

determine whether liberty would leave the land for free, or be established on a firmer foundation than the one which bore it. "No, no," they allege him by not fearing." ("No, no, anything but death," and loud cheering.)

Mr. James A. Mason, moved the first resolution. He was of the chairman's opinion, he wanted a meeting to abstain from cheering and to acknowledge themselves, in the face of heaven, to support their delegates to the National Convention, and they were met peacefully to declare that in the arrest of George Julian Harney and Dr. John Taylor, they were themselves arrested. The delegates, in the night, and even should the municipal authorities be frightened, the people would know no terror. (Loud cheering.) They had drawn blood from Dr. John Taylor, but they would draw more from George Julian Harney. He then read the resolution as follows, which was received with loud cheers:—

That this meeting regards with deep indignation the arrest, in violation of the right of personal liberty, of their two delegates, Dr. John Taylor and George Julian Harney.

Mr. PARKINSON, collier, seconded the resolution. It was the duty of the people to put forth all their energies, or they were lost for ever. He now called upon them to trifle no longer; let them declare that they would be free or die. They had long laboured under bitter slavery, but they were deter-

Mr. MASON moved the second resolution, as follows:—

“ That should any attempt be made in Newcastle to interfere with the right of public meeting, we are resolved to hold the Magisterial authorities responsible, both in person and property, for any injury done.”

that John dare not disperse the meeting without the permission of the Magistrates, who were the enemies of the shopocrats. Let them stand to their word. England would soon be a paradise instead of a hell.

Mr. CUCKBURN seconded the resolution, and said, that it would be folly to attack the solieri. He told them the men who hounded the soldiers on.

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. BYRNE then moved the third resolution, as follows:—

"That whilst this meeting is determined to agitate the people for their rights, they are resolved to keep the peace, and compel all others to do the same."

Mr. RUGGATE, chemist, seconded the resolution, and he did so with a determination to carry it. The principle it contained, said he, the minions of the Government were to attempt putting down their

feelings by brute force, why, the people had no alternative left but to resist them. Let them be peaceful till the law was broken against them; but let them be prepared, and if any attempt was made

interfere with their meeting, they would raise a storm that would disperse their foes like chaff before the wind." (Loud cheers.)

"The crowd raised loud acclamations, and a shipwreck was here introduced to the meeting. He stated that he was the only Radical in Newcastle who saw Mr. Harney on his passage through the town on Monday morning. Mr. Harney was in the habit of going to the meetings dressed in a long frock coat, and upon his trust in God, and keep their hands dry." (Loud cheers.) Three cheers were given for Mr. Harney, Taylor, and the Convention, and the meeting left the hall. Such intimate interest, and enthusiasm, and the principal streets before they finally dispersed.

TUESDAY.—Men rose in the same fervish excitement with which they sought their pillow—when they were soothed by the abated intelligence that the mail arrived in Bedfordshire. The first of the mail was a quiet from Dr. John Taylor. This was immediately printed in a handbill, placarded over the town, and spread with rapidity over the country before witnessed. The printers were literally besieged for them, and up to Wednesday evening

had to go three several times to press to supply the urgent demand. As soon as the afternoon had set in groups gradually increasing assembled at the foot of the Side, and about four o'clock the Wialanton band marched into the town in full blast, and were loudly cheered. Shortly after a flag crossed the

bridge, and came waving up the foot of the Side, accompanied by a procession. The band came out from its rendezvous, and the whole dense crowd moves up Dean Street, Grey Street, Market Street, along Grainger Street, down the Bigg Market, to the Forth. One table only was prepared, as the proceedings of the meeting were intended to be confined to trading the goods through the dense Massed Bands.

reading the news of the day. Mr. Emberton, pitman, was called to the chair, and the crowd (though the people of the villages were requested to stay at home, save merely a delegate to report proceedings) was more dense than on the preceding evening. Not only in front of the hutings, but also in the rear, men were wedged as if in a vice, till far beyond the reach of human voice, while others, who

the leader of the human race, whilst thousands, who could not hear, gazed over the green, looking on with delight. The show of Tory-Whigs was tawny, say a dozen or thereabouts, who hovered round the outskirts, craning their necks in the vain attempt to catch a sound. Mr. Ebleton opened the proceedings, and as he concluded Mr. James Ayr arrived from Carlisle, and announced that the patriots of that city and its dependencies met the

preceding evening on the Sands, to the number of 16,000 men, and their meetings were to be held every evening. The democrats of that city were about to open a communication with their brothers of Dumfries, Glasgow, and other important towns, and there

