 have been in Sheffield

once. I have not heard you speak at any meetings in Lancashire or Yorkshire. When I was at the Conference I took you for M'Arthur, the chairman. I know you now. The tendency of your speech was against the strike. I never read anything written by you in favour of physical force.

say to him that there were some Chartists in whom 1 at Ashton. On the 18th of August a mob came and "The meeting, respecting the Monument, will be could place no confidence. I attended some of the turned out the hands. We returned to work on the holden on the 18th of August, in the Rev. James trade's delegates meeting in Manchester. I have heard following day, but they turned us out again. We then visiting you in prison, and sympathising with you, and this was going on, and they were stoned by the same "In adopting this course, the committee feel that also congratulating you on your liberation. I accomparties. they best consult the interest and safety of the Charpanied you to the railway. We adjourned to a Grafts

Witness-I would advise you not to go into that Defendant-At the time you were shaking hands

I was again arrested.

trial?

Witness-Not officially. A little information had been given, I told you so when I was at Manchester. By Sir P. Pollock-At the meeting of delegates, Mr. Scholefield brought in information that Turner the printer, had been arrested. I have been out of the way because the Star and British Statesman were condemnter, that if I appeared in the witness box, I should be assassinated. The summoning of the Conference had nothing to do with reference to Hunt's monument. There was nothing discussed at the conference but the reso-Intions and the address which I have mentioned. There am a manager of the bleach works of Messrs. Nelld, at The Judge—As the Attorney-General says that much July, 1825, fully bore him out in this particular. The was nothing said about settling differences. All the discussion related to the Charter and the strike. There was nothing said respecting Hunt's Monument. I took a note of Mr. O'Connor's speech at the Conference. 1] did not take a verbatim report of the speech, but the of persons there. I communicated the object I had in recemmend" to "approve," and to take advantage of

the strike, because the trades had joined, and would be

case of the failure of the strike.

Mr. John Hanley examined by Sir G. Lewin renaw work. Mr. Dundes-Have you not been in court during the

Witness-I have, by the permission of your Lord. pieces already in danger, but we will not go beyond may proceed to a length to which I have no desire language or conduct,) that the object was a dis that point." Examined-In the month of August last, I was a

reporter for the Manchester Guardian. On the 15th of allow me to explain. I said that I would expose you August, a meeting of the trades' delegates was held at convened by a placard. Alexander Hutchinson was in the chair. There were a number of persons called "scrutineers." They examined the credentials of the various delegates, before they were admitted into the room. After that, an adjournment was moved to Carpenter's Hall. I went there. The chair was taken at one o'clock by Hutchinson. M'Cartney, John Leach, of Hyde, George Candalett, Augustus Frederick Taylor, David'Morrison, William Woodruff, and Alfred Wolfenden, were there. A man named Duffy spoke. The character of his speech was that the anti-Corn Law League were the originators

the disturbance. He moved a resolution to the effect—that the delegates now assembled view with the greatest indignation a proclamation to the inhabi-tants of Manchester, in the name of the constituted authorities, and that as representing the great mass of the working classes, they feel themselves called upon to express their firm determination to stand up for their constitutional right of discussing all matters in which they consider their interests involved. They recommend every man to apply to the constituted authorities to be sworn in as special constables, such a course affording the best proof of their disposition te preserve peace, law, and order." This amendment was seconded by M Cartney, and the consideration of it adjourned until the delegates had made their report. There was a tea-party, at Carpenter's Hall, on the 16th. I know Mr. James Scholefield. When I got there he was addressing the meeting. He told the assemblage that their day was coming, and when it did come, it would come with a vengeance." He called upon them abject poverty before Mr. Irwin came to you?—Not to enjoy themselves, and to remember the occurrences of twenty-three years ago. He then left the meeting. At the meeting, at the Hall of Science, the same day, a resolution was moved by Benjamin Stott, recommending to all trades' societies "that from henceforth they Let me ask you a fair question, what was the state make political discussions lawful and necessary in their assemblies, and that they embody, in their rules, a law for the adoption of this great principle." This was What was your impression as to the disposition of seconded by a person named Higginbottem, but ultithe people generally, at the several Chartist meetings mately withdrawn. The next resolution was moved by William Stott, to the effect "that an immense ma-What have been the principles which have generally jority of the delegates were in favour of the Charter, stage of the proceedings necessary that a definite Have you heard me explain at every meeting at decison should be come to relative to the future the working classes, stating definitely whether labour be further suspended or again resumed." Joseph Mainwaring then moved a resolution to the effect,-"That the delegates here assembled recommend the people to take all legal means to carry the People's Charter; and that they issue an address approving of the law of the land. ' Frederick Taylor, from Royton,

