













## THE WELSH TRIALS

every line of our space is now required for the Report of the Trials, we are compelled to decline giving the Subscriptions for the Defence in detail. We shall publish, every week, a general list, stating the amounts received, whom from, and the number of persons who have subscribed to each particular list. Many lists which were inserted in full in our First Edition have had to be removed to make way for the matter of our Second Edition.

If any delay should occur in the delivery of the "Star," our friends must attribute it to our desire to give them the latest news.

**THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.**

rice, by offering to the famishing wretches employment at such work as must be done at a reduced rate of wages; thus literally feeding upon famine and extracting wealth from want—we see the next grade to these, the merchants, the spinners, and the wholesale dealers in general in human blood and misery, eagerly laying hold of the

meanness of hypocrisy, and all the effrontery of conscious advantage in position, unhesitatingly seek to work to accomplish their purposes—we see those who are emphatically our FRIENDS bearing all, suffering all, and supporting all the ills to which misgovernment subjects the state, without any adequate participation in its benefits: and we cannot under-

Perhaps our compliments will be the less looked for, in the hope that they may be substituted by some more substantial evidence of our good will. This is the season when the "New Year's Gift" enhances friendship and gives proof of sympathy with those who suffer.

their burdens, condescending from her high estate to share the peeling of the last potatoe with the weeping babe; the Government have given their "New Year's Offering" in Monmouth Castle, and are preparing duly to enforce it, with like proofs of their affection, at York, Liverpool, and the whole circuit of the Judges at the coming Spring: the

One of our best poets, speaking of one of his characters, says—

"He gave  
To misery ('twas all he had) a tear."

And though we might be able to afford the thousand and tens of thousands of our unhappy friends a brother's only one sympathy in this season of distress,

We have observed that in several places a great deal of money is being made about lighting up the fire of the unemployed poor of the respective neighbourhoods. Those who have amassed princely fortunes out of the command which a cursed system of misgovernment gives them of the property arising from the toil of the labourer, are

Now is it that, after so much pains has been taken and so much wisdom expended on a gigantic experiment for raising them to an "independence of character," they have become the most abject wretches that society can recognize? Where all those "own resources" upon which they were to fall back in the hour of necessity, and which were to enable them to stand on their own feet?

to cause them to rise above all their difficulties. Where is the "well working" of that "great benefit to the poor" which was to be the panacea for every species of distress?

which sometimes happens to the thwarting of the best plans, and the divulging of the closest secret it last week found its way into our hands. We give from it the following extract:—

1. **General Information:** Name: \_\_\_\_\_, Address: \_\_\_\_\_, City: \_\_\_\_\_, State: \_\_\_\_\_, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

**LEEDS.**  
DECEITFUL AN EMPLOYER.—On Monday

\_\_\_\_\_

mm | others are reducing their number of workmen.



(Continued from our eighth page.)