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BATH WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—On Monday evening last, Mr. Vincent delivered a lecture to a very numerous audience, at the rooms of the Working Men's Association, Monmouth-street, Bath: the subject of which lecture was, *What is Charitism?* He traced it up to its proper source.

namely, the improvement of mind, in connexion with the distress and poverty of the country. Mr. Vincent occupied the attention of his audience, which included many respectably dressed females, for upwards of two hours, in explaining what Chartism is. His remarks elicited frequent tokens of applause, which was more than usually enthusiastic. Many of the middle classe were present, who paid marked attention to Mr. V.'s lecture; they seemed to sympathise with the meeting in regard to the present unsettled state of affairs. At the conclusion of the lecture, three cheers were given for Mr.

Vincent, and three for the General Convention. On the same occasion a *Silver Medal* was presented to the person who was lately discharged from the Police for refusing to take up arms against the Chartists on the occasion of their demonstration, at Midland Hall, on Whit-Monday. The following is inscribed on the medal—"This Medal is presented, by the Ladies of Bath, to Mr. Joseph Reece, as a token of the respect and esteem in which he is held by them for his truly noble conduct in refusing to take up arms against his fellow-countrymen."

THE ARRESTED CHARTISTS.—A public meeting was held at Larkhall Gardens, Bath, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of giving expression to the public opinion as to the late arbitrary arrests, and to appeal to the public in behalf of those Chartists who are in prison (or out on bail), charged with having been guilty of a violation of the law. Mr. Bartley presided, and the following resolution—
"That the people, of any portion of the empire, who have a right guaranteed them by the constitution of this country to meet in public to give known redress of their grievances, or to petition the legislature for their redress of the same; that, considering this right to have been grossly violated by the late arbitrary arrests, and that there is no longer any security for the liberty of the subject, this meeting pledges itself to abide by the orders of the General Convention, and to contribute to the fund for the defence of those Chartists who have been arrested in violation of the constitution." Mr. W. Youniss presided the resolution.

ing, and carried unanimously. The Chairman then introduced Mr. Vincent, who was hailed with enthusiastic cheering. His observations were chiefly confined to the conduct of certain spies who (so he was informed) had been sent among the people for the purpose of picking out those Chartists who took an active part in the present movement. After

passing a deserving encomium on the conduct of Mr. Lovett, whom he considered the soul of the Convention, Mr. V. concluded by stating that he should on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, preach a sermon on Beacon Hill Common, he having been duly licensed so to preach. Three cheers were given for

Mr. Vincent, who returned thanks; and three cheers were likewise given for the Convention. The same compliment was paid to the Chairman, and to M^r. Porter, the landlord of the public-house, when the business being ended, the meeting separated.

collection was made at the door. During the meeting a Sergeant Gooden, of the Staff of Militia, fired a pistol off repeatedly; he said he did it for the purpose of annoying the meeting, and making people believe that the Chartist carried arms to the meeting!

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not new. He found, in 1789 and 1790, —

of men in high stations were held to advocate

the Gentlemen world have contented themselves with the definition of Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments, that the rest of our institutions would remain as they are in the present state. He could not suppose that the more numerous the House of Commons was, the more various institutions would remain in the same state; were; that they would not be changed for other institutions, if so large and democratic a change should be adopted. He did not believe that any such change would be made, and he thought that the principles of three days hence, would tend to the comfort and prosperity of any portion of the people; he did not believe that it would tend to the welfare of the majority of those who had signed the petition. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the petitioners, by converting to the measure by which those who professed to be members of the General Convention proposed to carry their object into effect. They stated that they had unanimous request of the Convention they urged the petitioners to sign the petition, and that they should individually and collectively withdraw their money from the savings' bank—that they should convert all their paper money into gold—should abstain from the use of excisable liquors—that they should not be in the system of dealing—and that they should exercise their ancient and constitutional right of providing themselves with arms. These were the modes which they proposed for the purpose of insuring success. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the Chartists may have acted conscientiously; but there was no doubt that a great part of them were deluding the credulity of the rest. He was opposed to those persons which they avowed ought to be certain persons, and he thought that the petitioners, if they achieved they would be fatal to the constitution of this country, fatal to those rights which were now composed of a monopoly, and fatal to our system of government. He thought that the Lord John Russell would not say that those consequences would be made to take place. On the contrary, he believed that the deluders of the people would be foiled by their own working. He believed that the great majority of the working classes would not be so stupid, that the adoption of the propositions in the petition would be most injurious to themselves. He believed they now pursued the intended advice they received thoroughly to those who were now beginning to see the error of their way. He thought that the existing persons who had been attempting to delude them merely for the purpose of seeking out a private income at the expense of their dupes. He would give no doubt that those crafty persons would speedily see that the petitioners would do good sense and virtue of the people of England would be fatal to their schemes and objects.