Mr. Scholefield. But you say that the general tenour of all my By M'Cartney-1 have been reading from print, cut speeches has been to preserve peace, law, and order, out of the Hauchester Guardian, but I have my original Have you heard the Northern Star, and myself, and a notes with me. I recollect your moving a resolution at great many of the leaders reprobated for not sanctioning the Hall of Science on the following day, that as there was no dependence to be placed on the newspaper press, they might as well admit the public. No such resolution was proposed at the Carpenter's Hall. It was not my duty, as reporter for the Manchesler Guar-Northern Star with causing the strike. Here is the re- dian, to take a verbalim report of the speeches, because Write to Mr. Hill. While I was under you, I was paid, Northern Star has gained for itself by the course it has It was my duty to give a fair expression of what was done, and not of what was said. So many speakers The Judge-The Attorney-General alluded to a par- uttered the same thing, that I could put in four or five ticular passage in a particular paper as having that lines what had been done in six hours-(laughter). As The Attorney-General—1 object to this mode of tendency. You can't set off your exhortations to peace far as 1 can recollect the general tenour of the speeches paper which the servation of the peace, and respect stituted authorities, so far as they acted legally. Mr. O Connor-It is perfectly competent for me from The meeting of the 15th broke up in a quiet and the 1st of August to the 1st of October, to put all my orderly manner. I was at the beginning of the meeting at Carpenters' Hall, on the following day. The The Attorney-General-In my opening, I gave Mr. general character of the speeches delivered there were

> The witness here read his notes of what Candelett Mr. O'Connor-Very well, then, I don't press the had said, on which, the Judge expressed it as his opinion that the language did not bear out the construction which had been put upon it by Mr. Hanley. Cross-examination resumed-The chairman objected to leave the meeting at Carpenter's Hall, on the ground that the magistrates had no authority to interfere with them. During the ten minutes allowed them in which to disperse, they passed the resolutions I have alluded

The Attorney General said he now proposed to call some witnesses to speak to what occurred after the 17th and 18th August

Matthew Marsden, examined by Mr. Hildyard-1 am constable of Ashton. I was at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 18th of August. A mob came there armed with sticks. I know Robert Lee. He was heading the mob. They went to Mr. Barrows's new buildings. There were some bricklayers and labourers at work. The superintendent refused to allow the men to be taken away. A riot ensued, and the men ultimately desisted from work. The Riot Act was

By Johnson, a defendant-1 mean by a riot, there was a general disturbance. The mob brandished their sticks, and said they didn't care a d-either for the riot act or the magistrates. They told the bricklayers that if they did not come down from the scaffold they By William Woodruff, defendant-1 dou't know

that any person was injured before the Riot Act was Samuel Newton, examined by Mr. Pollock-1 was at Ashton, on the 18th of August last. 1 was at Hulme's mill on that day. 1 remember a number of persons coming there about ten o'clock in the forenoon. I should think at that time there were 300 came together. They had sticks and other weapons. The mill was at work when they came. The mob desired the master and overlooker to stop the works. The latter said that the master was not present, and he could no nothing. As the people were going away, they said, "We have not force enough here, let us go to fetch the others." They returned in about two hours after. I should think there would be 900 then. They walked to the mill, Why to be sure, my countrymen are famous fellows and then the hands turned out. After that they for fighting. It was they who knocked m down- wanted the young master to promise that the works should not start again. He replied that so long as their hands were willing to work, the mill must run. The mob then raked out the fires from under the boilers, and some of them called out to pull the plugs away so

