Monmourn, Sunday Night. This place is already beginning to present some of the bustle and excitement of an assize town. There were, for instance, yesterday not less than 114 of the Rifles, who are now stationed at the school-rooms adjoining the church of Monmouth, and within a short distance of the goal; there were next the counsel for the prisoners, who came in all the eclat of their professional dignity; and to-day there were sosches, some filled with witnesses, and others laden

be frickening at the train, to use sequence that the person who have on Bed can be very material training and the Laurers, the advanced party of the latter have a training and the Laurers, the advanced party of the latter have a training and the Laurers, the advanced party of the latter have a training and the Laurers, the advanced party of the latter have a training and the Laurers, the advanced party of the latter have a training and the Laurers, the advanced party of the latter have a training and the Laurers, the advanced party of the latter have a training and the latters, the second that the latter have a training and the latters, the latter have a training and the latter have a train

these unhappy men the benefit of an act of mercy.

If these intentions be acted upon, it is probable that the first two or three days will be occupied with legal arguments, and that no trial can take place

Baron Parke, and Mr. Justice Williams entered the case the control of the case the control of the case before the latter end of the week. In that case the the court, and silence having been proclaimed, the sitting Commission will be very much prolonged—
an event not all improbable, should the Court act
over, during which Feargus O Connor, who had upon the determination which it is said Sir Nicholas arrived in town early this morning, came into the Tindal has expressed, that it would be adjourned by court, and took his seat at the barrister's table, im every day at four o'clock.

The London policemen who have already arrived ceeded to call the names of the Mayors, Coroners, him every day at four o'clock. The London policemen who have already arrived ceeded to call the names of the Mayors, Coroners, tended that they shall be used for the protection of whom answered. Every part of the court was much the witnesses and the Mayor I understand has a regenoid or above £10 a from the list it might afford means of effecting year. Challenged on the part of the prisoner.

Walter Lewis, of Mathern, farmer, called, and had no control over the preparation of the lists of the witnesses and the Mayor I understand has a regenoid or above £10 a from the list it might afford means of effecting year. Challenged on the part of the prisoner.

Walter Lewis, of Mathern, farmer, called, and had no control over the preparation of the lists of the mitnesses and the Mayor I understand has a regenoid or above £10 a from the list it might afford means of effecting year. Challenged on the part of the prisoner.

Walter Lewis, of Mathern, farmer, called, and had no control over the preparation of the lists of the manufacture of the part of the prisoner. the witnesses, and the Mayor, I understand, has crowded. given orders that in no case shall they act, unless under the direction of special constables, who are Ludlow and Talfourd, with Messrs. Wightman and

politics, but his demeanour is certainly opposite to Turner, alias Coles, Zephaniah Williams, Edmund that of a partizan. He has shown himself to be Edmunds, Jenkin Morgan, Solomon Brittan, Wilperfectly impartial, and his anxiety is to give equal liam Jones, and James Aust, were then placed at advantages, and to do equal justice to all. The fol-the bar. lowing is a communication from Merthyr:-"Merthyr Tydvil, Sunday morning. "Merthyr Tydvil, Sunday morning. Mr. Frost, before complying with the request, Although no actual outbreak has taken place, still took off the black gloves which he wore, and then popular ferment continues unabated, and the Char- held up his hand. tists hold their meetings at their own houses, or at their several lodges, which are scattered very widely hands, the Clerk of Arraigns then proceeded to read

"The fate of Frost and the other prisoners is with has been already published. During the time of its ges allowed to the prisoner before those were called them now for the most part their all-absorbing topic. being read, the prisoners at the bar seemed to to whom he might have the greatest objection. This They feel themselves in honour bound to exert all pay but little attention to it. They were of course the is fluence within their reach to rescue them from all fully aware of its contents. Some of them were oba disgraceful death. It is idle to deny the fact that served to speak to each other; the only one who was they would willingly sacrifice their own lives to save engaged in conversation was Zephaniah Williams, the prisoners. They look on Frost not only as a who was engaged nearly all the time with his solicitor political martyr, but as one whose life is anxiously Mr. Owen, to whom the facility was afforded of stand- and taken by chance, or to be taken a phabetically: challenge was given to the privinege or preremptory sought after to satisfy private revenge. "On Thursday night a printing-press and a large was generally either resting his head upon his right quantity of type arrived, with which they intend hand (his usual attitude), or in looking about the starting a paper. This will be their organ; but they are resolved that its tone shall not be violent, and the box appropriated to the London reporters. The that it will differ very widely from the extrava- demeanour of all the prisoners was extremely proper gant principles advocated by the Western Vindiand quite suitable to the awful situation in which eater. They also contemplate abandoning the name they were placed. They were all respectable and of Chartists, and calling themselves Reformers, very intelligent-looking men, and all dressed in the They propose holding a meeting this day, garb of gentlemen, with the exception of Richard which is to be addressed by a Chartist preacher. Benfield, John Reece, and George Turner, alias Cole. The authorities have as usual received intelligence. The prisoner, Zephaniah Wi liams, is exceedingly of their intention, and will act accordingly. Dr. like a person well known at the time of the Irish Thomas and Captain Howles have left here for Carrebellion, and who was commonly called "Watty diff to meet Lord Bute, the Lord Lieutenant of Gla-Cox,"—the publisher at a subsequent period of a morganshire, whose arrival was expected. As very clever and satirical magazine. soon as they have completed such arrangements as may be deemed expedient, they will return to their ment, the Clerk of Arraigns said, "How say

in some instances, perilous.'

MOMOUTH, TUESDAY NIGHT. This being the day to which the Special Commisnion stood adjourned, the Court was opened at an reply of John Lovell was scarcely audible. Richard early hour with the usual formalities. It may be Benfield, when his name was pronounced, turned remarked that it was yesterday preceded by the red, replied, and then looked up to the ceiling. The greatest bustle prevailing about the town and answer of John Reece was given in a strong tone of the bathing and upon which it was now said there ought benefit to the subject. He had, however, ever been neighbourhood. The bustle was caused principally voice. George Turner said "Not Guilty" before by constant arrival of witnesses from all parts of the question was put to him. The answer of the country, but especially from Newport. Not the Zephaniah Williams was strong and decided. the country, but especially from Newport. Not the Zephaniah Williams was strong and decided. Say this was the less necessity for proceeding by ballot than present case, there were to be drawn from the ballot have their feelings even by a barsh express dued tone. Jenkins Morgan gave his answer with in any other case. He had never seen the list till loting box about two hundred and forty names. sion. As to personal outrage, there appeared to a rather careless expression. Solomon Britton in so great a town as this, post-choise pouring in after post-chaise, and carriages following, it might be said, in a continuous line. This accession of strangers was also to be remarked this morning. so that by the time the Court was opened, Monmouth was filled with hundreds of the middle and upper classes; while the addition to the numbers of the poorer classes was not such as to justify any remark, in such a time as this, as to its being in the slightest degree extraordinary. that a man, in pressing forward to see the prisoners such accident again occurring. In the interior of the Court itself several alterations were made by order of Lord Granville Somerset, Major Marriot, and the Mayor, T. Dyke, Esq., the object of which was to give increased accommodation to the reporters. Those connected with the London Press have had to them, and the facilities afforded to them. Lancers were seen advancing from their several quarters, who, with the infantry stationed in the At half-past nine, the van for conveying the prisners from the gaol to the Court House left the Beaufort Arms, followed by twenty-seven Lancers, Ford, the Governor of the Gaol, met the van and its escort at the avenue leading to the gaol, and ceed with the trial of John Frost.

having received the authorised order for the trans
Lord Chief Justice Tindal—Very mission of his prisoners, he directed the officer to

sion in his appearance when he was arraigned,

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GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The Attorney and Solicitor General, Sergeants

The Clerk of the Arraigns then, addressing Mr.

The other prisoners having also held up their

ing in the dock in company with the prisoners. Frost

Court. He seemed to watch with peculiar interest

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the indict-

Mr. Frost, in a very firm tone of voice, replied

Charles Waters, in reply to the same question,

made the same answer in a firm tone of voice. The

Frost, said, "John Frost, hold up your right hand."

which are well and satisfactorily discharged by him. The twelve prisoners, John Frost, Charles Waters, This gentleman, I am told, is not a Liberal in John Lovell, Richard Benfield, John Rees, George

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1840.

wardsgave their testimony in presence of the Grand Jury, some have been induced by the friends of the main within the yard of the gaol. The van having not be forthcoming at the trials. I do not suppose their places in the front seat, it was surrounded by their places in the front seat, it was surrounded by rial witnesses, when it is well known that numbers of rial witnesses, when it is well known that numbers of the mayor ing their lances lowered for a charge, and thus loss those proceedings.

Williams, Waters, application, Sir Frederick, that the prisoner should and Morgan saluted the few persons permitted to remain within the yard of the gaol. The van having be allowed to sit near you?

Sir F. Pollock—No, my Lords; my humble application, Sir Frederick, that the prisoner should so it near you?

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Sir F. Pollock asked whether he was question in it is probable the trial will take, and that the prisoner should to sit near you?

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be drawn by chance, all the names being put into a Richard Lewis, of Llanvair, Discoed, farmer, box, so that the different names might be drawn by called.—He swore that he paid about £70 or £80 a ballot, and entirely by chance. He did not suppose year for rent.—Sworn in to serve as a juryman. that his learned friends the Attorney and Solicitor-General would make any objection, because that swore that he paid about £100 a year for rent.—

moment to impute anything to any one, yet their rent.—Challenged on the part of the prisoner.

Lordships would easily see if the practice were Charles Williams, of Redwick, farmer, called, settled that the names should be taken alphabetically and swore that he had a freehold of above £10 a charles the jury taken the book by the direction of the James Long, of Lanvachas, farmer, called, and whose names began with some of the earlier letters swore that he rented to the value of £200 a year. Rees Davis, of Chepstow, draper, called, and swore that he heid freehold property of about £1000 value. book until he is allowed to take it. If by accident he had laid his hand on the book, that cannot be allowed

Challenged on the part of the prisoner. Thomas Davis, of Chepstow, gentleman, called, and Edward Davies, of Tintern Parva, farmer, called, and swore that he held a freehold of £20 a year value.

The Attorney-General-I challenge him on the part of the Crown. After a pause, substantially to have every case tried by persons | Sir F. Pollock rose, and said that he thought whose names began with the earliest letters of the their Lordships would not be surprised to his objectalphabet. It would thus give a power to select a ing to any peremptory challenge on the part of the hand.

Crown. Inasmuch as the Court was now first called upon to put a judicial construction on a new act of Parliament, he should be wanting in respect to the Court, and certainly in his duty to the prisoner at the bar, if he did not call the attention of their The A point he intended to raise. By the 33rd of Edward the oath. ., statute the 4th, the privilege of preremptory

He hoped the officer would be directed to call the remain untaken for that cause; but if they that suc be provided to the taking of the same inquisition, as

> pleased to form the jury for the trial of the prisoners. If that did not afford the means of packing a jury, purpose to show that this might be done, for the law of England knew no distinction between what might be done and what would be done. Such was the conclusion arrived at by one learned gentleman at a former period, and he considered it was in the discretion of the Court to interfere with the practice; and of this their Lordships would find an

account in the 24th volume of State Trials. Here the Grand Jury returned into Court, and announced that they had found a true bill against George Tomlins for a riot; another, as to the second and third counts, against Edward Richmonds and

Jury called and sworn had not been arranged alphabetically. He presumed that, in consequence of Crown ought to assign cause for challenge before the Sir F. Pollock then continued. He said, that in some order, the Under-Sheriff had returned the Jury probably not in a very formal way. In Hardy's case, and in Horne Tooke's, and in Brandtorth's case, the panel did not appear to have been reth's case, the panel did not appear to have been reth's case, the panel did not appear to have been rether the Crown ought to assign cause for challenge before the panel was gone through, Lord Chief Justice Eyre observed that the Crown had no right of perempton on one's own personal knowledge, but the facts, he apprehended, were these:—The juror had taken the until the panel was gone through. At the same objection, which were these the could be asked of him the last of the could be until the panel was gone through. At the same oath to tell truly all that should be asked of him; he which must occur the moment his learned friend time the Learned Judge added, that circumstances had laid the book down. He (Sir F. Pollock) had de-should put a witness into the box. panel vastly more numerous than in ancient times, might give to the Crown an improper advantage, the had taken the book again, and some time had might give to the Crown an improper advantage; passed, undoubtedly. What had passed between the Sir F. Pollock was not aware how that was, but he but if such advantage should be attempted to be would point out this to their Lordships. They had a list of 318 jurors; already the number struck off to prevent it. The question in the present case was, val of time, and the man, having the book in his sion.

The next Juryman called was Daniel Walters, old text book, but it was not a rule of construction, but a rule of practice merely. What were the terms of the part of the prisoners, challed. The name of Edw. Berttel, another juryman, was then called, and no objection having been made on either side, he took the oath and his seat in the box. clearly to this extent, that the Crown had no peremp-John Jones, of Itton, farmer, was then called.
Sir F. Pollock asked whether he was qualified to serve as a Juryman? If he were not, he (Sir F. Pollock) was not bound to throw away a challenge.

Mr. Jones on being grown at the day a challenge.

Mr. Jones on being grown at the day a challenge.

John Si tory right of challenge, though it had a right to challenge for cause, and when it was assigned, the prisoner.

There was nothing in the statute to warrant the law lies, of Times and the challenge for cause, and when it was assigned, the prisoner.

There was nothing in the statute to warrant the law lies, of Times and the challenge for cause, and when it was assigned, the prisoner.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALPPENNY, or

to be sworn; and this, he contended, was too late a period. In a case reported in Cobbett's State Trials, p. 135, it appeared that the prisoner challenged a juror after he had placed his hand upon the book to be sworn, and the judge who presided observed, that he ought not to place his hand on the book until he ought not to place his hand on the book until he william former of Language and the prisoner. It is a was william william to the prisoner of Language and the prisoner

The Attorney-General now rose to address the

Sir F. Pollock-The officer said he had. Mr. Mallyon, one of the officers—The book was ber of challenges allowed him was exhausted. certainly in the hand of the juror. The Chief Justice—For what purpose? For the was sworn. second time The Attorney-General—The juror is not to take the his name, was fined £10. book until he is allowed to take it. If by accident he

to operate against the Crown. The Chief Justice—Had the officer put the book swore that he held a freehold of above £10 a year into the juryman's hands? Had you, Mr. Bellamy, John Capel Smith, not being objected to by the value. Challenged on the part of the prisoner. the book 1 Mr. Bellamy—I had not.