Mr. D'ISRAELI entered in a great deal of what had been said by the Noble Lord. In all large country. There was such a number of petitions, and that law was the basis of the present movement. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. D'I.) did certainly think that the civil rights of the people of England had been secured by the Charter of the Reform Bill, and that the Charter to the New Poor Law, though he believed it had some connexion with that measure; but he believed also that the consequences of the present state of feeling amongst those classes would be the cause of a new movement. He thought that the Reform Bill had been passed on the principle of outcasting civil rights which had so long been the cause of the robustness of our Commonwealth,—(laughter,) for it took upon the poor, that instead of applying as it should upon a distant Government. The Reform Bill had answered the Honourable Members for Birmingham, but not the Chartists. The Noble Lord seemed to show great confidence in the temper of the people, and great confidence in the Government. (Hear and laughter.) But this did not warrant his contemptuous and his capacious tone to 1,200,000 dissenters. The petitioners were a number equal at least to be treated with courtesy. He would maintain that which was called a cheap system of central government would be found in the House of Commons, the civil rights of the people of England. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUMPHREY did not follow the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last through the whole of his arguments, but he must say, if his (Mr. Humphreys) side of the House had done but little towards relieving the people, he would have been more than satisfied. (Hear, hear.) He agreed with the Hon. Gentleman that there were strong grounds for complaint. Complaints had taken a deep root, and were widely spreading. Organization was going forward, and the people were beginning to feel that they had experienced was itself a sufficient ground for calling for a reform in that House. After the passing of the Reform Bill, the people were led to expect better things, but when people, they had patiently suffered 7 years, and they had patiently suffered by their complaints before Parliament. (Hear, hear.) In the prayer of the National Petition there was this singular, nothing novel. The petitioners did not ask for paper currency. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) They asked for a new system of money, which would provide cheap bread, and although they were allured by Hon. Members opposite, that they were suffering under the operation of the New Poor Laws, that money was not named in the petition. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord said that the Hon. Gentleman had not dealt fairly with the petition; he had not fairly described its prayer. What the petitioners asked for was, that the House would take into consideration the petition, and grant a remedy by giving Vote, by the Charter of the Reform Bill, Annual Parliaments, and provide for the payment of Members. They asked for a change of the constitution; all they wanted was a new system of money, which was to be denied, and that they had strong grounds for calling for a change. The poorer classes were suffering much because food was dear, and wages low, and, therefore, they had no one would attempt to say that such a state of things was not a sufficient ground for a reform in that House. It was a subject which had nothing to do with the currency or with the Poor Laws, and he trusted that the Chartists would be judged by the House. (Hear, hear.) The petitioners were 1,200,000 in number, and he thought that the Noble Lord asked if any man could expect that Universal Suffrage would produce cheap bread, or that they asked for would produce any benefit, or do any good. (Hear, hear.) He held in his hand a copy of the People's Charter, and he it speak for itself. The House would bear in mind that the petitioners were not unknown to him; and he thought that they were not judging for themselves; and therefore it was impossible to see the great forbearance they had exercised in making their grievances known. (Hear, hear.) They had been patiently waiting to see what Parliament would do; they had waited, and therefore it was a failure for them to say that the petitioners did not know what they asked for; and he (Mr. Humphreys) would venture to say that no man, who understood the British Constitution, could be so stupid as to say that the people's Charter. (Hear, hear.) The principles of the Charter had, on many occasions, been advocated by the most eminent men at that House. The Hon. Member here read the proposed Charter, providing for the election of Members, and the payment of Members, and asked if there was any man who would say that the House of Commons represented the opinions of the people of England. (Hear, hear.) The Chartists only demanded that the ancient Constitution of England might be restored to them. They asked, "What was the state of things at that time?" The House of Commons was elected by one-sixth part of the people, and the basis of the Constitution, according to the opinions of Blackstone, Sir Thomas Wilmot, and others, was that the House of Commons was, that taxation and representation should be considered, and consequently no man could be granted free, if he did not possess a voice (through his property) in passing laws for the protection of life and property. (Hear, hear.) The Chartists said, and said truly, that the people did not participate in the election of representatives in the House of Commons, that they were slaves. (Hear, hear.) They complained that the laws were passed for the benefit of the few, and not for the many; and he defied any man to contradict the laws of the country were partial—they did benefit the few to the injury of the many. The aristocracy of the country had not a common feeling with their fellow-men; from their situation in life they were so far removed from all knowledge of the people, that they were unwilling to be so grossly deceived. The Chartists, however, were backed by the best precedents. He could not say the Noble Lord did not say that the House of Commons did not represent the people, but he said if its prayer which the petitioners would not condescend to becom the laws of the country were partial—they did benefit the few to the injury of the many. The aristocracy of the country had not a common feeling with their fellow-men; from their situation in life they were so far removed from all knowledge of the people, that they were unwilling to be so grossly deceived. The Chartists, however, were backed by the best precedents. 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(Concluded from our seventh page.)