drawn, and the soldiers then came up and dispersed James Whittam examined by the Attorney-General -I live at Carlton, about ten miles from Colne, and two miles from Skipton. On the 16th of August, a mob of 2 000 or 3,000 came to Skipton. They stopped the works of Mr. Dewhurst and Mr. Sedgwick. The latter made resistance for an hour or better. The mob got By M'Cartney 1 spent my time in Ireland in reading a reinforcement and overpowered Mr. Sedgwick's peoand writing, and taking moderate exercise. I have ple. They turned out the hands, and stopped the boilers. neither hunted or fished. I have shot at small birds I know James Mooney. He lives at Colne. He told for amusement. I have not been connected with the me about having been to the Conference at Manchester, frish police establishment. I berrowed a carbine from a as a delegate. He said they were broken up at the man who keeps a shop. He is not connected with the Carpenter's Hall, and then they went to Mr. Scholelrish constabulary force. 1 do not think there was field's place. He further informed me that a few met the slightest anticipation of a strike throughout the afterwards at Chatmoss. He said they were well pre-

as to let the water out. One plug and one fire was

country at the time the Conference was called together; pared, and that if anybody had gone there to break at least it never came to my knowledge. I thought them up, they would have repelled them force to force. that particular care was taken at the Conference to see He told me that they had four double-barrelled guns, and the members of the Committee believe that if any that every delegate had been legally and properly elected and two or three single-barrelled ones. This was said

Grattan M'Cabe, examined by Sir Gregory Lewin-I am a police superintendent at Burnley. 1 apprehended Mr. Dandas-Yes, and met by different punish-Beesley, one of the defendants, on the 3rd of Septem- ments. ber. I found a printed paper upon him. 1 now produce it.

midable procession, and the police were prepared for hit them. small. We did not take any further notice of them. Mr. Issechar Thorp examined by Mr. Hildyard—I sidered by these who have advised the Crown.

which they were represented to meet, and saw a number dict on each. wishing to meet the committee. I told them that we once abandon the count for riet. wanted the power to work up the cloth, which was Mr. O'Connor-Come Mr. Attorney-General, abanin process of bleaching. In consequence of what was don the whole thing with a good grace-(laughter.) great saxiliary. He assigned as a reason that it said, I went to the Moulders' Arms. A small piece of would make it more legal, and evade the law in the paper was produced purporting to grant permission to

The paper was put in and read. It was as follows-We, the Committee of Stalybridge, think it our duty

"On behalf of the Committee,

" To the Dukinfield Bleach Works." After I received that paper, our mill was allowed to work until we had finished the pieces then in process of manufacture, when the works ceased and stopped for seven or eight days. By Mr. O'Connor-1 do not know what Committee

went to-whether it was the committee of "public

safety" or not. Mr. Peter Jamison examined by the Attorney-General _I am a tailor, and live at Stalybridge. My men were turned out. I had orders for mourning; after that I went to a public house at Stalybridge, to get permission for the men to make the mourning. The first time I went I saw Fenton and Durham, two of the defendants. They said that they had business of importance to attend to, and 1 must come again. 1 afterwards received a piece of paper from one of my men, for permission to work. In a day or two, two persons came to the house to see whether we were making mourning or not. They found a coloured jacket which a man had been repairing, and they remarked that that was not mourning. My wife suggested that the men should take the work home, in order that there might be no disturb-

William Barker, examined by the Attorney-General -1 was in the employ of Mr. Jamieson, in August last. remember going to the Moulders' Arms, in Stalvbridge, to present my master's compliments to the committee, to ask permission to make mourning for a funeral, in order that we might show it to the mob. 1 received a small piece of paper which 1 did not read, and gave it to my master. By Mr. O'Connor-Have you ever had any quarrel

with your master? Witness-No. Have you ever been charged with any offence by

him?—No, not by him. Who then?-Some of the men charged me with taking two or three "rags" from the shopboard, but they couldn't prove it. Why, what did you take the rags for ?-To put in my

hat, to carry a small bundle on. What, was your head soft?-(laughter)-1 put 'em in to carry some swill on—(laughter). What sort of swill?-Swill for pigs.

Was it your own swill ?-Was it your's ?-(laughter). was bought and paid for. Now, these rags. What were they ?- The other men aid they were "spare trimmings"—(laughter.) Is that what you call cabbage ?- (great laughter) .-

No. now't so good-(laughter). But your master being a "swell." you wanted something soft on which to carry the swill?-1 defy you or any other man to charge me. Were you threatened to be brought before the Magis-

trates for it?-1 was threatened to be brought before an attorney. But you see I am not brought to justice yet. No, you are brought to justice now, and as you have got before the Attorney-General, you may go downlaughter).