Sir F. Pollock-The other officer says he had. The Chief Justice-The question is, had the Court delivered the book, or was it a voluntary act of the juror Mr. Kelly-The officer whose duty it is to admi-

nister the oath says the juror had the book in his The Chief Justice—Both are officers of this Court. Mr. Justice Williams-In the case of Derby the oath had commenced, and, therefore, it was held to be

The Attorney-General-The time pointed out by Mr. Lordships to the state of the law as affecting the Justice Abbott is before the officer begins to administer

The Chief Justice-What is the meaning of "beginning" to administer the oath? Is it the taking of the hear the charge read now. and taken by chance, or to be taken a phase treaty. Channelly, channelly, and therefore he hoped they would not persevere in the Crown. That statute had been re-enacted, with any objection to the application. If, however, they the exception of one syllable, but in substance reduces upon the other point, which has been of the indictment, and the substance only (with the conshould do so, still it was entirely for their Lordships onacted by the 6th of George IV., chapter 50, sec- argued at so great length—it is to determine whether sent of Sir F. Pollock) of the second and third counts The Attorney-General—The challenge was made be-

fore the oath was begun to be administered. The officer of the Court (Mr. Bellamy), the gentleman appointed for the purpose, says he had given no instructions what-ever to administer the eath, nor had it been regularly done. In the Derby case the same question arose, when it was laid down that the officer was the first to look to the prisoner's counsel, then to the counsel for the his challenge. Would it be said that any such form had been gone through on this occasion? Sir F. Pollock exercised his option not to make any challenge. Was said that he was sorry that the purposes of public justice there any opportunity afforded to the Crown to make required that they should be kept absent from their considered a beginning to administer the oath. If attend on them. the Crown had the power, which it had exercised ever since the Reign of Edward I., to make its challenges purpose. without in the first instance assigning the reason, he apprehended the officers of the Crown had a clear right to exercise it on the present occasion.

The Solicitor-General felt quite satisfied that no appeal had been made for challenge by the Crown any time after seven o'clock in the morning, or before officers. His impression was, the juryman had the ten at night. book in his hand to be sworn on his qualification, and that he retained it either immediately in his hand, or had his hand upon it, up to the moment when the Chief Justice Tindal said that this complaint should Attorney-General challenged. No appeal whatever was have been urged before; but he would have attendmade by look, gesture, or voice to the Attorney-General ance, and beds had been provided by the Sheriff for to know if he had challenged; and Mr. Bellamy had the Jury. done that in every case. It was no part of his duty to The Court adjourned at half-past five o'clock till nine direct that the juryman should be sworn until he was challenged or not. He begged his learned friends to weigh well the consequences of their Lordships deciding in favour of this objection; and to consider how it must operate on prisoners and defendants should such a rule be laid down. He did not think it of importance to either side how the individual juryman was disposed of, but experience showed that it was the interest, not of the Crown, but of the prisoners, that the rule should be liberally applied, not with the stringency and rigour now proposed. It is not the question whether the Crown ought or ought not to make the objection; they were laying down a general rule by which every prisoner afterwards subject to such a serious charge will be controlled and limited in his time of making the challenge. This, therefore, was a matter of most serious having been brought into their box, Mr. Bellamy consideration; and it was not enough to say, both par. directed John Frost to be placed at the bar. The ties not being aware of what was proceeding, that the prisoner's appearance was not altered -he looked individual juryman had taken the book by accident or dismayed, but resigned. The names of the jury inadvertence; there must be the judicial assent of the having been called over, and Court; and unless their Lordships had judicial knowledge that Mr. Bellamy had given due opportunity of challenge to the Attorney-General this objection could

Sir F. Pollock, in reply, said he was content to take friend, the Attorney General, was new about to the warning held out by his learned friend the Solicitor. open the facts of the case; and therefore, with Attorney-General and Mr. Bellamy he could not say, his learned friend, and thought he had his permishand, was beginning to take the oath, when a suggestion was made from behind the Attorney-General. The Solicitor-General (with some warmth)—You are that any objection he had a right to make he should mistaken, Sir Frederick. There was no such suggestion. not oppose. I had my eye on the juror all the time.

to the Attorney-General, and received either his assent in a condition to show that the prisoner had ever had

The to Howard of Publisher Smarket Street Leeves of the right to challenge. It would be an unreasonable conclusion to arrive at to say that by so uncertain as act, not of the Court, but of the juryman himself, he should take away from the prisoner and from the Crown that right of challenge which the law has given them. The latter objection, then, cannot prevail. The other objection called upon them, after the construction which had been put on an act of Parliament from the time of Edward I. to go contrary to the measure of all of Edward I., to go contrary to the practice of all their predecessors. Where would be the certainty of the law of England, where the safety of personal liberty, and where the safety of prisoners themselves, if, neglecting those rules of interpretation which had been laid down and sanctioned by time, they were now for the first time to adopt new onest Theppears, however, by the language of the clause itself, to be by no means an unfair or improper conclusion, that the Crown is not to be held to assign cause for its challenges until its

side, he took the oath and his seat in the box. John Sinus, of Abergavenny, was next called, but was challenged by Sir F. Pollock, on the part of the Thomas Swift, timber merchant, Monmouth; Thos.

Williams, farmer, of Langattock, nigh Usk. George Adams, tailor, of Portskewitt, was challenged

by the Crown. Joseph Coles, cordwainer, of Shirenewton, was dinate. Let us first hear how the fact was. Had struck off for want of sufficient property qualification. Charles Boucher Howells, corn factor, of Abergavenny, was challenged for the prisoner.

Sir Frederick Pollock here announced that the num-Thomas Lewis, farmer, of Whitson, not answering to

David Davis, farmer, of Ragland, Isaac Williams, saddler, of Usk, William Jones, tailor, of Abergavenny, and Charles Charles, innkeeper, of Tintern Parva, were challenged for the Crown.

Court announced that the requisite number of Jurors The following is the list:-John Daniel Edward Reese

Thomas Davies Edmund Smith Richard Lewis Christopher John Edward Brittle William Williams James Hollings John Richards Thomas Jones John Capel Smith The Attorney-General then addressed the Court, and remarked that the hour was then a late one; he was

venient to the Court, and wished to ask their Loidships if he should proceed to open the case? Chief Justice Tindal said it could hardly be expected that he should be called on to open the case at that hour: but it would, perhaps, be better that the Jury should

anxious to pursue the course which would be most con-

were read. Some bills were then brought down from the Grand Jury, found against Henry Harris, Isaac Davis, David Williams, Charles Bicknell, James Moore,

William Hattord, and Thomas Ball for conspiracy and riot. The Clerk of the Arraigns then said that to the indictments which he had read to the Jury, the prisoner Frost had been arraigned, and had pleaded Not Guilty, Crown, and each shall have the opportunity of making and it was now their charge to inquire into the truth of Chief Justice Tindal then addressed the Jury, and

the challenge? and did the Crown waive it? No such friends during the trial. The Sheriff had, however, opportunity had been granted. He therefore humbly taken all the pains in his power to render them as comsubmitted nothing had been done which could be fortable as possible, and two bailiffs would be sworn to Two bailiffs were then accordingly sworn for this Sir F. Pollock then appled to the Court to allow ac-

cess, by the prisoner's attorney and counsel, to him at all reasonable hours; and, after a short conversation, is was arranged that they should have access to him at A Juror here complained of illness, and that he would

o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND EDITION

SPECIAL COMMISSION. Monmouth, Wednesday, Jan. 1, Four o'Clock.

This morning, pursuant to the adjournment of last night, the Court was opened at seven o'clock. The Judges having taken their seats, and the Jury Mr. TALBOT having briefly stated the nature of

the indictment,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL considered the objection most irregular.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had said nothing but what he should again say to his learned friend. Sir F. POLLOCK said, if his friend would hear

l him--The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to any

motion being now made by the prisoner's counsel. Sir F. Pollock was net going to make any motion; be was going to state that his friend could

Mr. Bellamy-I have no recellection of having looked | not be allewed to prove. His learned friend was not

to the list of witnesses, that should have been made

Sir. F. Pollock said, they had never had a list at

be not the slightest idea entertained of attempting turned pale, and then repeated " Not guilty, not it. That it was apprehended by the authorities guilty," in a hurried manner. Jones and Aust was, however, plain from this—that small parties muttered forth their replies in such a manner as to it must be supposed that the list had been impartially Deducting then this fifty from the two hundred and of the Lancers were sent out at different times in give the Court and the public the idea that they the day, for the purpose of scouring the country. looked upon the questions put to them as a mere There were also to be remarked, what is not usual matter of form. After the reading the indictment, The Attorney-General rose, and applied to Sir Frederick Pollock to state now whether he meant the prisoners to sever in their challenges, because it would determine the course to be pursued by the Crown. Sir Frederick Pollock-I appear here for John Frost only, and for him I shall certainly sever. I am not, therefore, in a situation to answer for the other prisoners, who had, perhaps, better be At the opening of the Commission, it had happened asked. _Mr. Kelly-I also appear, my Lords, for John alight at the Court-house, was accidentally wounded Frost, whose intention it is to sever in his chalby a soldier's bayonet, it was considered right to lenges. have wooden barriers made outside the Court, which | Sir F. Pollock-It is impossible for me to state the would be sufficiently wide to admit the prisoners intentions of other prisoners, and therefore they had from the prison van, without the possibility of any better be asked. Mr. Thomas—I also appear, my Lords, for some of the prisoners. The Lord Chief Justice—Are you assigned, Mr Thomas ! Mr. Thomas—No, my Lords. Lord Chief Justice Tinda!-Then you ought to especial reason to be pleased with the attention paid state for whom you appear, in order that you may be assigned to them. Shortly after nine o'clock the bugle sounded, and Mr. Thomas-If it would not be inconvenient to ricinity of the Court-house, were reviewed in the to do so now, but when each prisoner is called on. square by their several officers. The infantry filed of Lord Chief Justice Tindal—Very well; then let it square by their several officers. The infantry filed of and returned to the guard-room, while the Lancers be so. continued mounted and under arms. A section of Mr. Thomas—It may be proper, my Lords, that I the London police, under the command of Capt. should also state that I appear as assistant counsel in Marest, marched up to the Court. They were Mr. John Frost's case.

Stationed along the avenues and stairs lead Lord Chief Justice Tindal—With that Mr. Thomas, stationed along the avenues and stairs leading to the Court, and beyond the outer iron gates. At this hour applications for admission became harassingly numerous. The police discharged their duty firmly but respectfully towards all, admitting none but such as were provided with tickets.

At half-past nine, the van for conveying the prisoner in the present case was, was between seventy and eighty, leaving 230 or 240; whether a juryman could be excluded from was adopted on a solemn occasion like the present, the prisoner with his thirty-five challenges without upon as to whether they meant to sever in their cause, and a very small number with cause, and the the prisoner to the Crown, though in opposition to the Crown, though in opposition to the consequence would be that the cause of the statute of Edward I.

duties, which, since the riots, have been onerous, and you, John Frost, are you guilty of these treasons

" Not Guilty."

your Lordships, I would rather, if your Lordships will permit, that the course should be not The Attorney-General-My Lords, the prisoners having all severed in their challenges, which they

Lord Chief Justice Tindal-Very well. The Attorney-General-The officer of the court turn out the rifles who were on duty in the gaol, and will please then to call over the names of the Jury having enfiladed the passage from the gaol gate to in the presence of all the prisoners. the spot where the van was drawn up, which was a distance of about twenty yards, and Lieutenant over the names of all the Jurors, in order that we have seen the proper and what excuses there are. Bernard having so surrounded that portion of the may see who appear, and what excuses there are. road in the vicinity of the van, as to render all ac-The Court then proceeded to call over the names sees by strangers impossible, he returned to the gaol of the jurors summoned, which, being upwards of for the purpose of bringing out the prisoners, who soem previously handcuffed, and secured by dance was very respectable, there being out of the chains tegether, in two separate parties of six whole panel only seventy-six who were fined, expectable.

in which he was placed. There was no altera-The names of the panel having been fully called with the exception that he was somewhat the exception of John Frost.

emaciated, the effect, no doubt, of his long imprisonThe Attorney-General-My all the prisoners were removed from the bar, with ment. Mr. Frost bowed most gracefully to a gen-The Attorney-General-My Lords, I now move tleman who was standing under the arch leading to Sir F. Pollock then rose, and said he had an that we proceed with the trial of John Frost. the gaol. His appearance, and that of his fellowprisoners, elicited from the bystanders a general or challenge them as they cases had the right to take the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which it was in the rule is, if the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which is the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which is the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which is the prisoner means to challenge any of the list was a mere point of practice, which is the prisoner means to challenge any of the

with London policemen. The natural shrewdness with London policemen. The natural shrewdness of Welshmen is profitably each prisoner seemed anxious to lessent the pain or was allowed to sit near his country advantage. I sannoyance which might be caused to his fallow-peremptory challenge as long as a single Jurger to the Crown substantially the right of panel is complete. If there was any inconvenience in prisoner by the hand-bolts or chains. As soon as the mained on the panel. He durst say that his learned mained on the panel. He durst say that his learned mained on the panel. He durst say that his learned mained on the panel williams and the first or the case, and other sides with witnesses, and other sides with witnesses. of Weissines is promoted in promoted in the permissing state in some parts a great deal of unnecessary prisoner by the hand-bolts or chains. As soon as the how that in some parts a great deal of unnecessary prisoner by the hand-bolts or chains. As soon as the how that in some parts a great deal of unnecessary prisoner by the hand-bolts or chains. As soon as the sel as a matter of favour.

Sir F. Pollock—Without, my Lords, being at this friends on the panel. He durst say that his learned friends on the panel. The names of the Jurymen were then called from mained on the panel. He durst say that his learned friends on the panel. The names of the Jurymen were then called from would refer to the one cited by my learned friend; the balleting-box.