Mr Cobbett—Will you swear that you don't know that the very man who let you into the house works for him?

Newton—What! my brother? not that I am aware of.

Mr Cobbett—The man has worked for my father; but I did not know the man when he let me in.

Mr Cobbett—Then you know something of him.

Newton—I have seen the man before; I know him as well as you right sight. He is called for a moment Isaac Newton, a scinder, but he is no relation of mine.

Mr Cobbett—What do you say you took out of the house.

Newton—I have told it before.

Mr Cobbett—Ay, ay, but you must tell it again; you took away some pistols didn't you?

Newton—Yes.

Mr Cobbett—How long did you stay in the house after that?

Newton—I might be half an hour, or three quarters, or an hour.

Mr Cobbett—You went out in the mean time?

Newton—I did.

Mr Cobbett—Where did you go to?

Newton—I went to procure some pistols.

Mr Cobbett—Did you not get a cutlass?

Newton—I did.

Mr Cobbett—Did you leave any body in the house when you went out?

Newton—No. I left five or six men.

Mr Cobbett—Did you take all the books and papers that you found?

Newton—Such as I thought were of any service to me I did. Such as I thought were suspicious.

Mr Cobbett—Such as you thought were suspicious? Will you tell me how you judged of their suspiciousness?

Newton—By glancing at them.

Mr Cobbett—What did you look for in them to show that they were suspicious?

Newton—I looked for "Timothy Higgins, Secretary," and such as have been produced.

Mr Cobbett—Have you got the Queen's proclamation?

Newton—Yes.

Mr Cobbett—Let me look at it. (It was handed accordingly.) Now I think you told me before that it was under the authority of that that you acted?

Newton—Yes, and the disturbed state of the neighbourhood.

Mr Cobbett—No, no, that is not there. You said you had read it in a house in the street.

Newton—Yes, and you had seen it to fear a breach of the peace on the last occasion?

Newton—Yes.

Mr Cobbett—Have you any objection to state to me what that made you think?

Newton—I at a persons meeting together in great numbers to attend these meetings.

Re-examined by Mr. Townsend—Now Newton you said that when you went to apprehend Higgins you had a cutlass with you?

Newton—Yes.

Mr Townsend—For what purpose did you take that cutlass?

Newton—For my own defence.

Mr Townsend—And you say you apprehended a breach of the peace?

Newton—Yes.

Mr Townsend—Was there not in consequence of the firing of the pistols at the meetings?

Newton—It was.

Mr Townsend—Has there not been training and drilling in this neighbourhood?

Newton—Yes.

Mr Townsend—Have not some persons been coming to give in for hire on that charge?

Newton—Yes.

Mr Cobbett—I object to the Learned Counsel putting in as evidence the fact of a crime having been committed by some other persons who have not been produced at last, the defence not being—and these names have never been mentioned.

Mr Evans—It is my duty to say that he has right to re-examine the witness on anything that may have arisen out of your cross-examination.

Mr Townsend—The fact that Newton there has been training and drilling in the neighbourhood?

Newton—There has.