By the Attorney General-1 was never charged by By Mr. Baines-1 stood upon the platform near to my master with any offence. 1 am not in his employ

Mr. George Roberts, book-keeper to Messrs. Potter. of the Dinton Vale bleach works, Duckenfield; and Henry Roberts, in the service of Messrs Robinson, bleachers. Duckenfield, were called to prove that they part of the indictment which he was there to sustain, had received a license from a committee of operatives. to enable the above firms to resume their operations. before them, as counsel for Robert Brooke, one of the At the conclusion of the exemination of the last-mentioned witness,

The Attorney-General rose and said 1 am extremely happy, my Lord, to tell you that the case for the pro- enter into this case, allow him to remind them, as secution is closed. the case, and to the indictment, especially as to the Robert Brooke alone, that the other defendants were

counts for riot. As to some of the defendants there some of them represented by learned friends of his, was no evidence at all; as to others there was evidence whom he rejoiced in having associated with him in of their being present in assemblages with sticks, [&c.; this work of privilege, defending those persons whose but there was evidence as to their assembling as de- of the defendants appeared there by themselves to try, should be under no particular leader, but under legates.

convicted on one count. Attorney-General-My Lord, I will state what did would bear in mind-that each and all occur before Lord Denman when I remember taking pre- the defendants, though they were joined convicted on one count, and some on another. Lord whether, by the force of truth-by that necessity there were two counts. This rule was acted upon, and to find any one of the defendants guilty on this indictfirst count, and some on the second. And I think, my which he trusted the jury would not think ill-timed, he Lord, that this furnishes a striking illustration of the would, with their permission, proceed to say something importance of the principle. One of the counts in this on behalf of his client. They would remember that in or scarcely any, offered to the life, limb, or property

bring about a change in the Constitution by taking ad- on the part of his Learned Friend. The multiplicity of vaniage of the late strike. We, on the part of the the defendants made it no such easy matter for a man to defendants, understood that that was to be the question point to particular evidence applicable to each. But he masters would not meet them, to obtain a fair day's in this case. I understood that if these parties were to did find this difficulty, and he had found it not only a wage for a fair day's work, and not to be satisfied be convicted, they were to be convicted for the same grievance, but a very considerable burden, that

the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General-1 beg my Learned Friend's against his client, and upon what species of evidence pardon, 1 did not acquiesce in any such thing.

the course which he chalked out in his opening. tent for him to find the defendants guilty of separate | would easily perceive that it did open the door, to a | selves; to take their organization (for they had a right) pointed out by the other side, I said I could not then distille defendants. See what was the consequence of this. Secondly, those persons were to meet as delegates, cuss the question. Now my Lord, 1 beg to call your lord. The Attorney-General, in his opening, put the issue on ship's attention to a case which I think especially this single point. He charged the defendants that, by applies, and which was tried before Mr. Justice Cress- large assemblages, they had endeavoured, by force, well, at Liverpool. The name of the defendant was threats, and intimidation, to breed such alarm in the Kelly, and the indictment was something very similar country as to produce a change in some of the great to the one now under discussion. There was a count, features of the Constitution. That was the general for a conspiracy, a riot, and for an unlawful assemblage, charge which the Attorney General had heaped upon There was no evidence of a conspiracy. Then as to all the defendants, and against his client, a poor, lame the riot. There was a large meeting held at Ashton, man, living at Todmorden, was all the strength of the

amounting to an illegal assemblage. The mob pro- Crown to be borne down by this single issue? He (Mr. the first number of the case, Mr. Justice Cresswell was of that he had dene no such thing; that he had intended that that Conference was wholly irrespective of the country. This to, in order to allow one set of the defendants to be they took the whole evidence, which touched him at country and some on another. We all, was to induce the poor man, was inere to say parties who must know the truth, they would that that Conference was wholly irrespective of the touched that the that Conference was wholly irrespective of the truth, they would that that Conference was wholly irrespective of the truth out in different parts of the country. This could be no doubt that for weeks and weeks this Conference was wholly irrespective of the truth out in different parts of the country. This ceeded to a mill in a body, and there was a riot. At Dundas on the part of that poor man, was there to say shewed his Lordship, however, that the transaction adopt the principles of the Charter. And he would place. Cartledge had said that he was was all one, by tracing the mob from one place to say, in the presence of the Court, that that was