those names are to be found in a list so imperfectly and inaccurately delivered. If they were, however, to look for the names of the witnesses, they would be disappointed, with, though against the necessity of doing so, they respectfully protested, he apprehended that they might be important reasons might be given for every complaint of the provisions of that Act. It was obvious that, considering the nature of the case, and the manner in which it was thought necessary that there should be two jurors, instead of one. It was also thought right that the prisoner should have all the documents to which he had referred delivered to him at one and the same time, and that the indictment delivered to him at one time should be accompanied by another list of the jurors, and at a third period a list of the witnesses. It was important that documents should be delivered together, in order that they might be consulted together. Without something to connect the names of the witnesses with the indictment, it was thought the jury would be puzzled to find what indictment the list of witnesses referred to. He would hand a list of the witnesses delivered, not to Mr. Frost, but to one of the other prisoners, and he believed they were all alike. It was thus worded:—"A list of the names of the jurors, and of the names of the witnesses on an indictment found against him for high treason, in order to prove the same indictment." Excepting that general statement, there was no mention either of the nature of the charge, or of the time when the indictment was to be delivered, or of the persons to be connected with it with the indictment, unless, indeed, something to connect it with the witnesses. It was, however, delivered along with it. In modern times charges for high treason had been very rarely brought, but at former periods they had been frequent. But supposing, as he supposed, that the prisoner in question was charged with high treason under two Acts, and that the indictment was this lastly, this illegality of practice, which he now complained, to be tolerated? It obtained, a prisoner might have one indictment under one Act, and another indictment under another Act, a list of jurors also delivered, and another subsequently two lists of witnesses, without the slightest intimation to which indictment the lists of witnesses respectively applied. There was no objection to the signature had acted wisely in compelling the delivery of a list of witnesses at the same time with a copy of the indictment. He did not think he was called on to justify the statute or to defend the policy, but he had suggested these matters for the consideration of the House, and more extensive learning. He had a right to stand up for what he thought was the law of the land, and the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of it, he the object or policy of the Legislature what it might. He would ask, supposed to be the benefit of the prisoner, which he had not of counsel being assigned, and he would say, at that moment, and that his counsel had received a copy of the indictment, with a list of the jurors only, how would they have acted? Had he Sir F. Pollock been made, he should have had no hesitation in stating practice before him, and backed by the authorities and statute he had already referred to, in advising Mr. Frost to put the documents in the law. He would have said, "I have been in the advice I give you, and with fearlessness, and you will find that I am not in an error." The law availed the possibility of some of these documents getting into one party's hands, and some into another's, for it bound them up together. He would say, "I have been in the advice I give you, and with fearlessness, and you will find that I am not in an error." The law availed the possibility of some of these documents getting into one party's hands, and some into another's, for it bound them up together. He would say, "I have been in the advice I give you, and with fearlessness, and you will find that I am not in an error." The law availed the possibility of some of these documents getting into one party's hands, and some into another's, for it bound them up together.

[illegible]

unnecessary increase of machinery, or an unequal distribution of the profits of that machinery. Scarcity of labour, low wages, and dear food.

Sir,  
The Star of next Saturday would much oblige,

Yours respectfully,  
G. B. A.  
December 31st, 1839.

## LOCAL MARKETS.

### WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY EXPRESS.)

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3.—**We have a good arrival of Wheat; the condition of new comes very bad, week. Old furze sales slow, and prices barley as last week. The turn deerbar; but all second sorts are without alteration in value. Oats and Shells are held steady. No alteration in Beans. Malt is dull sale at former prices.

**LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—**We have yet no improvement to notice in the trade here, and nothing has occurred in our local commercial transactions worthy of record. A general disposition exists to avoid doing business, and it will, we fear, be some time ere the gloom which hangs over our commerce is dissipated.

### LEEDS MEETING ON THE CORN LAWS.

A T very numerous and respectable MEETING of the INHABITANTS of this Borough, convened by the MAYOR, to consider the Propriety of Petitioning Parliament for the REPEAL of the CORN LAWS, and held in the area of the Coloured Cloth Hall, on Tuesday, the Thirty-First Day of December, 1839;