Sir F. Pollock—Without, my Lords, being at this mained on the panel. He durst say that his learned friends on the panel. The names of the Jurymen were then called from medy it.

The names of the Crown had the right now solid down as law that of Samuel Bull, of the Crown had the right now solid to be regular.

The name of Edw. Berttel another in ryman. Was then are coming up to Monmouth to attend the trials, and, if necessary, to rescue the prisoners.

In alluding to the reports which I have heard, I may as well state one of them, in which I fear there is some truth. It is this—that amongst the witnesses who were examined before the Magistrates, and afterwards gave their testimony in presence of the Grand Inrv. some have been induced by the friends of the rank of the

course was adopted invariably in civil cases, and Challenged on the part of the prisoner, the jury. The Sheriff, or whoever prepared those year. Challenged on the part of the prisoner. lists, might very easily make a selection of persons to be responsible for their conduct. With respect to Talbot, appeared for the Crown; and Sir Frederick of the alphabet—a selection of persons known to Challenged on the part of the prisoner. the Mayor, I may remark that he has, in present Pollock, with Mr. Kelly and Mr. Thomas, for the entertain particular opinions—persons whose judg-encumstances, many duties to perform, each of prisoner Frost. hended it was of the greatest importance in all trials, but more especially in one like the present, for the highest crime that could be committed, that the administration of justice and every part of it should be above suspicion, and it was quite obvious that from the number of challenges to which each prisoner was limited, that these challenges might be exhausted before the first three or four letters of the alphabet had been gone through; so that the effect of persevering in the course now projected would be the indictment, which he did, word for word, as it sufficient number of persons to exhaust the challen-

would be a grievous injustice, and would lay the whole proceeding open to suspicion. He apprehended this was entirely for their Lordship's consideration, as it must be immaterial to the law officers of the Crown whether the names should be put into a box should do so, still it was entirely for their Lordships might direct that the tion 29, which ran in the following terms:—'And names should be taken as they now appeared in the be it further enacted, that in all inquests to be taken list, or thrown into a box and taken by chance, and he submitted that they would direct that course to before any of the Cours herein before-mentioned, wherein the King is a party, notwithstanding it be alleged by them that sue for the King, that the the present trial, and the administration of justice, jurges of those inquests, or some of them, be not intended the officer would be directed to call the remain untaken for that cause: but if they that sue

The Attorney-General said that if their Lordships shall assign of their challenge accurse certain; and should be of opinion that in this place for the first time the jury should be selected by hallot be result to the truth of the same challenge shall be inquired. names by chance. time the jury should be selected by ballot, he would of according to the custom of the Court, and it shall respectfully acquiesce, for it seemed to him a matter of the most perfect indifference, and whatever it shall be found if the challenges be true or not, might be their judgment, he should bow with the after the discretion of the Court." He was aware most perfect satisfaction; but from the time of the that for a long series of years it had been con-7th William III., down to the present time, he be- sidered to be the practice, and therefore to lieved the form of proceeding now voted for had go to the extent of law, that the Crown never been adopted. The course had always been should postpone assigning its cause of chalto begin with the names of the persons at the top of lenge until the panel was gone through; but the list. Proceedings of this nature had been continued the effect of such a practice with respect to a panel ducted before great and constitutional judges, and like the present must alarm every person who the rule had now come down to their Lordships, thought that the statute of Edward, and its conto be this novel mode of proceeding was this—that of opinion that a monstrous injustice would be perthe jury list was alphabetically arranged; he must petrated, if the bill so recently passed were to receive say this was the very reason why in this case there a construction like that of the old statute. In the it was produced in this court. Instead of making any selection, the Sheriff had arranged the names alphaperemptory challenges to which the prisoner was the departure from the usual course altogether.

betically. There was no challenge to the array, and restricted, could not be expected to exceed fifty. arranged, and therefore there could be no reason for forty, there would remain one hundred and ninety this departure. If, however, their Lordships should jurors, and if the Crown were to have the right of think it would in the slightest dregree premote not postponing assigning the cause of challenge until the only the administration of justice, but remove from panel was gone through, the effect would be to give it all suspicion, he would pray that there should be it the power of selecting any twelve individuals it Sir F. Pollock, in reply, said, that so far as his memory served, and having looked over former panels, he did not know what did. It was sufficient for his

he could not find that any panel was alphabetically arranged, but his impression was, that on one occasion it was so. Chief Justice Tindal-On what occasion was that ! Sir F. Pollock was not able to state, but he believed

it was in Brandreth's case. Mr. Baron Parke-The Derby case. Sir F. Pollock-It was in the year 1820. Chief Justice Tindal-1817. Sir F. Pollock—Then it was in October 1817.

Mr. Justice Williams-The persons called upon do ot appear to follow alphabetically.

Sir F. Pollock—Then his friend was wrong in that

another against William Shellard for conspiracy not appear to follow alphabetically. instance. In all the cases he had looked into since and riot. the application was made, in every instance the

Mr. Baron Parke thought that at the Old Bailey the course was always to return the list alphabeti-

cally arranged.

fifty or sixty, the consequence would be that the sion, if not a repeal, of the statute of Edward I., officer whose duty it was to administer the oath had small portion of the alphabetical list. If the Sheriff the legal history of past times, they would find that the legal history of past times, they would find that the book. The jury had taken the book in his hand, and it was not until the officer under the command of Lieutenant Bernard. Mr. have an undoubted right to do, it will be impossible returned a list alphabetically arranged, the conseford, the Governor of the Gaol, met the van and to try them together; I propose, therefore, to proits expect at the many followed by twenty-seven Lancers, maying an severed in their challenges, which they small portion of the alphabetically arranged, the consequence would be this—that every gentleman in the
its expect at the many followed by twenty-seven Lancers, maying an severed in their challenges, which they small portion of the alphabetically arranged, the consequence would be this—that every gentleman in the
its expect at the many followed by twenty-seven Lancers, maying an severed in their challenges, which they be returned a list alphabetically arranged, the consequence would be this—that the subject had to undergo repeated
its expect at the many followed by twenty-seven Lancers, maying an severed in their challenges, which they be returned a list alphabetically arranged, the consequence would be this—that every gentleman in the
its expect at the many followed by twenty-seven Lancers, maying an severed in their challenges, which they are a many followed by twenty-seven Lancers, maying an instance of the legal instance in the legal ins quence would be this—that every gentieman in the county whose initial was low in the alphabet, would struggles, in order to be placed on an equal footing. He need not observe that this state of things had being adopted from what had prevailed on former occa
| General interfered and channenged: under these circumstruggles, in order to be placed on an equal footing. He need not observe that this state of things had being adopted from what had prevailed on former occa
| General interfered and channenged: under these circumstruggles, in order to be placed on an equal footing. He need not observe that this state of things had being adopted from what had prevailed on former occa| General interfered and channenged: under these circumstruggles, in order to be placed on an equal footing. He need not observe that this state of things had being adopted from what had prevailed on former occa| Judicial to the prisoner. | Chief Instice Timps | Chief Instice Ti county whose initial was low in the aiphanet, would feel satisfied he would not be required; or were they to commence calling a Jury sometimes from the letter A, or B, or C, so as to give every man his share, because the duties here would be much more or justice in any matter in which he was concerned. Their Lordships were aware that the foundation of the practice of counsel not appearing for a prisoner that the sovereign was the idea that he was concerned the proceeding, like the striking of a clock; the first stroke was the hour, the others were only necessary to explain the sovereign's interest that he jury should be drawn by ballot, and he understood preparations be drawn by ballot, and he understood preparations.

Struggies, in the close of things had arisen, because that this state of things had arisen, because in former times the personal and being adopted from what had prevailed on former occasions. The Derby case decided nothing but this—that the moment the oath begins to be administered it was not with that the out of court. Sir F. Pollock replied, that it was not with that the prisoner had not any list of with the cast; the moment the book was taken in hand the juror had begun to be sworn, and it was not the Sovereign's interest that the innocessed livered to him, pursuant to the statute, and, therefore, he wished to prevent his learned friend making a statement which must be very painful, and might were awar into the statute of things had arisen, because in former times the personal and being adopted from what had prevailed on former occasions. The Derby case decided nothing but this—that the moment the oath begins to be administered it was shell be out of court. Sir F. Pollock replied, that it was not with the oath; the moment the oath begins to be administered it was the hould be out of court. Sir F. Pollock replied, that it was not the bore particular to challenge of the presonal and the moment the oath begins to be administered it was the hould be out of court. Sir F. Pollock replied, that it wa for the purpose of bringing out the prisoners, who had been previously handcuffed, and secured by the grown in advance of the first party, second by the gaoler. He walked forward with a steady gait, and a firm fixed countenance. Al
though he did not evince the last steady of the purpose of bringing out the prisoners, who 309, took up a very considerable time. The attention of the second should be made clear. On the accused should be made clear. On the court to put a propose of the accused should be made clear. On the second should be made clear. On the court to put a propose of the accused should be made clear. On the court to put a propose of the accused should be made clear. On the court to put a propose of the accused should be made clear. On the court to put a propose of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the court to put a propose of the accused should be made clear. On the court to put a propose of the accused should be made clear. On the court to put a propose of the accused should be made clear. On the court to put a propose of the accused should be made clear. On the court to put a propose of the accused should be made clear. On the decrement which must be very painful, and might be decrement which must be very painful, and might be the court to put a propose of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. On the clear of the accused should be made clear. The clear of the steady gait, and a firm fixed countenance. Al- nicipal Act as town-councillors, fifteen were fined showed a strong sense of the armitistic from over-age to the same side. He said, as the present.

Chief Justice Tindal, having consulted the other Learned Judges, stated, that if this application had been opposed, the Court would not have conceded to the objection, because, so far from being injurieus, it for the trial of the prisoner. This was really not a list of the witnesses delivered to him, pursuant to the juror to take the book, and my impressions are confirmed by my son, sitting next to me.

Chief Justice Tindal, having consulted the other that there was no point at which the practice sought to be continued by the law officers of the Crown the juror to take the book, and my impressions are confirmed by my son, sitting next to me.

Chief Justice Tindal, having consulted the other that there was no point at which the practice sought to be continued by the law officers of the Crown the juror to take the book, and my impressions are confirmed by my son, sitting next to me.

Chief Justice Tindal, having consulted the other that there was no point at which the practice sought to be continued by the law officers of the Crown the juror to take the book, and my impressions are confirmed by my son, sitting next to me.

Chief Justice Tindal of the witnesses delivered to him, pursuant to the juror to take the book, and my impressions are confirmed by my son, sitting next to me.

The Lord Chief Justice—I think the fact is not made was of advantage to the prisoner. The Sheriff in case depending on the construction of a statute, but out sufficiently clearly to allow us to interfere. The before, missioners, and that of his fellow prisoners ageneral expression of regret and compassion. That expression the part of the prisoner at the bar, whom he defend their ears, as then, for the first time, there was a visible alteration in their compassion, as if they were roused by it. Not a single expression escaped their lips all the time, but as has frequently been the case.

SIT F. FOLIOCK then rose, and said ne mad to the first time had so fit the prisoner at the bar, whom he defended. There was little doubt that the trial would be supposing that the trial would be supposing that the two acts are simultaneous. There is no interval between them. In this case, if the jury that a supposing that the two acts are simultaneous. There is no interval between them. In this case, if the jury that a supposing that the two acts are simultaneous. There is no interval between them. In this case, if the jury that a supposing that the two acts are simultaneous. There is no interval between them. In this case, if the jury that is no interval between them. In this case, if the jury that is no interval between them. In this case, if the jury that is no interval between them. In this case, if the jury that is no interval between them. In this case, if the jury that is no interval between them. In this case, if the jury that is no interval between them. In this case, if the jury that is no interval between them. In this case, if the jury that the court, and would most the prisoner, but denied to the prisoner at the bar, when he defend to the prisoner at the bar, when he defend to the prisoner at the bar, when he defend to the prisoner. The was a title doubt that the trial would be considered to the prisoner. T

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(Two doors from York-street,) have reason to repent an excessive indulgence of Where all persons labouring under the above diseases

ledge of the successful mode of treatment of the different varieties of these insidious, often fatal, diseases Nothing perhaps weakens the mind so much as from a long and sedulous attendance at the various whole mind and attention, and prevent its votaries Edinburgh and Dublin, cannot refrain from directing and, and thoughtful, and destroying their vivacity, equalified and illiterate men, presumptuously civimtion, and all that dreadful train of complaints which who are totally ignorant of the general principles of make them timid, whimsical, and ridiculous. Such medicine, and either by the unskilful treatment, or mired, being pleasant to the taste and smell, gently system to become affected, and the whole mass of stringes the fibres of the stomach, and gives that blood tainted with venereal poison, producing the proper tensity which a good d'gestion requires. As most direful effects, causing eruptions and u'cers of notains can be better adapted to help and nourish a most frightful character on the face, neck, and the constitution, so there is nothing more generally body, which closely resemble, and often are treated scius riedged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wardnes, toss of appetite, indigescion, de- bones, which are commonly mistaken for rheumatism; presson of spirits, membling or shaking of the hands the whole frame then becomes affected with the impre valuable for its notes, which show what

various and melaneaely, and all kinds of hysteric which irritates the minds of these who are suffering LEEDS TIMES. complaints are gradually removed by its nee. In from nervovs and constitutional debility, arising from sickness of the stomach, flattieneres, or obstructions, early and indiscriminate excesses, cannot be too it is safe and powerful; and as a puritier of the earnestly deplored; for in these unhappy cases where blood, it has not its equal in the world! This Bal- melancholy, distaste, and incapacity for all pleasemic Cordial may be justiy enumerated amongst sures, intense debility, both mental and physical, and all the enervating imbecilities of old age, are its general attendants, the utmost endeavours should be Sixpence. resorted to on the part of the sufferer to overcome misery: thousands at this moment in the United this baneful destroyer of his health and happiness, Kingdom, live to praise the day they first made trial in order to avoid the black despair, and certain This Cordial is highly esteemed in the East and debilities, when left to the powers of nature alone of the topic somewhat subduing his powers of sartunity thus afforded them.