that this indictment has been carefully framed with a induce the people, by reasonable means by such means same fact, that the meeting of delegates was projection. view to that same object. The Judge-But is it not a great hardship against the they would say these means were, to adopt the Six efendants, if they do not know to what charge to Points of the Charter. What was the strike? and direct their attention, when they come to defend them- then they would see what was the Charter. He (Mr. at Manchester on the 16th of August, or was it only a selves? I mean those who do not appear by Counsel. Dundas; would say, that if the men were out on 1 will suppose that there are a number of persons outhe might take advantage of the circumstance to induce years past there had been an assemblage of the people side Manchester, and they join those inside the town, those men to accomplish that which by legal enact. at Manchester on that day. Mr. M'Mullin, an Induce for some purpose or other. They divide themselves, ment only could be accomplished, and which they for of Police, had seen these assemblages—that the one part going in one direction, and another in another would cure the mischief that had brought year before last he witnessed an assemblage of 2,000

include them all in one indictment. that all the defendants are charged with conspiring the people who were out on strike, to come into the ment of the procession was placarded all over Manche together. Supposing it should appear that twelve per- principles of the Charter. If he had sought by bayonet, ter, and then arose the strike. What was done? Wh sons conspired together to cause a cessation from by pistol, and violence of that kind, to bring about if the people had desired to overturn the Constitution, labour, in order to effect an advance of wages, and the Charter, no doubt it would have been illegal; but break the peace, or to upset the civil government at that twelve others were to conspire to effect a change they would find that he had done no such thing. 1t Manchester, as was alleged by the Learned Connect to in the law. Shall it be said that the former are to was by moral and not by physical force that he had the other side, would it have been believed that find

strike. case quoted by Mr. Wortley. I don't see that there is remember the beginning and origin, very likely, anything unreasonable in the proposition which has of the differences between the workmen and 15th of August, there came out an announcement just been submitted by the Attorney-General; but in their masters. He was not there curiously to dive stating that in consequence of the unexpected excit this indictment, the defendants are indicted for a con- into the particular causes which brought about the dis-spiracy to cause riots, and another for the perpetration agreements between the working men and their masters. of riots, which are perfectly distinct acts.

The officer of the Court read the paper. It was a jury on each case. Some of the defendants are in the they did that which by law they were entitled to do. resolution approving of the continuance of the "strug- last indictment, who are not in the first, and some are assemble together, and under the law in that behalf. gle" until the Charter should become a legislative enact- in the first who are not in the last. I feel considerable consider for themselves that question which had again doubt whether any judgment could be got in such a re- and again met the ears of the Jury in the course of this By Mr. O Connor-1 did not attend a meeting of cord. There is no doubt that it is the commonest thing in inquiry—whether for a fair day's work they could not shopkeepers at Blackburn, adopting the People's the world that where a party is charged with a felony, have a fair day's wage. By law, every working man Charter. I did not hear you speak at Burnley. I had he make his election, and I confess I don't see the dif- had a right to sell his labour to the best advantage, other speeches reported but not yours. It was too ference between a felony and misdemeanour, on such a and that as the masters were protected, so were the difficult. The procession through the town was quite subject. The difficulty is, that the defendants will have men, and that as the masters might combine to see what contemptible. We had been led to expect a very for great difficulty in knowing which charge is intended to wages they would give, so might the working

Stalybridge. Our works had been stopped. I under discussion has taken place upon this point, my view of 4th section of that act specially previded that it should stood that there was a body in Stalybridge who granted the case may be erroneous. All I can de, however, is not "extend to subject any persons to punishment who licenses to renew work. I went to the place at this if there is no count abandoned I must take a ver- should meet together for the sole purpose of considering

The Judge-That implies the four last counts. there is an obvious reason.

The Judge-That exonerates all the defendants.