The Worshipful the MAYOR in the Chair;  
It was Resolved,  
Moved by Mr. Alderman STANFORD;  
Seconded by JOHN WADSWORTH, Esq.,  
1. That the Corn Laws, inasmuch as they interrupt the supply and diminish the quantity of the People's Food, are at variance with the laws of God and the rights of humanity.  
Moved by JAS. G. MARSHALL, Esq.;  
Seconded by GEORGE WISE, Esq.,  
2. That in this Borough there are many Thousands of Workmen, destitute of Employment, dependent upon Charity, and many of them bordering upon Starvation; and in the opinion of God, and the rights of humanity, suffering thus produced, and the trying sufferings of trade under which many mercantile establishments are sinking, may be directly traced to the restrictive Corn Law.  
Moved by E. BAINEs, JUNR, Esq.;  
Seconded by MR. GEORGE GREEN,  
3. That the following Petition be presented from this Borough to both Houses of Parliament:  
**To THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.**  
The Petition of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Leeds, sheweth, That the Corn Laws, inasmuch as they interrupt the supply and diminish the quantity of the People's Food, are at variance with the laws of God, and the rights of humanity. That in this borough there are now many thousands of workmen destitute of employment, dependent upon charity, and many of them bordering upon starvation; and in the opinion of God, and the rights of humanity, suffering thus produced, and the trying sufferings of trade, under which many mercantile establishments are sinking, may be directly traced to the restrictive Corn Law. That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the restrictions on Foreign Corn, by raising the price of the said corn of life, impose a heavy burden on the whole community—that they diminish the profits of capital, and real wages of labour—that they aggravate the calamity of dearth, and that they make our trade with Corn-growing countries so extremely irregular as to prevent any steady demand in those countries for British manufactures, and to compel a large export of bullion when our necessities oblig us to import Corn from abroad. That they introduce and greatly embarrassing our trade—that they reduce other countries to lay heavy duties on British goods, and to encourage their own domestic manufacture at the expense of ours—that they render our exports which have that great and manifold as the evils which result from the restrictive Corn Law, they are likely to become more oppressive, seeing that the population of the United Kingdom is continually and rapidly on the increase, and that the increase in the extent of the soil which supports it, and the increase in the number for threaten still heavier duties on British manufactures, and are daily advancing with great rapidity in their own manufactures, and in their competition with us in neutral markets.  
That Your Petitioners invite the special attention of your Honourable House to three points of great and urgent importance.  
1st. To the authoritative information which is understood to have been received by Her Majesty's Government from the Governments now constituted in the German Commercial League, showing that our Corn Law is the principal cause of the high price of British manufactures, and that the duties would be lowered if our restrictive and vexatious Corn Laws should be altered, but that if our Corn Law should be persevered in, there is every reason to fear that the duty on British goods will be raised still higher, so as to cut off from our Manufacturers and Merchants one of their oldest, safest, and most valuable markets.  
2nd. To the effect of the Corn Law, in preventing our Mercantile class from receiving the payment of their debts from their customers in the foreign States, and our suffering population from importing wheat (cheapest), the redundant supply of the last American harvest, to make up for the deficient quantity and inferior quality of our own grain.  
3rd. To the serious danger that exists of a third deficient Wheat Harvest in the United Kingdom owing to the extremely unfavourable seed time prevented a previously a large part of the Wheat growing lands for sowing.  
Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray you direct the same to be taken into consideration, and to afford efficient aid to the country, by repealing the restrictive Corn Laws. And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Moved by Mr. Alderman PAWSON;  
Seconded by JOSUA WORDSWORTH, Esq.,  
4. That the Worshipful the Mayor be requested to sign the Petition of this meeting, and that the resolution of this meeting be recommended to the petition separately for the same object.  
Moved by Mr. Alderman BAXTER;  
Seconded by JOHN WILKINS, Esq., P.E.S.,  
5. That Earl Fitzwilliam be requested to present the Petition to the House of Peers, and the Borough Members to present that to the House of Commons; and that the Resolution of this Meeting be published in all the Leeds papers.  
WILLIAM SMITH, Mayor.  
The Mayor having vacated the Chair, EDWARD BAINEs, Esq., M.P., was called to fill it, when  
It was resolved,—  
Moved by Mr. Alderman HUBBARD;  
Seconded by WD DRAKE, Esq.,  
6. That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Mayor for the promptitude with which he called the Meeting, for the able Manner with which he presided over it, and for the kindly feeling which he displays towards all Classes of the Inhabitants.  
EDWARD BAINEs.