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TO MR. WILLIAM BYRNE. SIR,—You have declined to make your Complaints with the masses for Universal Suffrage, after public lest you should injure our Usefulness, having tried another petition for a repeal of We hopour the Motive, but pity the Error you have these accursed restrictions, they would have ratiscommitted in not perceiving that Character and fied the leading spirits who gave them such a Usefulness may be as effectually injured by sapping successful opposition, and effectually routed them, hundreds of individuals, many of whom have been blind for a number of years, and will pledge himself to cure all external Diseases of the Eye, Dimness of Sight, &c. without blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of diet.

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MEETING OF THE ELECTORS OF GLASGOW.

REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.

(Abridged from the Scottish Patriot.) From the report of the preceedings at last Saturday's public meeting in the Town Hall [given at length in last week's Star,] our Chartist friends will perceive that the Whigs, alias the Corn Law Repealers, were most signally defeated in their attempt to raise a new agitation in opposition that oppress the people of this country, and that they showed themselves in their true colours, refusing, as they did, to acknowledge the right of the working classes to a voice in the making of the laws by which they are governed, and taxed to support. We are assured, that if they had only expressed their willingness upon that occasion to go along as they deserved to be; nay, more, that their petition would have been unanimously signed by the Radicals. This they refused to do, and by their conducin declining to put the addition moved by Mr. Pattison, to one of their resolutions, they at once disgusted the working classes, and hundreds of their

own(friends who mustered upon the occasion, and in our opinion, effectually put an extinguisher upon themselves as a policical party in this city. Smarting under their merited defeat, they thought they would have better success with the electors, and accordingly, they called a meeting, which came off yesterday, in the Trades' Hall, and such an exhibition of partiality and unfairness we never witnessed upon any former occasion. The Chairman, of course, at the ingligation of the Whigs who surrounded him, acted in a most shameful and partial manner However, we will let the proceedings speak for themselves. The meeting was held at two o'clock, and the police having got instructions to refuse admittance to all who might have the appearance of being working men, excluded great numbers, and admittance—as a matter of course, the Hall was have remarks. They were to the effect, however, that packed even before the proceedings commenced. On he was not answerable for the doings of the Wings, and we shall assuredly obtain it. the hustings we observed nearly the same parties who occupied those in the Town Hall. The adver- Paulzon's opinions. tisement said the meeting was for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning for a repeal Alexander Johnston, Esq., of Shieldhall, the President of the Anti-Corn Law Association, having called the meeting, conceived he had a right to occupy the chair, and accordingly strutted into it, before consulting the electors present, and com-

menced an barangue. Mr. Oswald, M. P., then came forward amidst a storm of hisses, cheers, and cries of "hear the old wife." He said, -Gentlemen, in proposing the first resolution, I shall detain you but a minute or two. It is almost unnecessary for me to enter Laws are hurtful to the country, and I hope that this meeting will come to the resolution of petitioning for a repeal. Whatever we do must be done immediately as the Care Law repeal is one of the law and the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country and I hope that the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country and I hope that the country are the country ar acquainted with it. We all know that the Corn the people for their own particular benefit. Our no, hissos," and confusion.) epponents have brought forward a great many plauhearing, but his voice was completely drowned in such conclusion can fairly be arrived at. only unjust but impolitic. I know no other means to get them repealed but by petitioning the legislature. (Hisses and cheers.) Although I know that the majority of those legislators have an interest in keeping these laws on the Statute Book, still I am Radicals) mined never to cease agitating until they get them | repealed, not many years will elapse before such Mr. Purdie again endeavoured to obtain a repeal must and will take place. We ought to be nnanimous; because if we are not, the Tories will takeadvantage of our disunion and seize upon the reigns of Government. Mr. Oswald concluded by

by the immoderate use of MERCURY and other and in ellectually great throughout the kingdom; Murray, Secretary to the Anti-Corn Law Associa-Mr. John Dennistoun, M. P., seconded the seso-Mr. Purdie, Secretary of the Universal Suffrage Electors' Association, new rose amidst a storm of cheering from the Radicals present, hisses from the fairly hooted into his seat. tain a hearing, he spoke to the following effect:-Every one knows that I am in favour of a repeal of confusion that prevailed, with seconding Mr. Davidthe Corn Laws, and, I dare say, most of those son's resolution, not one word of which was heard present also know that I am in favour of Universal There is no situation in life so full of embarrass- with great labour, and much perspicuity of arrange- the Endicals.) Gentlemen, continued Mr. P., 1 There is no situation in the so tun of embatrant, with great fathour, and much perspective, of arranges, heaviness and lowness of spirits, distinct of ment as when we are obliged to reveal our moral ment; and to those who possess an indexed copy of wish you to go about this business like men who are against Mr. P.'s being heard. really anxious for a repeal. A previous speaker has why will you not go calmiy and seriously into the lution, however, he had never heard. discussion of it? (Hisses and cheers.) One party, namely, the landowners, call the merchants and tion, to which manuacturers swindlers, and you retort in equally Mr. Purdie spoke at some length, in a most uncontreast terms. Now, I wish to throw mystelf in able and convincing manner, and concluded by prouncontreaus terms. Now, I wish to throw myself in between you, and in behalf of my working brethren, to endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement. (Hear, hear, hisses and cheers.) And in

you are men who have broken the most sacred bonds cutting and sarcastic speeches, and literally tore you have pledged yourselves, and broken through Whig policy and Whig measures to tatters. He these pledges; you have promised to assist the was heard to an end, with less interruption than working classes to obtain justice and fair repre- was expected. them the same political privileges as yourselves -cheering from the Radicals, and most disgraceful exhibitions of brute noises from the Whigs.) You acknowledge that the demands of the working classes are 'just' in the abstract. You say that it is not fair that any class of men should enjoy a is not fair that any class of men should enjoy a should put the amendment or not. (Lond cries of monopoly for their own exclusive benefit; yet, you "This is another specimen of Whig justice!') A yourselves are a proof of the working of this majority of hands appeared against putting it, principle. (Hisses and most diabolical howls from when the motion was put and carried, amidst the Whigs, and a rullying cheer from the Radicals.) hisses, groans, howlings, and great confusion. Have the merchants and manufacturers not not Councillor Whitehead then moved that a petition the same power which the landowners had before the to Parliament, founded on the resolution, be drawn passing of the Reform Bill? Yes, they have up and sent to Mr. Oswald for presentation. Seconded by Bailie Mitchell, and apparently 1834.5: and why would they not more in 1834.5; and why would they not move in howling, and much cheering.) Was not who threatened to extingash the gas it the meeting the same disparity between the one class and the confounced confusion. We may remark, en passant, fore, conclude that it is not the Corn Law alone solutions, but seemed in the end very glad to cry that is producing all the starvation and wretchedness | "hold, enough." It is impossible for you to carry this or any other great national question without the aid of the work-Now publishing, neatly bound in cloth, at Three ing classes, and therefore you are just now in the position of Nero, when Rome fell-you are fiddling. (Laughter.) You are abusing each other, and in rights. (Renewed howling, hisses, and cheers.) tives of Glasgow.
You are also denying them the right to come for-"Az a biogra, hy it is ably written."—Court ward and discuss with you the proper ways of repealing these laws. I saw numbers of men at the door with white jackets refused admittance. (Hisses April 19, 1837.

CLLOWAY'S UNIVERSAL FAMILY

'Mr. Carpenter has produced a work in the cheapest and most acceptable form, which may be those on these hustings, who talk so loudly about Those men are starving. perhaps, because speedily efficacions, in recent as well as the most cloud in the following Diseases, than any other cases; price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s., and Remedy extant:—viz. Ulcers, venereal ulcers, bad to be known wherever the venerated name of Milton of these laws, and yet you would shut them out. legs, nervous pains, gout, rheumatism, contracted is held in poetic estimation."—Public Lenger. (Hisses and groans.) I appeal to you, as you value your own interests, to conciliate the good feeling of anything to make any one hiss. (Cheers.) I have

Mr. W. C. PATTISON, member of the Universal unprincipled opponents; who, like hungry wolves, was the proposer of the addition to one of your and destroy. resolutions, in the Town Hall, I wish to give you "Bretteren, the reasons which induced me to do so. (Hear, dress to be a well-written document, displaying hear.) You will recollect that at the time when your own lecturer, Mr. Paulton, was in this part of the country, he plainly and distinctly stated, as his firm opinion, that he was convinced these laws could not be repealed without a large extension of the Suffrage. (Cheers, and a hiss.) Now, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I was then of the opinion that these laws could be repealed without an extension of the Suffrage, but Mr. Paulton taught me other-

the question of representation in connection with the movement for repeal. This was denied by Mr. Murray, your secretary, who, I believe, did not recollect that it was not at the meeting held before foundation in fact. For our cause, which has no the one hold immediately thereafter. At that meet-but the cause of the great mass of the industrious ing I urged the propriety of not taking up the question of the extension of the sufflage; but the late sans, and agricultural labour reaf the united empire, and of every one who get their bread by the sweat told rocit was absolutely necessary to get the middle of their brow,—the same cause for which Mr. Attclass is to take it up, and twine the one question in the other. (Loud cheers.) Up till that time I had considered the question of a repeal more a question of domestic economy than one of politics, but your large have conversed mate the contrary. And your really political honest man in the kingdom. party have convinced me to the contrary. And your really political honest man in the kingdom. The party brought forward the question of the Washing first and I which the contrary of the Country brought for ward the question of the Washing first and I which the contrary of the country brought for ward the contrary of franchise first, and I think I have a right to do so of a repeal of these laws—I wish their immediate and total repeal, but I will take what I consider as the most reasonable and rational mode of doing so. the most reasonable and rational mode of doing so. is the cause of justice, reason, truth, and righteous-Mr. Paulton was your paid lecturer, the advocate of pess, founded on the laws of God and nature, and your views—and he it was who first convinced the supported by the rights of man. that without a large extension of the suffrage those laws could not be repealed. (Great cheering.) He was my teacher in this matter. Now, I say, it is

of 'ine, no")—and if not, why not rather endeavour to convince than slienate the minds of the workto convince than alienate the minds of the working classes from your proceedings? (Great the distance of the factions party we are invited to join is with the landed aristocracy of the country, therefore, let them fight their own battle without our assistance. Seeing them Mr. Dennistoun rose to answer Mr. Pattison's none but those dressed in broad cloth got arguments. Our limits will not permit us to give all admittance—as a matter of course, the Hall was Lis remarks. They were to the effect, however, that

> The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried. Mr. Alex. Graham proposed the next resolution. in a ling oud rowerful speech. It was seconded by

Councillor Hastie. Mr. Robert Lang, in a speech of considerable ability, moved an amendment in favour of Universal Suffrage. He contended that from a foul source r pure s'ream could never flow, and from bad legislation good laws could never proceed. He argued that the uneufranchised, having no hand in the making of the laws, were the innocent parties who ing. longer hours would keep large numbers out of were the real sufferers, and that until the franchise employment, and leave no time for such who had was extended to all, neither the Cern Laws nor any work for the cultivation of the mind, and taking other wicked concernent could be done away with. recreation necessary to the enjoyment of health. He was interrupted throughout with cris of "no Therefore our condition then would be worse than minutely into this question, it has been so often discussed before that I believe we are all intimately acquainted with it. We all know that the Corn

immediately, as the Corn Law repeal is one of the not it should be put. (Fremendous uproar, which greatest urgency. I am altogether opposed to those laws, because I conceive them to be unjust. No class of men in this country should be allowed to tax put such an am indment? (Cries of "yes, yes, no, and bread cheep, and infer that such would be

sible arguments, which they deem sufficient to the uproar, during which Mr. Purdie also endeaprove that the Corn Laws do good to the trade of the voured to make himself heard. The Chairman, bread cheap, there was not that competition in the country. But we need go no further into the subject although repeatedly called upon, refused to put the foreign markets there is now, neither had foreigners never existed, we should have markets in America, noise and confusion, that we could not perceive best and most improved machinery, and our where, at the present moment, we have none; for whether it ever was put at all. Mr. Moir, at the top most able and skilful workmen, as they now what forced America to compete with us in manu-factures, but the existence of these laws? and these Whig justice." Also cries of "Hear Mr. Oswald," "T laws have made the United States a manufacturing "Hear Mr. Purdie," hisses, and great confusion, the working classes by simply repealing the Corn country. My opinion is, that these laws are not during which Mr. Purdie walked over the seats, and Laws, is as great a delusion as ever was practook his place upon the hustings, apparently to the tised, and as complete a humbug as ever was great discomfiture of the Whigh, one or two of whom attempted. cried "Put him down." "Try it," said Mr. Purdie. (Hisses, howls, and every kind of forest language from the Whigs, and an unimating cheer from the

and come forward, and shew that they are deter- (Loud cries of "No, no," "All on one side," hisses, and confusion.)