The Attorney General-1 will put a case, my Lord. strike, and if he were a Chartist, he contended that dence of most respectable parties to shew that ther, and each party doing certain acts, one exceeding the strike about. H- knew that this was a bold persons in honour of the memory of Mr. Hunt: and in magnitude the other. I think you might indict proposition, but one which, in a free country, a free that on the last 16th of August, a similar manifestation them along with others who took a subordinate share man had a right to make, and on the part of his was intended. But was this gathering to be the mean in those transactions, and by proper counts you might client he was prepared to abide by it, and to show that of breaking up all the leading interests of Manchester. beyond that he had no intention, by force, by threats, Mr. Sergeant Murphy-Your Lordship will perceive and by intimidation, to do anything that might induce and thus to upset the Government? Now the announce be convicted because the others took advantage of the endeavoured to implant the principles of the Charter. the excitement which prevailed, they issued a place. He would now ask them what was the strike? giving the people to understand that the monum The Judge—The only thing which staggers me is the All those who lived in this county would would not be opened on the 16th of Angust, for fee It was enough for him that the working classes, in dif. place. That was a reasonable announcement, which ferent parts of the country, were extremely dissatisfied anthorities saw with their own eyes, and if there with their wages, that they were, whether well or ill any meaning in language, it must be taken that the The Judge-I have a record to deal with, and 1 don't founded, under the impression that their wages were placard was issued by the Chartist body, and intended know how to get at it, but by taking the opinion of the about to be still further reduced, and, consequently,

men combine to see what wages they really them. When we saw that the number was so very The Attorney-General-That which appears to your would accept from their masters. Every man Lordship to be a difficulty, has been very well con- might meet to do this thing without any fear of consequences. The 6th of Geo. 1V. c. 129, made in the rate of wages or the prices which the persons then The Attorney-General-Then, my Lord, 1 will at present, shall require for his or her work." There was a protection to every person. Every working man, whether wisely or unwisely, whether reasonably or unreasonably dissatisfied, had a full right, under the sanction of this law, to meet his fellow workmen, and to con-The Attorney-General-Your Lordship knows sider in what manner they might bring about a better rate of wages. The Jury would find that at all those meetings, which were alluded to before what was The Attorney-General-Your Lordship is aware called the invasion of Manchester (although he was to allow you every protection in our power to finish the that the punishment in cases of riot is different, and not going to defend any violence of intemperance of

to expose some of the defendants, against whom that of wages, though very often the Charter superventage cannot be sustained.

Did any man doubt that the original object of the charge cannot be sustained. The Judge-I think you will see, that that applies | meetings was to effect a better remuneration for later The Judge—I think you will see, that that applies meetings was to enough a bound for income to all the last four counts. [The Judge read the and that they thought, whether reasonably or no seventh count. and referred to the sixth.]

would not stop to inquire, wages worked to the sixth.]

The Astorney-General—I will take any course your Lordship thinks right.

The Judge—I confess I think you will do much wiser to abandon the last four counts, which really your Lordship thinks right. The Judge-I confess I think you will do much wiser to abandon the last four counts, which really relate to actual riot, of which, as against the bulk

of the defendants, there is no evidence at all. The Attorney-General—My Lord, I put Mr. ject, who differed with him in some fundamental principle of the defendants who was certainly not within that: and it is but fair to say, that I should not propose, or at all desire, to deal so very differently with some, as compared with others of the defendants, as to expose them to punishment so very different. The Judge—The question we may take to be in constitution. One of the points of the five first counts—are all there conspiring to Charter was the Vote by Ballot. Who did not remember cause an alteration in the laws and constitution, by ber that twenty years ago, any person advocating the making the people cease from labour, or inciting ballot, would have been put down by the common continent to do it, which will be nearly the same thing? Then, as to the fifth count, I have some doubt whe- impossible to go into any company or society, in which ther that does strictly charge the defendants-[his this much maligned mode of voting did not find defendantslordship read the count] -with conspiring not to do ders. He knew that many honest and well meaning anything by violence, but merely to persuade the men were opposed to the ballot, as he knew that many people to cease from labour. I know there are dif- had yielded a refuctant assent to the principles of the ferent opinions in very high quarters as to whether that constitutes a crime or not. It then becomes a principle, it would sooner or later establish itself, in question whether you will confine them to the first spite of all the opposition that might be raised against four counts. Therefore we may consider the riot as it. It seemed as if a man who sought any change it. entirely out of the question.

The Attorney-General assented; but added-I do not think the sixth and seventh counts involve an actual riot.

The Judge-No; they do not. You may choose to go on with them; but it seems to me very desirable to limit the number of counts as much as possible : and I think you will find that, substantially, the first four counts compromise all.