In the Press, and will be printed immediately.  
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**N ADDRESS to the Inhabitants of Renfrewshire, shire, Dumfriesshire, and Stirlingshire, Scotland, and Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, England, delivered by Dr. John Taylour, Delegate to the late General Convention, and Deputee for the Representation of the Western District Burghs at the Elections of 1832 and 1834, Honorary M.C.O. of the Huterian Society of Edinburgh M.C.O. of Paris, &c. &c.**

As only a limited number will be printed, orders for copies must be sent, as early as possible, to the Publisher, Mr. James Arthur, Bookseller, Carlisle.

IN consequence of the above Address, Dr. John Taylour being extended to a greater length than originally proposed, the Price will be Two pence.

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WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET

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ALL of the INHABITANTS of this Borough, convened by the MAYOR, to consider the Propriety of Petitioning Parliament for the REPEAL of the CORN LAWS, and held in the Area of the Coloured Cloth Hall, on Tuesday, the Thirty-First Day of December, 1839;

Moved by JAS. G. MARSHALL, Esq.;  
Seconded by GEORGE WISE, Esq.,

2. That in this Borough there are many Thousands of Workmen, destitute of Employment, dependent upon Charity, and many of them bordering upon Starvation; and in the opinion of this Meeting the dreadful suffering thus produced, and the trying embarrasments of trade under which many mercantile

The Petition of the Merchants, Manufacturers,  
and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Leeds,  
in Public Meeting assembled, on the 31st day of  
December, 1839;  
The Worshipful the Mayor in the Chair;  
Humbly sheweth,  
That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the Corn  
Laws, inasmuch as they

traced to the restrictive Corn Law. That in the opinion of your Petitioners, the restrictions on Foreign Corn, by raising the price of the first necessary of life, impose a heavy burden on the whole community—that they diminish the profits of capital and the real wages of labour—that they aggravate the calamity of a bad harvest—that they make our trade with Corn-growing countries so extremely irregular as to prevent any steady demand in those countries for British manufactures.

United Kingdom is continually and rapidly on the increase, without any increase in the extent of the soil which supports it, and that foreign countries threaten still heavier duties on British manufactures, and are daily advancing with great rapidity in their own manufactures, and in their competition with us in neutral markets.

That your Petitioners invite the special attention of your Honourable House to three points of great and urgent importance.

2nd. To the effect of the Corn Law, in preventing our Merchants from receiving the payment of their debts from their customers in the United States, and our suffering population from importing wholesome food, (the redundant supply of the last American

Moved by Mr. Alderman PAWSON;  
Seconded by JOSHUA WORDSWORTH, Esq.

4. That the Worshipful the Mayor be requested to sign the Petition of this meeting, and that the respective Wardens of the several Parishes be requested

WILLIAM SMITH, Mayor.  
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It was resolved,—  
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TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.  
SIR.—This is the last evening of the

employed; the other half are on limited work—limited as not to average half employ. The fancy weavers have been falling out of work the last three months; still they entertained hopes of a speedy revival of their trade; but the failure of an extensive worsted establishment in Leeds has destroyed those hopes, and sunk the poor weavers into gloomy, dark despair. The present sufferings of the fancy weavers and the dependants are such as drive those of 1826—29 and 1831 into the shade.

summer cloths, wove by both steam-looms and hand looms, have, ungratefully and unfeelingly, reduced the

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 1,  
HALF-PAST SIX, P.M.

which are crowded with announcements of the various expressions,) afford but a faint index of the popular anxiety; and if there have been no over-pressing meetings, to allow the excitement very much, the fact cannot be ascribed to indifference or slothfulness, for all seem to wait only the further progress of events to decide what steps shall be taken. Even the Convention, since our last communication, has been resting upon its oars.

**GENERAL CONVENTION.**

ing at Birmingham, in which they were described as "frivolous and yet dangerous," and attributing a statement to a member of their body who purported intentions to exist among them, of adopting

The whole of Tuesday was taken up with the arranging of the Jury, and the discussion of points of law consequent thereon. The Court will

gaged in shewing cause why the proceedings should



slid off the animal in that position to the ground.  
The fatal result was that

[illegible]







[illegible]