> hearing. Mr. Oswald was, however, heard to say, that it was certainly indecorous for any one to speak upon a metion that had been already put and

. Mr. Pardie agreed with Mr. Oswald, but maintained that he had addressed the chair before the motion was put. (Cries of "Put him out," cheers, and hisses.) The Chairman, however, gave, as his opinion, that

Mr. Davidson should be heard. Mr. D., who had risen to move a resolution, was Whigs, and much confusion. When as could ob- Bailie Hedderwick also endeavoured to obtain a hearing, but contented himself, seeing the noise and-

beyond where Mr. D. himself sat. makers had amended it. The index is compiled Suffrage. (Hisses from the Whigs and cheers from with great labour, and much perspiculty of arrange- the Radicals.) Gentlemen, continued Mr. P. T. Mr. Walter Buchanen, in a great fury, protested

Mr. Purdie said he had been told that he was now told you that this is the question of questions, and at liberty to speak to the last resolution—that reso-Mr. Murray finally was allowed to read the resolu-

posing an amendment, to the effect that Universal Suffrage was the only way of repealing the Corn addressing you, the middle classes, I must say that motion. In doing so, he delivered one of the most

sentation; nay, you have actually promised to give At the close of Mr. Meir's speech, the Chairman again refused to put the amendment, and appealed (hisses and cheers)—and when have you ever to the meeting for approval to his conduct. Mr. P. attempted to fulfil your engagements? (Much then left, declaring, "it was a downright juggie."

this question of questions then? (Renewed espionage of Captain Millar and a posse of police, the same Corn Laws existing then, and was there not did not quietly retire. All passed off in the most

causes which work along with it. It is quite clear, spirit of Whiggery that this city has witnessed for between a man named Smith, an umbrella-make "This Abridgment appears to have been made however, that it is not the Corn Law alone. (Hear, many a day. They may the many a day. They many the many th many a day. They may think that in carrying this town, and one Luke Lock. It was to come off "This Work is well adapted to the spirit and you this day, that you may adopt some measure by but they may rest assured that they did far more to display their own impotency and shameful selfishness, then they have furthered their objects. Their self-elected Chairman may take credit for the clever manner in which he swindled the motions past; but although he strangled free discussion, and, with his party, howled down all opposition by brute force, still the records of last Saturday's meetand effectual core, after all other means have proved in ALL the cases in which I have tried it; send the Times in which he lived, i. e., those of Charles your fingers. You are denying the masses their a deserved punishment from the intelligent opera-

> THE ADDRESS OF THE LONDON ASSO-CIATION OF UNITED CHARTISTS IN RE-PLY TO AN ADDRESS ISSUED BY THE WORKING MEN OF SHEFFIELD.

carefully and attentively read, and coolly, calmly, respiration, swellings, tumours, &c. Its effects have been astonishing in the most severe cases of stony and ulcerated cancers, scrofula or king's evil, in all skin diseases, as ringworm, scald heads, &c.,

Its effects of conciliate the good feeling of deliberately, and dispassionately discussed the working classes. (Hear, hear.) I am a merits of a call made on you in an address, purtill that time. The men were then put back, and hissing, and cheering.) I do not think I have said requesting you to lay aside all party strife, and an address, and warrants issued against the seconds on the above requesting you to lay aside all party strife, and ascome here from the best of motives, for the best of tion for the repeal of the Corn Law, feel it a duty purposes, and amongst gentlemen, I expected to be incumbent on us, knowing as we do the opinions, wishes, and feelings of the great body of London Chartists, together with a majority of the other treated as one. (Renewed cheering.) I tell you once, and I tell you truly, if you do not take a working and industrious classes in the metropolis, to come forward at this important crisis, and noster row; Purkess, Compton-street; Clements, Pulteney-street, Golden-square; Heywood, Man-He did not rise to move any amendment—he was we are determined to pursue in regard thereto. As honestly, fearlessly, and manfully make known to Let the Government ponder on this. They may to Smith, Scotland place, Liverpool; Barnes, that he might be enabled to do good by endeavouring High-street, Glasgow; and all Booksellers in Town and Country.

Interpool is the might be enabled to do good by endeavouring glorious prize of your high calling, we warn you to beware of the sophistry, canning, and chicanery of appears the angry passions of the Chartists.—

Our numerous, able, and talented, but dishonest and Wiltshire Independent.

Suffrage Committee for Scotland, now made his appearance, and was loudly cheered. He said, as I the sheep's voice, in order to deceive, disunite, divide,

"Bretkren,-We acknowledge the Sheffield adconsiderable talent and ability, and, consequently,

well calculated to attain the object of its authors. "To a superficial reader it appears beautiful to the eye and captivating to the heart; but to one who understands the rights of man, and the first principle of Government; who is not so much in love with outside appearances as internal worthwho pays more attention to facts than to fictionwho studies the motive which actuates by the action which follows—it is at the best but like a painted sepulchre.

"We are called on to lay asi le party strife, and cordially unite with them to agitate for a repeal of

"No, follow-countrymen, ours is not the cause of "Our object in addressing you is to expose the wickedness and craft of those who, renouncing all

principle (except a bad one), are endeavouring to unfair in you to tax us with want of judgment, and want of honesty, when your own advocato taught as these views. Now, I would consider that if you are satisfied that Mr. Panlton was correct—(cries mongers, great capitalists, and rich manufacturers. "The quarrel of the factions party we are invited our assistance. Seeing they have ever refused to unite with and assist as in contending for the manly and noble principle of self-government, let us ramain

6 If we admit the possibility of obtaining a repeal of the Corn Law in the next session of Parliament, bec use he did not belong to them, nor for Mr. which we believe might be accomplished by the working classes joining the league, and committing what Judge Tindal defined to be treas n, we should have no guarantee that a similar law would not be

enacted in the following one. "Or if we had a guarantee that no such law should be re-enacted again (which we cannot have), we deny that the fruits of repeal would be such as plenty, it would lower wages. Hence, to support our families we must work longer hours, and workthe result of the repeal now; whereas there is no similarity between that time and the present, and no

"Therefore, to hope to better the condition of

"As well might the repealers endeavour to per suade us that closing the stable-door after the horse is stolen will satisfy the owner, as that repealing the convinced that if the demands of the towns of Eng-land, Scotland, and Ireland will join all together ther the proceedings had not been conducted fairly. It would make it much worse, and therefore refuse to assist by joining in the cry of repeal. This law i only one branch of a very rotten and corrupt tree, which has too long encumbered the ground, and at whose root we have laid the axe; and while some wre foolishly crying cut off this branch, which is above their reach, we will uproot the tree. Or to use another metaphor, while some are crying four feet water in the hold, all hands to the pumps, we persuade the people to stop the leak; and while others with limpus shells having holes in the bottom are foolishly trying to bail the water out of the vessel of state, we shall put her in the dock and give her a thorough repair; and while the Corn Law league is trying to remove an effect, we will unitedly endeavou: to remove the cause! And to that end. brethren and patakers of the same hope, we invite you to continue with us in the same straight-forward, hones, and honourable path of manly independence, and side by side with us, as men alive from the dead, pursue the course towards the temple of universal liberty, contesting with your numerous enemies (under whatever name) every inch of ground, and give ocular demonstration of your love of freedom by opposing this league whenever and wherever it may show itself. Being so determined ourselves, we hope you will still go with us in contending for

> We subscribe ourselves. (Signed by the council) George Boggis, grocer, Chairman. RICHARD SPURR, carpenter, Secretary. JOHN W. PARKER, tailor, Treasurer. R. T. SUDBURY, carpenter. W. C. Morrison, printer. John Passerll, bricklayer. WILLIAM SPINKS, baker. JOSEPH RAINSLEY, upholsterer. DAVID CATER, brass-founder. James Peat, carpenter.

FIRE AT BRIGHTON .- On Thursday evening a fire proke out in the extensive premises at the bottom of st. James's-street, formerly known as Lucombe's library, but new applied to the purposes of a fancy warehouse, and called the Old Steyne Bazzar. The Bazzar, on the lire being extinguished, presented a most deplorable scene. The destruction of the property it contained was complete. The origin of the calamity is unknown. The woman who had charge of the place states that she left it quite safe, with the gas-lights burning, and they were found alight when the door was broken open. It was impossible to save anything, and the preservation of the mass of building by which the Bazaar is surrounded may be attributed to the exertions of those present (among whom Paine, the hall-keeper, was, as usual, foremost in activity and skill, the abundant supply of water, and the absence of any draught of air. Had the flames broken through the second floor, the consequences might have been most disastrous.

PRIZE FIGHTING. On Thursday morning other? (Yes, yes, hisses, and cheers.) I, there that the Whigs intended to bring forward other re- on the Race Hill, at Brighton, which it cost our there was an attempt to get up a pugilistic combat local authorities considerable pains to defeat. It which has been alluded to. There must be other Tis fixished the most amusing display of the planned at a low public house in Darby-place seems that on Monday or Tuesday last a fight was on Thursday, on which day, notwithstanding the torrents of rain which were falling, some thousands of people collected at an early hour. On receiving information of what was going on, the High Constable and his Headboroughs set off for the spot to preserve the peace. They broke into the ring, and, despite the hissings of the mob, captured one of the pugilists, Lock, who was seated on the knees of his second. Smith made his escape, and took refuge in the before-mentioned public house, which was filled with above a hundred persons of the lowest grade of society. Here he attempted to bar himself in by placing a bedstead against the door of the chamber in which he was, but Solomon, ascertaining where he was, broke in and captured him. Yesterday morning both men were brought up before the Magistrates, and exhibited a couple of "Brethren, Working-men, and Fellow sufferers, black eyes each, the effects of the unfinished combat of the members of the London Association of the previous day. They are both light men, of United Chartists in meeting assembled, having very sinister countenances. Mr. Basevi said they must each find a surety in £10 to appear to answer warrants issued against the seconds on the above occasion.—Brighton Herald.

TRIAL OF FROST .- The trial of Frost and his fellow-prisoners will commence on the 31st. We have heard that one of the physical-force Chartists, at a recent meeting, seemed almost desirous that Frost should be executed, for, added certain that the severest measures of justice will not

Foreign and Domestic Entelligence.

An extraordinary sensation prevailed in the diplomatic circles of Constantinople, in consequence of a Endownent.—William Watts, Esq., of Hanslope, revelation made by M. Avedick, the American has built and endowed at his sole expense a school interpreter of the Capitan Pacha, who, having in that parish for the education of the poor children escaped from Alexandria, arrived a few days previcusly at Pera. M. Avedick informed the Divan school is made to contain 200 boys and girls.—Aulesand the Ambassadors that the Capitan Pacha in betraying the Turkish fleet to Mehemet Ali, acted by the advice, and with the entire concurrence of the French Admirai Lalande; and that, in fact, it was the French Anniral who first suggested the measure and in Spain to bigotry. A curious fact is mentionand who had actually planned it with the Rear-Admiral Osman Pacha before communicating with

the Capitan Pacha. No progress appeared to have been made at Constantinople relative to the final settlement of the Oriental question. The Echo de le Orient states that the adjustment of the differences between the Viceroy and the Porte, would be effected through the mediation of Austria only-a very unlikely

The Constantinople correspondence of the 9th, in the Marseilles Semaphore of the 24th inst., states that Murasch having been completely occupied by the Egyptian army, the Porte has notified this movement to the diplomatic corps, pointing out the disagreeable circumstances which might result from Mehemer Ali taking no notice of the instructions of the mediating Powers.

The private correspondence from Alexandria dwels upon the difficulties of the Five Powers agreeing on the Eastern question; upon the failure of the Count de Pontois at Constantinople to induce the Porte to listen to the terms proposed by the French Cabinet to Mehemet Ali, and accepted by him; and upon the increased exertions of the to astonish the country with a great, glorious and

in expellent health and spirits.

Letters from Athens, dated the 27th of Nov., in the Echo de l'Orient, appounce the definitive estab- the important occasion, with those workmen over and this meeting is also of opinion that the repeal of stated that wages were considerably lower there lishment of the bank of Messrs. Wright and Ey- whom the system of class legislation gives them the Corn Laws, with the present amount of taxation than here; but that in consequence of his having nard. The bases of the establishment had been but too much power. But never were expectations and expenditure of the country, would be a serious cheaper provisions the Swiss workman was much acreed to in a Cabinet Courcil, at which the King more miserably disappointed. Notwithstanding evil, and that they never can be repealed with benefit better off than the workman at home. But if an the preparatory meetings held in the different wards, to all till Universal Suffrage become the law of the increase took place in our trade by the importation pletely at issue with the Mercure of Syra, of the ships, and the plausibility of the plea that it is dear that Mr. Wright's agents, MM. Amon and floyd, had from their labour, the apathy of the men of Leeds Black, in his behalf. Indeed this was the case with left the capital. The following extracts are from the French

Journals :-Twelve days has the Court of Assize at Rennes been occupied with the trial of thirty prisoners for the corn riots at Dol. On the 24th fourteen were and the curious, as well as the Whigs and their acquitted, and sixteen found guilty. The sentences were—one to imprisonment for five years, one for four years, three for two months, six for six months and a fine of 50f., three for two months and a fine of 16f., and two a fine of 100f. without imprisonment. One of the prisoners, a woman, attempted suicide between the verdict and the sentence, by dashing a large stone jug against her head, but was not much

The Tartare steam-boat, which left Algiers on the 21st, arrived at Toulon on the 24th, with despatches. The reports which have been circulated at Toulon, and according to which the Arabs had suffered great losses, are not confirmed. Up to the 21st no action of importance had taken place. HOME.

hurt, and was let off leniently by the penalty of 100f.

THE QUEEN has appointed H. V. Huntley, Esq, Commander in the Royal Navy, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's settlements on the

Barnard's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to be an As- tain resolutions for their adoption; and ne hoped sistant Tithe Commissioner for especial purposes. Normanby is to succeed Lord Aukland as Governor-

THE TITHE COMMISSIONERS for England and

General of India. The general belief in to an is that Parliament will be dissolved very soon after its first meeting .- Western Luminary. A PAIR OF EAGLES have been frequently seen upon the Cleveland Hills during this autumn. The writer of this notice had the satisfaction of observing one of these noble birds in its flight over Long-Hull,

Mr. Donthorne, architect, has been obliged to snspend the building of the Peterborough gaol, in country, and a violation alike of the laws of God foundation being sunk.—Lincolnshire Chronicle.

It is said that the late Mr. Philip Hope has left to each of his three nephews £30,000 a-year. His valuable collection of books was bequeathed to Mr. Hope, and the remainder of his personal property

The following are the official returns of the export Their great master comforted the people by providing of the precious metals for the week ending the 19th for their immediate wants as well as instructed instant:—Silver coin—To Canton, 295,805 ounces; them. He would call upon the ministers of peace Grenada, 2,480 onuces; Jamaica, 1,108 ounces; the Manritius, 8,000 ounces. Silver bars-To Cal-

The last accounts from Cuba mention that considerable ferment prevailed among the blacks of that island, and that the government had discovered the negro population.—British Emancipator.

The Archbisnop of Paris has suffered a relapse. and was considered in imminent danger. In consequence, the Bishop of Versailles officiated at an orgination of priests and deacons on Saturday. Among the latter was a negro.

her on the death of that General, and at the same few uneasy. The people must learn first to time promising her a grant of 60,000f., an annuity of know their rights and their wrongs; and then 30,000f., and the punishment of her husband's assassias, on the Prince's coming to the Spanish

Portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert in the lids of gold snuff boxes will, we understand, be presented to all the Foreign Ambassadors on the chants, bankers, and all those who lived by their occasion of the Royal nuptuals, and the jewellers have already received orders to prepare them. The other hand were the drones of the hive, men who in the hands of the Royal jewellers to be re-set.-

LORD SEATON AND THE WESLEYANS .- Lieutenanta deputation of Wesleyans, consisting of ministers and lay-members, who inanked his Lordship for the valuable assistance which he furnished to the society's missionaries in Canada, and congratulated him on his elevation to the peerage.