The Attorney-General asked to see the indictment, and at this time the jury retired for a few minutes to take refreshment. After their return, There were fifty-six members for Scotland, and not the Attorney-General intimated that the Judge would give him till the next morning to consider what course he would adopt, and therefore he would only say now, that he abandoned all charge of riot to be disposed to think. Now, then, there being a strike against the defendants.

The Judge-That leads us substantially to know what you will do; and I think, if not in point of form, at least in substance, that limits it to the offences as charged in the early counts. There is conspiring, and inciting to desist from work, 2nd work until the Charter shall become the law of the by seditious placards, &c., with intent to bring land." He would now ask to carry back the recollecabout a change in the laws and constitution.

The Attorney-General—I believe that the offence of riot subjects the parties convicted of it to hard labour. I have no desire to make any distinction there were thousands of persons out of work. He between one set of persons and another, with respect believed they had it in evidence that some of these to any thing of that sort; and I beg that that may parties could not get into work again,—that whether

At half-past two o'clock. Mr. DUNDAS then rose, and said that the case for the prosecution having now closed, the Attorney-General, in his discretion, calling no more witnesses on the it became his (Mr. Dundas's) duty to present himself well as for the working classes themselves, if the defendants, and to state to the Jury fairly, as a freeman ought, what were the grounds on which he said not guilty to this charge. But before he proceeded to plish that object, and from the very moment at which in common conscience to the other defendants. he The Judge called the Attorney-General's attention to lought to remind them, that he appeared but for receive at the hands of the Jury, upon what they The Attorney-General-In a case of misdemeanour might say for themselves, that fair and liberal conit is not at all necessary that all defendants should be struction, which he had not the slightest doubt they broke peace here, and did not keep order there, would pay to the humblest of them all, as much as The Judge-1 think you can't have an indictment if he were represented by a gentleman, the highest in his for a misdemeanour, in which you charge A and B for profession, whom he had the honour of sitting by at great numbers without doing any great violence to perstealing money, and then for an assault, and find that moment. He would add one more fact, which A guilty of one offence, B of another, and C of a third. he trusted the Jury, from the beginning to the end, cisely the same of jection as that now stated by your Lord-, one common charge in this indictment, stood persons should be in the greatest necessity, and yet de ship. Some persons were charged with a conspiracy, some severally on their own deliverance, and therefore their with obtaining money, and some with obtaining false, tharge was not in the first place against them all, but evidence. In that case some of the defendants were it was, in the first place, with respect to each, to see

Denman ruled that it was perfectly competent, in case which ought to weigh on just minded men, they found of misdemeanour to indict for a riot and assault, if themselves compelled by what was given in evidence number of the defendants were convicted on the ment. Having made these preliminary observations, indictment is for a riot. Your Lordship knows that a the calm and formal opening of this case, which was of any individual. However, the people got into riot is essentially different from an unlawful meeting, made by the Attorney-Ganeral on the previous Wedand the punishment is different. I take that some of nesday morning, that the name of his client, Brooke, these defendants might be found guilty of riot. I don't never transpired—that although he (Mr. Dundas) sat, these defendants might be found guilty of riot. I don't never transpired—that aithough ne (Mr. Dunium) sat, and when the people were going into Marchester, mean to say that any such charge can exist against Mr. lenging and wanting to know upon what grounds and when the people were going into Marchester, what to be found upilty of this charge. Where there was to be a meeting of delegates. What Robert Brooke was to be found guilty of this charge, Mr. Dundas-The Attorney General opened his from the opening of the address to the close of it, he speech in this way. He said the question was, whether never had his attention pointed to it at all. He did not the defendants had unlawfully conspired together to complain. He did not complain of the want of candonr offence; I understood that that was acquiesced in by he had not from the first an opportunity of knowing what was the particular charge to be preferred it was that a conviction was sought at their hands. He great meeting, in Manchester, on the 16th or 17th of Mr. Dundas-Surely then, the Attorney-General knew by the indictment the nature of the charges that August, on several grounds. First, there had been ought to have stated that he intended to depart from were going to be brought against Brooke, but when he told them that that indictment contained nine counts, The Judge-What he now says is, that it is compe-many of them of a different sort from the other, they certain degree, to vague and undefined accusations, if to be organized, if they kept the peace) into considera-Mr. Wortley-So far from acquiescing in the course the Crown did not make a particular count fit against tion, in order to see whether it required alteration

another, and thus we obtained a conviction of riot against some, and against others for an unlawful assemblage.