Mr Townsend—By this proclamation are you called upon to enforce the law and bring offenders to trial?

Newton—I am.

John Ashworth was next examined. Having been sworn.

Mr Townsend—Asfarth, are you a constable of this town?

Ashworth—I am.

Mr Townsend—Did you go to the house of Higgins with Newton?

Ashworth—I did. I heard what passed between them and Mr Newton when he was taken into custody. I saw both the officers who were taken to Higgins, and I understand I saw go some arms in your possession." He had been informed so Higgins got no arms said, "What do you want? He said, I am come to take the arms and you have no arms. He said, Newton was armed, and left me in charge. After he had brought the cut, Higgins said, "It is very strange that these folks can't tell me have the Charter without and the Liberator."

Mr Townsend—That was to the effect of what he has been talked about "bush" and the "Charter."

Ashworth—Yes.

Mr Townsend—Have you within the last six or six weeks seen crowds of people assembled?

Ashworth—Yes.

Mr Townsend—Do you remember a meeting of the 28th of last month?

Ashworth—Yes, I was there; there were many thousands there.

Mr Townsend—What time of the day or night?

Ashworth—It was about twelve o'clock.

Mr Townsend—So late as ten o'clock at night?

Ashworth—Yes.

Mr Townsend—Had they banners?

Ashworth—No.

Mr Townsend—It was dark, and I could not see.

Mr Townsend—Were there any speeches?

Ashworth—Yes.

Mr Townsend—Was the town in a state of uproar?

Ashworth—Yes.

Mr Townsend—Have you seen any persons being drilled?

Ashworth—No.

Mr Townsend—Do you remember seeing a banner posted on the walls at Asfarth? (I will show you.)

Ashworth—It was a moment. The Learned Counsel produced a bill, headed "National Convention." This bill was a mere advertisement of a public meeting in support of the Convention.

Witness—Yes, I have seen that bill. It is a well known fact.

Cross-examined by Mr Cobbett—When was it that you saw this bill posted?

Ashworth—A week since today.

Mr Cobbett—Now you say that on the 28th of last month you saw a banner open with many speeches, processions, and uproar?

Witness—Yes.

Mr Cobbett—Will you just describe what you saw by approach?

Witness—People being disturbed.

Mr Cobbett—Who were they disturbed by?

Ashworth—I'm come down to tell no lies. (Latter.)

Mr Cobbett—I hope not.

Mr Townsend—I have told you all I know.

Mr Cobbett—That is all you know, is it?

Witness—Yes.

Mr Cobbett—Very well.

William Harley was then called, but not answering to his name, his son, Henry Harley, who was then came forward at the request of the Court. He said he remembered Higgins coming to his father to ask for a cart. It was on the 28th of July on Friday night. He said he wanted two boxes moving from Duke's, to his house. It was about seven in the morning. I did not see him in the house. They were four boxes and I closed up. I took them to Higgins's house. I then put into the door, into Higgins's house, and helped to put them in myself. They were long in the day. I did not hear any rattling; they were held off. There was one broke open with a get hold off, but I could see nothing there was in it.

Samuel Healey was the next witness that was called. For some time this witness refused to state the grounds of his evidence, he did not know who to pay his expenses. He wanted to know what was to have for giving evidence.

Mr Jervis—Do you mean to make a bargain?

Witness—No; but I have lost half a day.

Mr Townsend—Have you received a subpoena?

Witness—Yes.

Mr Townsend—Then do you refuse to be sworn after being told by the bench that he must swear to tell the truth?

Mr Townsend—He took the oath.

Mr Townsend—You are a member of the Royal Association?

Witness—Yes.

Mr Townsend—Do you produce any of the evidence that has been received from the Secretary Timothy Higgins?

Witness—No.

Mr Townsend—Did you receive notice to produce?

Witness—No.

Mr Cobbett—This is a cross-examination of Learned Counsel's own witness. Hitherto because they may come out to criminate himself, I apprehend he has right to ask these questions.

Mr Townsend—Have you attended meetings?

D. Ke's?

Witness—There.

Mr Townsend—Do you produce, or do you refuse to produce the circulars you have received?

Mr Jervis—No.

Mr Townsend—How did you attend your meetings?

Witness—By regular appointment.

Mr Jervis—Do you know who was President and who was the Secretary?

Witness—I do not know.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

LOCAL MARKETS.

[illegible]