AT A PRELIMINARY meeting held at Shrewsbury, it was unanimously resolved to appoint a committee to superintend the erection of a monument in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, in that town, to the memory of the late Dr. Butler, Bishop of Lichfield.-Aris's

DERBY.—An Arboretum is being laid out under

in Sir Harris Nicholas's admirable "History of the Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood," for the revival of Orders of the British Knighthood, order order order or the people growing rat. Une Orders of the British Knighthood, order order or the people growing rat. Une Orders of the British Knighthood, order order or the people growing rat. Une Orders of the British Knighthood, order order or the people growing rat. Une Orders of the British Knighthood, order order or the people growing rat. Une Orders of the British Knighthood, order orde that branch of the Order of the Garter, which was demanding the repeal, he felt convinced that they cheering, in the midst of which the speaker withestablished in the reign of Richard II., and in-would no longer refuse it. One fallacy connected drew.) cluded the Ladies of the Knights .- United Service

WE HAVE it upon authority, which we are ro longer at liberty to question, how incredible soever the fact asserted, that Ministers are at this moment soliciting the Irish Chief Baron Woulfe, to make room on the judicial bench for Mr. Daniel O'Connell!-

icg the Conservative peers for a meeting at Apsley Saturuay last .- Herald.

VESUVIUS.—The Moniteur Parisien of Saturday ing! and it was obvious that the Corn Laws prevented would be a positive evil. (Groans and laughter.) night, states that the daughter of an English banker, a rich heiress, named Miss Anna Wilkins, had thrown herself in the crater of Mount Vesuvius, on the 12th inst., in consequence of being crossed in chasing and exchanging. The advantages of the love. The object of her attachment was a handsome | repeal would not be confined to the inhabitants of

Lazzarone, nineteen years of age. VISCOUNT SANDON, M.P., Lord Francis Egerton. M.P., W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P., and C. Creswell, Esq., M.P., have respectively subscribed the sum of £100, and John Gladstone, Esq., £200, towards the formation of a collegiate institution at Liverpool for the education of the commercial, trad-

ing, and working classes. COPENHAGEN, DEC. 14.—Some people affirm that the coronation of Christian VIII, will take place together with the celebration of the twenty-lifth anniversary of his marriage (called in German the silver wedding). His Majesty was married to the

Plesent Queen, Caroline Amelia, May 22, 1815. REPRESENTATION OF CLARE-It is reported that

THE QUANTITY of wheat exported from Limerick would not do good to the working men, but only

bury News.

Dr. Schlegel traces the disposition to commit spicide among the English, Germans, and Russians, to intemperature, in France, to love and gambling, ed by an authority in the North American Reviewthat in the week which followed the drawing of the last lottery in England 50 suicides were committed.

SEIZURE OF FLOUR AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE. Yesterday a seizure was made at the Custom-House, of two hundred sacks of flour, imported frem London, on suspicion that it was fereign. It appears that, under the existing law, foreign flour imported into penalty. Some effort has, we find, been made in Belfast to procure a suspension of this absurd and most mischievous law.- Lullin Evening Post. PRIMROSIS in full blow were gathered at Cat Castle Rocks, in Deepdale, near Barnard Casile, on

LEEDS MEETING FOR THE REPEAL OF

Christmas-day.—Durham Chronicle.

For the last three weeks the leading Whirs of this borough have been "getting up the steam," in order Ottoman Corners, at the instigation of Lord Pon- triumphant demonstration on the sulfiect of the Corn mean: which the Repealers strained every nerve to fill, upon repealed by the present corrupt House of Commons; January. This correspondence is, however, com- the lectures of their paid advocate in the out-town-30th of November, which announces that at the bread alone that has caused thousands of our most

> supporters, did not at any part of the day amount to more than 3000. Among those present we observed Mr. Roebuck, late M.P. for Bath. When the Mayor had taken up a position in the centre of the steps which served for a hustings, Mr. Bottomley (Chairman of the Committee of

not pressed, and consequently fell to the ground. Wales have appointed Henry Pilkington, Esq., of meeting, and then they would have to propose cer-

that meeting would give them an attentive hearing, WE HEAR that it is now finally arranged that Lord It was a subject in which both manufacturers and workmen were deeply concerned. He hoped that those who addressed the meeting would confine their remarks to the subject, and that no politics would be introduced. (Oh, oh.) If any person introduced any matter foreign to the subject he should feel it his duty to stop and check him.

MR. HAMER STANSFELD (a Magistrate) came for-

ward to propose the first resolution. He said that if any subject was an important one it was the subject near. Guisboro', and at an elevation of not more of the Corn Laws. These laws were worse in their than thirty or forty yards from the ground.—Gatesoperation than the arrow that flyeth by night, or the pestilence that walketh at noon-day. They were overt acts of aggression against the people of this consequence of the quantity of water preventing a and the rights of man. Was it not the height of impiety, when thousands of ministers of the Gospel Sir W. Brabazon, M. P. for Mayo, is to be entermined at dinner by his constituents, on the 6th of January, after which the worthy baronet departs for London, to attend his Parliamentary duties.—Mayo these Ministers were doubtless good men, and unaware of the iniquitous operation of these laws; but they had had a good education; and why did they not give themselves the trouble to inquire into the truth of the matter? They were unworthy shepherds who cried "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people!" when there was no comfort for the people.

throughout the land, to come forward and do likewise. He would call upon every man claiming to be consistent to speak out upon this question. It was no party question; for the lives of millions of all persons depended upon it. Mr. Stansfeld then alinded to the case of the Shetland Islanders, who existence of an extensive conspiracy among the grow no corn, and who gain their livelihood by fishing. These poor people are obliged to give as much fish to the British farmer for one quarter of wheat, as to the foreigner for two. He then proceeded to contrast the condition of the people of the United States with that of the people of this country; attributing the happy condition of the "A letter," says the Sentinelle of Bayonne, "has been written by M. Tamariz, in the name of Don Carlos, to the widow of Morono, condoling with Carlos, to the widow of Morozo, condoling with had been before acted upon, of making the ruling

boldly tell their oppressors they would have their rights, and would no longer endure their wrongs. (Hear, hear.) Let them look at the two parties upon this question. On one side was the agricultural labourers, the operatives, the manufacturers, merindustry, and added to the common stock. On the "To him who hath not shall be given, and from simultaneously to the meeting. The Mayor decided amendment, and retired. him who hath plenty shall be taken even that which in favour of Mr. Baines, who, however, gave The Chairman then produced the control of the chairman then produced the chairman the chairman then produced the chairman the chairman the chairman that the chairman the chairman the chairman the chairman the chairman that the chairman the chairman that the chairman the chairman the chairman that the chairman tha

he hath." Mr. Stansfeld then, after a few other way to General Lord Seaton was recently waited upon by observations, moved the first resolution, which, as

persons, but to the consumers generally. By dimin- from the poor man's table. They from the poor man's table. They from the poor man's table. They from the poor man's table to of the meeting was transacted more quietly, but body by her neighbours, and yet it would not die. pleasure, which seldom amounted to less than imishing the quantity and raising the price of grain, every principle of justice; for it is was unjust to deprise of hread him that soweth collect to have witnessed at a public meeting. ment in his condition. The inequality of their pres- the seed and him who reapeth the harvest field. ment in his condition. The inequality of their prest the seed and him who reapen the harvest neid.

Sure was one of the characteristics of these to (Cheers.) But why should they talk of justice to the tion in a dull and heavy speech, in which nothing of the characteristics of these to (Cheers.) But why should they talk of justice to the tion in a dull and heavy speech, in which nothing of the characteristics of these to (Cheers.) But why should they talk of justice to the tion in a dull and heavy speech, in which nothing of the characteristics of these to (Cheers.) But why should they talk of justice to the tion in a dull and heavy speech, in which nothing of the characteristics of these to (Cheers.) But why should they talk of justice to the tion in a dull and heavy speech, in which nothing of the characteristics of these to (Cheers.) But why should they talk of justice to the tion in a dull and heavy speech, in which nothing of the characteristics of these to (Cheers.) But why should they talk of justice to the tion in a dull and heavy speech, in which nothing of the characteristics of these to (Cheers.) But why should they talk of justice to the tion in a dull and heavy speech, in which nothing of the characteristics of the characteristics of these to (Cheers.) But why should they talk of justice to the tion in a dull and heavy speech, in which nothing of the characteristics o

with this subject was, that the operative would not be benefitted, because the rate of wages would be benefitted, because the rate of wages would be but the hooting and groaning which followed hin-reduced with the cheapening the price of corn. Why dered him from being heard for some time. He said there was not a result to the control of the control an increase of the foreign as well as of the home trade. How could repeal improve the foreign trade? By giving to customers an increased means of purone country, but they would be extended to all, and

those advantages. Mr. David Black then came forward and was received with applause, mingled with groans from the Whig partisans. He made one or two attempts to speak. but was as often interrupted. The MAYOR-I beg that the gentleman may be

heard now. Mr. Black said he stood before them all as an humble working man, with working men on one now to advocate the repeal had not done so beside of him, and on the other those who lived on fore; but he could tell them that twelve years ago profit obtained from their labour. He had attended he spoke in favour of a repeal at a public meeting the meeting because it was called together by those in the Court House. So that they were not only the very men who had deceived them in 1832—of which REPRESENTATION OF CLARE—It is reported that follies he need not remind them—to petition the friends, of repeal. The amendment had nothing in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, Major House of Commons. Now he perfectly well agreed to do with the business before the meeting, as Machamara will retire from the representation of with Mr. Wakley, that it would be just as well for it introduced the question of Universal Suffrage. his native country; and there is also a rumour that the people to petition the rock of Gibraltar as that Greans.) Mr. Bridgman, M.P. for Ennis, will withdraw from House. With respect to the Corn Laws he would Mr. say that their repeal under existing circumstances repeal.

since the 1st of September last, has been the one benefit those gentlemen he saw near him. (International post at a meeting called together to forward University of oats sent to the ruption.) He would fearlessly contend that, under pose at a meeting called together to forward University. the present iniquitous system of Government, if the sal Suffrage, an individual were to come forward Corn Laws were repealed to-morrow, it would only and say that he admitted that Universal Suffrage be the means of reducing the price of meat, so that was just and right, and ought to be carried; but the workman's labour might be more easily reduced that he was of opinion that it would not bring them in price. The masters would turn the repeal to their own individual interest; the result of which would be, there would be plenty of work at these reduced wages for a short time, till they had overstocked the markets and filled the warehouses, and individual be met by the true and sincere friends of then they would again become as they were now, Universal Suffrage with an assertion that he was not trembling suppliants at the doors of their employers. honest in his conduct, and that he came there to defeat (Cheers.) It was said that if the Corn Laws were their object? Well there was no more conection not repealed we should be reduced to the level of between Universal Soffrage and the Corn Laws, than foreigners. Why the foreigners were better off than there was between the temperance pleage and Unithe Linglish workman already. A master manufacturer, it thing in the shape of an argument which had been was his interest that the Corn Laws should be re- been brought forward by the other side. It had pealed, but, as a working man, he should conceive been contended that the repeal would only benefit to be his interest to oppose a repeal of these laws. The masters. If, allowing the price of bread was Did you ever know a money-monger seek for laws lowered, the masters benefitted by it, why not reland, under any circumstances, is liable to con- that were not for his own individual interest? No; the men? fiscation, and the imperters are subject to a heavy and till they could obtain a law to introduce corn isto their own stomachs, he hoped they would oppose all these schemes of the money-mongers. Was not this a nation remarkable for industry, and tion upon which working men were universally yet there were thousands now destitute of even the agreed, it was a question respecting the chief necesnecessaries of life. The principle of Universal Suf- sary of life-it was a measure which would produce frage—(cheers, groans, and laughter)—was embo-died in the amendment he had to propose, and with-necessary of life. Those who would maintain an out Universal Suffrage all their efforts for a beneficial change would be in vain. (Cheers) All their energies, therefore, must be devoted to it. (Hear,

> Black concluded by proposing the following amendinfamous and diabolical Corn Laws will never be Switzerland to compare the condition of the work-

what did it matter whether the tax-eater or the

fribbler behind the counter devoured him? Mr.

When the working man was plundered,

land.' Mr. Bottomley came forward to second the amendment, and was received with mingled applause moment of going to press it had received advices intelligent and industrious townsmen to be dependent, and grouns, though he was not permitted to speak from Athens that the negociations were cancelled, and upon the alms of those who have wrung fortures till the Mayor interfered, as in the case of David upon the subject could not be removed; and when all the Radical speakers, and it was quite evident to the Whig Mayer and his Whig supporters entered the most unpractised observer, that there was a the Coth-hall yard at the hour appointed, there therough understanding between his worship and were only a few hundreds present. Many arrived the Whig clique below. Mr. Bottomley said he those present, including the Radicals, the Tories, aristocracy of this country with respect to this sub- Laws. He contended that the States were in our aristocrats who had a di ect interest in upholding Unemployed Workmen) moved that Mr. Jones do take turers. Again: it had been said that the repeal the chair. He said he proposed this out of charity would benefit the working classes; although that the country. This the contended) would cause bread to the Mayor, who he thought was, on account of repeal was advocated on the ground that it was on to be dear next harvest, unless immediate steps were This motion, which was seconded by Mr. David duced in proportion to the price of provisions, how had any hopes of a market here it was not too late Black (member of the Working Men's Association), would the home manufacturer be able to compete for them to give the necessary supply. This was a created some confusion in the meeting, but it was with the foreigner ? He held in his hand a statement special reason why they should approach Parliament capacity; and he had taken no pair whatever in to benefit themselves, they would vote for the getting up the requisition. The subject of the repeal of the Corn Laws was one which was now by a set of contemptible hypocrites, they would sup-

ciation, came forward amidst great uproar, and exclaimed, "Is this free discussion?" (Groans.)