The Attorney-General—I can assure you, my Lord, points of the constitution. The object of the constitution. They had the evidence of Griffit the points of the constitution. They had the evidence of Griffit the meeting of delegates was projected. as when they came to apply their minds to the evidence,

tained nothing of truth. He had strong opinions politics, but he never looked upon a man as a bad as tical, and dangerous, adopted by the very peo whose language was ever readily employed in smearing those who dare to indulge them, and in denouncing them as open enemies to constitution, as it now existed. If there was truth in all, was to be looked on by some parties as dangerous and who wished to upset the constitution, as though h had no idea that by moral means he might put forth his views and take advantage of the generally expressed opinion of the country. Now, the strike, as he had before said, was upon wages. His client was a Chartist He thought among other things, that it was not necessary that members of Parliament should have any qui-lification while sitting there. He (Mr. Dunda) should be a very unworthy Scotsman, if he were to say that he did not think that that was a very bad law. one of them had a property qualification at all, so that there were some things in the Charter that were not so ridiculous and reprehensible as some parties seemed be better off till they obtained the Charter; and be would say that a Chartist had a right to say to those parties who were discontent with their wages, if law fully discontented,-" I approve your remaining out of tions of the Jury for a moment to what was the con-

be distinctly understood. (Other placards, including that headed "Run for gold," were put in, one or two millowners, that they intended to close their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month, and they would not take into their works for a month. employment the men who applied for work. The Jury would find that there was no great disapproval on the part of the shopkeepers of those parties who were one the strike, but they would find that they were tangent to believe that it would be a good thing for them, at Charter could be constitutionally enacted, and, therefore, those persons who were Chartists—he was not now defending their intemperance—sought to accomthey first found his client in the field, they would find that all he asked for was a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and until they could obtain that to remain out of work. He (Mr. Dundas) maintained that this was perfectly legal. But although the views of some of these men on Chartism were so very strong, what him pened? It was a most astonishing thing that so many persons should be in so many different parts of the con some benign influence which he supposed must be called a love of "peace, law, and ord r," though the generally under some such influence, they were out work for many and many a day, they congregated in son or property. His Learned Friend, the Attorney General, had given his full admiration to these parties and he (Mr. Dundas) firmly believed that this could not have happened in any other country, that thousands of

no act of violence to life, and that acts of vio-

lence, committed for their own personal gain

were almost nothing at all—when they saw this he

repeated that it was a most surprising and astonish

ing thing, and he could not help wendering at the

conduct of those men, who, under no guidance but

that of "peace, law, and order," which the Attorney, General had said were words only put into their mouths—that this large body of men should have been so long on the face of the country, and no violence, Manchester, and he would take the Jury from the time when Manchester was first spoken of on the 9th of August, when a great meeting was held at Ashton, was the evidence on this part of the transaction? Where were the people to go to? Why, they had the evidence of Turner to show that Pilling, one of the defendants, had said that he wished to go with the body of the people, to meet the masters, as the until they got the Charter. Some mills were stopped. but no further damage was done by this large body who marched into Manchester. Before this time, there could be no doubt that the Chartists intended to have some falling out in the body, and they thought it deare able to have a meeting of delegates, so that they should

in some way or other, settle these things among themwere to celebrate the 16th of August, the day when Mr. Hunt's monument was to be fairly opened to the publication Well, Mr. Brooke was appointed a delegate to this Conference. Was there anything illegal in this? He apprehended that there was none whatever. The first notice they had of his client was the evidence of his having been seen at the Conference, at Manchester, on the 17th of August, in Mr. Scholefield's chapel. 15 they took the evidence of Cartledge and Griffin, both of whom had been put forward on the other side as parties who must know the truth, they would find

delegate at the meeting, and that he did not

before the strike, and he had stated the objects of the

Conference to be the same. But was Mr. Hunt's mountment a reasonable thing that the delegates should meet excuse for their being there? Why, they had the ever in order to bring about the enactment of the Chartes

still the meeting of delegates took place. Brooks appointed delegate for Todmorden, and he went to the meeting of Conference. What happened? The (Continued in our first page.

by them to keep the peace and to promote order in the

part of her Majesty's dominions. Now, some of

parties who had a right to talk about their wages, con-

ducted themselves in a very tumultuous manner, but

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