If you can bring forward arguments in favour of

your dogmas, do so. (Uproar continued.) I will

keep you waiting all day, if you don't hear me.

(Great laughter and uproar, when the Mayor inter-

fered, and order was restored.) Mr. White continued-Those who were called Chartists were the only men who were sincere. They were the men the most hated and the most vilified by the ruling factions of the nation, and yet they only were sincere in wishing for repeal which would benefit all. (Hear, hear.) If men were sincere in desiring it they would go the right way about getting i!; but that they would not do. He would ask them as consistent and rational men, where were their means for carrying repeal? They had no means unless they advocated a revolution. (Groating and cheers.) He thought they had other had laws to repeal as well as the Corn Laws. (Yes, ves.) -Then if they were to have a revolution let them have itat once. (Great uproar, with shouts of "Question!" in the midst of which the Mayor called the speaker; to order.) He was speaking to the question. (No. to order.) He was speaking to the question of the chase new cloth to clothe themselves, were conged to.) He would now speak to the question of the tago to a second hand shop to buy the cast-off Corn Laws, and he would say that they had no these of Mr. Baines and others. (Great laughter.) power to repeal them at the present time. It find been stated by a previous speaker (Mr. Bottomley) that they had no power to carry the repeal, as the House of Lords had a direct interest in refusing it. It was all very well for a man to say he would ride to Bradford, but he must first get a horse before he could ride there. He was a Radical Reformer, and he knew that the same power which was required to repeal the Corn Laws would get them Universal Suffrage; and with that they would be able to repeal the Corn Laws, and every bad law, and get themselves out of the distressed condition in which they were then plunged. He was as much opposed to the Corn Laws as any man could be. They were a robbery on the nation. But if the Corn Laws were bad, that was no reason why they should give power to a faction which had already deceived them. (Cheers.) He had often heard it said that the Radicals would never assist the Whigs again; but now those silky gentry who had already deceived them were nearly coming to, would they allow them to deceive them again? The Whigs had never supported any measure likely to prove beneficial to the whole people, and they never would. The same outcry had been got up for the repeal of the Corn Laws as for the Reform Bill, and by the same people. Let them not then be deceived again. They wanted justice—full and complete justice—and justice they would have. He hoped all the working men present would hold up their hands for the amendment. Mr.

which side was the majority. most valuable of the Crown jewels have been placed did nothing, and who interpreted literally the text, member of the Convention,) presented themselves count of the uproar, called upon them to vote for the

well as the following ones, will be found in our advertising columns.

Mr. Waddingham cordially seconded the resolu
M tion. It did not appeal to any particular class of persons, but to the consumers generally. By diminfrom the poor man's table. They were repugnant to Radicals then withdrew, and the remaining business were precisely in inverse ratio to each man's income to be moved by the cry of justice and of right.

the smaller the income the greater the propor- If there were any real Christianity in this country Derby.—An Arboretum is being laid out under the direction of Joseph Strutt, Esq. When finished, that gentleman most liberally and benevolently intends presenting it to the town.—Derbyshire Chronicle.

We have heard that it is the intention of her Ma
We have heard that it is the intention of her Ma
We have heard that it is the intention of her Ma
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We have heard that it is the intention of her Ma
We have heard that it is the other town.—Derbyshire

We have heard that it is the other town.—Derbyshire

We have heard that the operative and labourer had a

We have heard that the operative manufacturer. The churches were filled with thieves are charged unanimously.

We have heard that the operation of the Chairman then put it from the chair, when the weaters were filled with thieves are charged unanimously.

We have heard that the operation of the chair, when the chair the weaters were filled with the vas corried unanimously.

We should say, though no wisards o

there was not a working man at that meeting that on one point they all seemed perfectly agreed, who was not a proof of the falsity of this assertion; for not only the amendment, but also the original and who did not know that the wages of labour were motion, as well as the speeches made both on his regulated by the demand for it, and not by the right and on his left, had agreed in condemning the price of provisions. It had also been stated that Corn Laws, but the amendment had even stigmatised CIRCULARS from the Duke of Wellington, summon-but as this objection had been answered therefore, they were all agreed. When he looked satisfactorily to the agriculturists themselves, at the amendment, he was entirely astounded at House, on the day preceding that appointed for the he would not take the trouble to refute it there, the flat contradiction which appeared upon the face meeting of Parliament, were delivered on Friday and Another fallacy was that repeal would injure the of it. It at first stated that the Corn Laws were home trade. How could it injure the home trade both "diabolical and infamous," and then immedi-SUICIDE OF AN ENGLISH TOUNG LADY AT MOUNT when it would give to all increased powers of purchas- ately afterwards went on to say that their repeal Mr. White-Under existing circumstances.

Mr. Baines continued-Could a greater contradiction than this be imagined by any one? (The uproar here increased, Mr. Baines crying out that the interruption proceeded from the fighting men, which was met by cries of "Three groans for the he trusted that they should all shortly experience Queen !') Let them look at the relative position of proposers of the resolution came before them, who can be got up generally elsewhere, that iniquitous declared that the Corn Laws were a great and cry- impost—the Corn Laws—is likely to endure till and familiarities, that her imagination forms in a ing evil, and proposed measures to remove them; and then came those who called themselves the only sincere friends of the repeal, and yet denounced that repeal as a positive evil. (Groans and laughter.) It had been said that those who came forward "sincere" friends, but the consistent and tried

Mr. Baines continued: Universal Suffrage had fearful and significant glances. Nor are these doubts nothing to do with it. He would put a case. Sup-Mr. WHITE-The masters will have the power of lowering wages.

Mr. Baines continued-If there were any ques-

absurdity, would vote for the amendment; but those who were for the exercise of free and unfertered industry were the "sincere" friends of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and would vote for the resolution. Another argument was that it would reduce the money rate of wages here to the level of these in "That this meeting is of opinion that the present home? An individual had latterly been sent to ing classes there with that of those in England. He of corn there would be a greater demand for labour. and this greater demand for labour would not cause wages to fall, but to rise. Mr. Baines then alluded to the German league as another proof of the impolicy of these laws; and stated that Dr. Bowring had been told on his late visit to Berlin, that the league were yet willing to relax the duties on English manufactures provided the Corn Laws were repealed. He next alluded to the present condition ject. The House of Lords was composed of a set of debt, and had no means of paying us but in good flour, which was the very thing we wanted; but the Corn Laws. The House of Commons was also that the Corn Laws prevented a communication composed of men who represented the landed inter- so desirable for both parties. He then proceeded est. They had no power, then, over the House of to state that such was the quantity of rain Commons, who would never sacrifice their own in- that had lately fallen, that seed-time had passed terest for the sake of a few merchants and manufac- without a possibility of sowing the grain on some lands-some said one-third of the land throughout with foreign markets. But, unless wages were re- countries the seed was sown in spring; and if they

> Mr. Connor (of the Working Men's Association) they ought to be ashamed of themselves for not hearing him. (Uprear renewed.) If they wished for free discussion why would they not hear him? Was there any one there who did not recollect the Cavalry butchered the people in cold blood, was called to petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws-

tion."/ Well, he would come to the question. Labour was the source from which all property was derived; and yet how many thousands of working men were there who, instead of being able to pur-And yet these men preduced all the cloth in the country. Now, was that a fact or not? But if their their voices against them; but the people surhad Universal Suffrage would they have allowed the measure to pass? But they had no check what- in the reign of James I. ever on those who made the laws. They were out of the pale of the constitution; and until they were admitted within it there was no hope that their condition would be improved. If the Corn Laws were repealed to-morrow, and labour was not protected, large manufacturers, like Marshall and Gott, would introduce more machinery, and soon drive labour bread. Universal Suffrage would give them cheap beef. (Roars of laughter.) It was of no use whatever to take off one tax when they were well assured that Government would put on another in its place. (Here the uproar was renewed, and we lost a few White, having again read the amendment, expressed a wish that when put to the vote the parties would divide, so that it might be clearly seen on uncultivated; and if the population was employed to cultivate them they would be well employed. Mr. Mr. Edward Baines, jun., and Mr. Rider, (late | Concor then finding it impossible to proceed on ac-

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to put the amendment, and then declared it useless to divide upon the Mr. Rider, who stated he would not detain them occasion, as there was a considerable majority against

Mr. George Wise (in the absence of Mr. Plint)

by Mr. Wilkinson, and also carried. Mr. Pawson moved the fifth resolution, which intrusts the presentation of the petition to the House of Commons to Mr. Baines. was carried.

Mr. Baines, M.P., then came forward, and was well received by the few hundreds who remained. He assured the meeting that he should have great gratification in performing the duty they had now confided to him. The Mayor having left the chair, a vote of thanks

was dissolved. Before those who remained separated, Mr. Greig proposed three cheers for repeal; Mr. Baines, jun.and himself acting as fuglemen, but a more spiritless doat, and grow chargeable to a parish," observes affair it was impossible to conceive. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" and the industrious classes fills the whole country with extravagant fancies, of Leeds have been so often humbugged by the parties who took the lead at this meeting, that all their attempts to regain their confidence has hitherto the meantime the poor wretch, who is the innocent signally failed; and unless demonstrations of a widely the parties before the meeting. First of all, the different character from that which we here record proposers of the resolution came before them, who can be got up generally elsewhere that incoming

STATE TRIALS. No. 6.

domesday.

s a crime of so extraordinary and dubious a nature, that few, at this day, will feel inclination to credit its existence: and yet, among the ignorant and unreflecting, there are confused notions on this sub- permitted, we may reasonably presume that it ject still subsisting. Many a village can yet boast of would be effected by very different means, and for WHITE-As a means of obtaining the its old woman, whose appearance is always regarded very different objects to those appearing in this and display surprise, but rather let us blush for the with suspicion, and whose name is pronounced with case.

the second."

cheap bread countries abroad. But if so, was not that an excellent reason for making food as cheap at gician in Lambeth; and at that period a belief in when he acknowledged twenty-eight articles, and was "itchcraft was encouraged by the sanction of the sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, to be imprisoned King and the nobility. Every nation in Europe, in the Tower during the King's pleasures, to be for from Lapland and Norway to the warmer climes of ever incapable of any office, and never again to sit Italy-every country, in fact, throughout the world, in Parliament, or come within the verge of the has at one time or another assumed the reality of Court. This dreadful sentence, dreadful to a man iv., p. 60:-"To deny the possibility, nay, actual Gray's Inn, where he devoted his attention to literexistence of witchcraft and sorcery, is at once flatly ary pursuits, for the cultivation of which his mind was and the thing itself is a truth to which every nation practice, at least when subjected thereto by Bacon eivil law punishes with death, not only the sor- disgrace. cerers themselves, but also those who consult them, The Bishop of LLANDAFF was concerned in imitating in the former the express law of God- this Baconian system of fraud, but escaped with a 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live; and our severe admonition. The Commons, who were now own laws, both before and since the Conquest, have first rising into influence, and exerting the inherent been equally penal, ranking this crime in the same powers of their body, proceeded to the examination class with heresy, and condemning both to the of other grievances. They found that patents had flames. Montesquieu ranks them also both together, been granted to Sir Giles Montesson and Sir but with a very different view; laying it down as FRANCIS MICHEL, for licensing inns and alc-houses; age and imbecility, incapacitated from acting as account of dear bread that we could not compete taken to repeal the Corn Laws; for in some foreign an important maxim, that we ought to be very cir- that great sums of money had been exacted under cumspect in the prosecution of magic and heresy, pretext of these licenses, and that such innkeepers because the most unexceptionable conduct-the as presumed to continue their business, without purest morals, and the constant practice of every satisfying the rapacity of the patentees, had been not pressed, and consequently fell to the ground.

The Mayon then said he had to announce that he Greg, M. P. for Manchester. It appeared, from that had called that meeting in the consequence of a requisition with the foreigner. The held in his hand a statement of wages paid to operatives abroad, made by Mr. how, and call for that relief they were entitled to demand. He then expressed a hope that the meeting in the consequence of a requisition and reject the suspicion of crimes like these. And, indeed, the same persons had also prosuspicion of crimes like these. And, indeed, the tious prosecutions. The same persons had also pro-CHONEL WYLDE, the British Commissioner in sition which he then read. In assuming the chair week; in Austria 4s., and in Saxony 3s. per week, amendment, and concluded by denouncing the lan-Spain, has arrived in Paris from the head quarters of as he did on this occasion he acted in his magisterial (Great interruption.) If the men of Leeds wished guage of some of the speakers, in the words of their many impostures and delusions that have been discovered in all ages, are enough to demolish all making of gold and silver thread and lace, and had faith in such a dubious crime, if the contrary evi- obtained very extraordinary powers for preventing discussed in Parliament, by the press, and amongst all classes of society. The different speakers would no doubt have some information upon this subject to give them which had been obtained since the last give them which had been obtained since the last ciation. came forward amidst great uproar, and manually solved the conting working mens association, and the price and glory of the working mens association, had been said to be the most eligible way to conclude grievously suffered by this exorbitant juriswith an ingenious writer of our own, Appison, that diction; and the price and th ing and uproar. (He had heard Mr. Baines, and in general there has been such a thing as witcheraft. factured by the monopolists was universally though one cannot give credit to any particular found to be adulterated and to be composed

> meeting at Peterloo in 1819, when Henry Hunt was weakened by ridicule, that we can hardly bring our forfeited to the Crown. present? (Cries of "Question," "Corn Laws," and great confusion.) Why, it had everything to do with the question. It might not be generally known, leet that many poor women have been murdered as was accused by the Commons for drawing but that very meeting, where the Yeomaury friends of the devil, merely because a birch broom the patents for these monopolies, and for supgraced their hearth, and a black cat adorned their porting them. He apologised for himself, that he rather to assign as its origin the metaphor, easily £10,000 to the King, and £5,000 to the Duke. These The Mayor—Question, question.
>
> Air. Connor continued—The Mayor called "Question Question Question and actions to vice, and who shun virtue, formed, which supposes that those who devote their fines, however, were afterwards remitted. hold intercourse with the spirits of evil-

"For seldom have such spirits power To liarm, save in the evil hour, When guilt we meditate within. Or harbour unrepented sin."

MARMION.

However, whatever may be our persuasion with that class of offences which is far above human rounded the Houses of Parliament, and peti- scrutiny, and which should never be exposed to tioned, begged, prayed, and entreated that human punishment. Our ancestors thought other-the laws might not pass. But the Parliament wise, and, consequently, we meet with the trial of one Mary Smith, who was indicted for witchcraft

elderly and unfortunate dame, it appears from the crime was a word, spoken in jest! the statement, had so depraved a taste, that out of the market. (Shouts of "Corn Laws," "Ques- she actually took pleasure in the society of a gentletion," &c. Mr. Baines, M.P., particularly distinguished himself upon the occasion.) The Scriptures said man should not live by bread alone; and if a long tail, and she even preferred his conversation to repeal of the Corn Laws would give them cheap that of her worthy husband. This extraordinary habit of leaving their frost-bitten noses behind them, place. we are unable to learn. A widow, that she cursed, happened to have a fainting fit! Certainly a most wonderful coincidence! The similarity between a A large black cat (and what would a witch be because he would not minister to their exwithout one ?) that was part of her property, was travagancies. He was fined £50,000 and unmercifully kicked about, and even run through the sentenced to imprisonment during the king's cat has nine lives, and is of all animals the most also tried for corruption, but no judgment was tion, who is going to leave you his money. Perhaps cloth ! The fourth resolution was proposed, and seconded that when he was unwell, a peculiar doctor came to him, and the said Edmund being very acute, perceived that a pair of hoofs usurped the place of the feet belonging to the medical attendant. She was Mr. Wordsworth seconded the resolution, which found guilty, and, we are told, confessed the truth of all these accusations at the place of execution! Now assuming this to be a fact, we can only account for it on the supposition that at length the unfortunate female was herself persuaded that she dealt with demons, or being in her second childhood was given him for his conduct in it, and the meeting or mad with fear, answered all questions in a manner that convinced her persecutors of the justice they were doing. "When an old woman begins to imaginary distempers, and terrifying dreams. In

> From this fact we should gather that confessions because, while accusing another, he inculpates himself. There is but little doubt that her confession was false, as if any intercourse with evil beings were

> occasion of so many evils, begins to be frighted at

delirious old age."

The Great Seal was at this time in the hands of confined to the unlearned alone; many, who have the celebrated Bacon, a man universally reverenced devoted their lives to study especially to that for the greatness of his genius, and beloved for of metaphysics, have not hesitated to declare their the courtesy and humanity of his behaviour. firm conviction in the truth of enchantment. It is All that he required to render him the orwell known how generally these opinions pervade nament of human nature itself, was that the Germans. The mind of Sir Walter Scott was strength of mind which might have checked strongly imbued with a similar tendency, of his istemperate desire of preferment, and which almost all his works bear impress, have restrained his profuse inclination to ex-Our forefathers gave credence to almost every pense, faults which involved him in necessities, and wonderful story. The doctrine of withcheraft and of caused him to take brices by the title of cresents dealing with the devil and his imps was regarded as from the suitors in Chancery. Corruption and one of gospel verity; and what they conceived to be bribery were said to be vitia temporis—the fit and necessary legal provision against the fearful vices of the time, and even this philosopher civil involved therein was accordingly made, could not escape their influence. Complaints at They enacted by statute 33 HEN. VIII. c. 8, length reached the House of Commons, who sent "that all persons invoking any evil spirit, or con- up an impeachment against the Lord Chancellor to sulting, covenanting with, or feeding any evil the Peers. Among other items was a dozen of spirit; or taking up dead bodies from their buttons, value £50, given in a cause. Item-A graves to be used in any withcraft or charm; or cabinet £300; diamond ring £600. In a cause bekilling or hurting any person by such infernal arts, tween the grocers and apothecaries, he received of should suffer death. And any person attempting the grocers £200, and of the apothecaries (besides a by sorcery to discover any hidden treasure, or to rich present of ambergrease) £150-thus bribed by restore any stolen goods, or to provoke unlawful both parties. Of a French merchant to constrain love, or to hurt any man or beast, though the same the vintners of London to take 1,500 tuns or wine, were not effected, he or she should suffer imprison- when he even imprisoned the vintners of London, he ment and pillory for the first offence, and death for took £1,000. Bacon deprecated the vengeance of his judges by a general avowal, and thus endea-We have seen that the Countess of Essux, and voured to escape stricter enquiry. The Lords insorcery and conjuration. We feel convinced that of nice sensibility and unbounded ambition, he surwe cannot do better than offer the following vived five years, and being released in a little time remarks from Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. from the Tower, he retired to his chambers in to contradict the revealed Word of God, in various | well adapted. His philosophical doctrines, however passages both of the Old and New Testament; noble in theory, would hardly stand the test of were only a few hundreds present. Many arrived the Whig clique below. Mr. Bottomley said he of the connection of this country with the United in the world hath in its turn borne testimony. The himself; he literally pined away in poverty and there present including the Region of the

> more of copper than of the precious metals. The And yet, so much has opinion on this theme been offenders were banished for life, and their lands

Sir HENRY YELVERTON, the Attorney-General, called to petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws— (cheers)—and the present Lord Melbourne, who was then the Hon. Mr. Lamb, was the very man given their tongues too much license, we feel in be the King's pleasure. The Lords were so offended who, in the House of Commons, proposed a vote clined to repudiate the idea of witchcraft, and at these articles of defence, that they fined him

EDWARD FLOYD, a prisoner, in the Fleet, a Catholic, had dropped some expressions in private conversation, as if he were pleased with the misfortunes of the Palatine and his wife, who had been driven from their Protestant Palatinate by the Catholies The Commons were la a flame, and prelabour was properly protected that would not be the case. In 1813, when the Corn Laws were all may and should be assured—that they belong to The House of Lords checked this encroachment, and what was extraordinary, considering the them humour of the Lower House, the latter acquiesced in the sentiments of the Peers. The unhappy offender however did not escape in this conflict, but was sentenced to discontinue the use of arms as a gentleman, to ride with his face towards the horse's tail, to stand The charges are quite a curiosity in their way, in the pillory and have his ears nailed, to be whipand, of course, were no more capable of satisfactory ped at a cart's tail, to pay a fine of £5,060, and to proof than they were of convincing disproof. This be perpetually imprisoned in Newgate. And yet

In ancient times the Clergy were generally warriors, and buckled on their armour with as much pleasure as they donned their surplices; they fought not only the good fight of faith, but any other fight which called for their martial interference. During woman was of a hot temper, as might be expected the period, however, of which we are writing, the from her company, and fond of oaths, an accom- Clergy were a sporting class of gentry, and enjoyed plishment in which ladies then excelled. A sailor the chase with as much zeal as any Cavalier of the once thrashed her child, whereupon, like a kind day. ABBOT, the Archbishop of Canterbury, took mother, she cursed the offender, and wished that aim with his bow and arrow at a deer, but the his fingers might rot off. Lo! in three quarters of arrow glanced from a tree and killed the keeper, as a year they parted company with his hand! Whe- of old, King Rurus met his death. An inquiry was ther he visited a cold country, where men are in the instituted, and some noise made, but no trial took

The Earl of MIDDLESEX, Lord Treasurer, was impeached for bribery and corruption. He was

These trials conclude the reign of JAMES I. The succeeding period, which owns the sway of CHARLES I. and CHARLES II., is the most interesting and the most instructive in the whole range of history. We shall leave the commencement of these reigns for our next article. Since this subject has appeared in our columns, the various incidents, which we have endeavoured impartially to relate, have displayed the fury of persecution and the cruelty of oppression in their most hideous forms. We have seen patriotism, youth, beauty, genius, virtue, and generosity perish. on the scaffold or at the stake, for no offence, for no fault. The blood curdles as we read, and the natural exclamation is, "May such scenes never be re-acted." Yet what can we expect when in our own age we behold every evil spirit and every brutal passion raised and inflamed against one man? What can we look for when we know that not only the law has been stretched, but that the Church and the press have been formed into instruments of attack upon a fellow being against whom nothing was proved? Laws have been falsely interpreted and shamefully abused to the detriment of an unhappy prisoner; the clergy have hurled the thunders of the church against him, and mangled passages of the Scriptures, so as to change their true and simple meaning into corrupt and absurd folly: the journals of the day, with but few exceptions, have singled him out as their prey; have demanded the blood, and called for the punishment of even against one's interest are not infallible, and one, whose innocence had not been disproved. It is that implicit reliance, as is so often the case, should a rule of the law that all men shall be presumed WITCHCRAFT, conjuration, enchantment, or sorcery | not be paid to the testimony of a man, merely | to be innocent, until the contrary is plainly demonstrated? Yet this unfortunate man has been held up to public obloquy as a traitor, before even his trial has commenced. Let us not be shocked at our ancestors after this; let us not hold up our hands

age in which we ourselves live.

NOTICE. THE WELSH TRIALS.

Our readers will see that we have given the proceedings of Wednesday in our Second Edition of this day. Our Third Edition, which will be published by noon to-day, will contain the proceedings of Thursday. On Monday we shall publish a Fourth Edition, containing the proceedings of Friday and Saturday. Orders from the Country Agents should be sent forthwith.

As 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 NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1840.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

THE NEW YEARS' GIFTS.-THE "BOON." The Almighty force of time-honoured custom Imposes on us and all men the necessity of bidding "Happy New Year" to our friends on first meeting with them after the Earth has started on another annual revolution. Enemies to mere compliment as to everything else unnatural and unjust, we feel it difficult to mock the sons of misery with greetings. We look around us and we behold the weeping and we hear the wailings of the wan mother, whose babes ask vainly, not for an idle bauble of a New Year's Gift, but for the food which may allay the pains of hunger-we see the free-born sons of Britain folding up their arms in forced idleness, and wandering through the streets like the unquiet ghosts at midnight, of which our grandmothers have told us; while the middle men, who live upon their labour. are preparing to make the general wretchedness. consequent only on the atrocious system of misrule which they uphold, subservient to their avarice, by offering to the famishing wretches ing apon famine and extracting wealth from wantwe see the next grade to these, the merchants, the spinners, and the wholesale dealers in general in human blood and sinews, eagerly laying hold of the general destitution which they mainly have occasioneo, as an instrument wherewith to work out still more fully their infernal schemes of sucking up them "independent"—let it be now seen. and centralizing in their own hands all the wealth. of which all the labour of the whole country is productive, by using the cry of distress as a war-cry | working" of the "boon." against that agricultural protection which, while it for the public good, but looking only how class interests can be promoted, party ascendancy mainsunning, all the sternness of brute force, all the even in those times of distress and misery! meanness of hypocrisy, and all the effrontery of participation in its benefits; and we cannot, under and let us see how it will be sustained. such circumstances, mock them with an idle complisharper. The words "Happy New Year" stick in acceptance under such circumstances, and we know

year to our friends at this season. for, in the hope that they may be substituted by some | dawn on better times. 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

character, says-" He gave

To misery ('twas all he had's tear." brothers only our sympathy in this season of distress, we should certainly feel ourselves bound to give that sympathy an expression and a form. We can. however, add to it our advice; and we feel confident that if it be followed, something will be done sowards rendering the year productive of more "happy" circumstances than now seem likely to be found in it.

neighbourhoods. Those who have amassed princely which it has been represented to have been. So far fortunes out of the command which a cursed system as our conceptions on the latter point go, we find misgovernment gives them of the profit them unexpectedly corroborated by evidence to arising from the toil of the labourer, are which much credit and respect is due. An making a grand display of merit in doling out a emissary of the factions, sent down to Newcapricious mite therefrom to save him from actual port for the purpose of collecting information, death by starvation. Now, how is this? How hap- for the Government, but having a larger share of gens it that the "independent labourers" of "happy honesty than is usual with such tools, furnished some Hingland," who are in all respects so "free" as time ago to his employers a statement of facts colour neighbour of the Mercury lately gloried in pre- lested on the spot, and about which he assured meaneting them are dependent on capricious charity ! them that he had taken great pains to satisfy him-How is it that, after so much pains has been taken, self as to their accuracy. This statement was inand so much wisdom expended on a gigantic experience for insertion in the London press, but seemsiment for raising them to an " independence of cha- inglittle calculated to effect the object of the factions sactor," they have become the most abject of in misleading their dupes in the country as to the wretches that society can recognize? Where are real purpose of the movement, it was of course supall those "own resources" upon which they were to pressed, and by one of those unaccountable accidents fall back in the hour of necessity, and which were to enable them to rise above all their difficulties ! Where is the "well working" of that "great boon to the poor" which was to be the panacea for every it last week found its way into our hands. We give species of distress !

Surely the unemployed are not so ungrateful to Surely the unemployed are not so ungrateful to these thousands the nine tenths had?

Agreeably to the desire contained in Mr. their benefactors as to refuse the benefits arising from this "boon," now at the precise period when they most need them! Surely the "independent" they most need them! Surely the "independent" labourers are not so crest-fallen and poor-spirited, as to forsake "their own resources" for the reluctions of Newport, that resistance, or subject of our visit. I rend the letter of Mr. O'Connor as to forsake "their own resources" for the reluction of a few of their surely-furnished "cup of cold water" which they being arreaded own from the hills. Much had agree in deing what the letter required.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

LEEDS.

Defrauding an Employee. The resistant the warehouse, in Peel-was not until they heard late on Sunday night of the reseleved us with all the affability and courseless of manner possible, and we extered upon the subject of our visit. I rend the letter of Mr. O'Connor and Matthew Hollingsworth, all late in the employ to him, and expressed my desire to him that he would tantly-furnished "cup of cold water" which they being arreaded the letter required.

In order to induce him to do so. I stated that the may receive from the crooked fingers and pursed-up been said about their being armed, but it has been. In order to induce him to do so, I stated that the

would remind the thousands and tens of thousands of unwilling idlers that at this moment haunt the wing of the Westgate Hotel. cold hearthstones of their comfortless cottages, or stroll like strangers in our streets, that they are not dependants upon casual or capricious charity. They have resources of their own, to which it is their duty, as honest and good members of society, at this time to have recourse.

up money for a purpose, and the time for its application comes, he has pleasure in its use. When a hotel. man who has long contributed to an annuity fund finds himself entitled to it, he has no scruple or hesitation about demanding it. When a man, who is "clear of the box" in a benefit society, becomes sick, or otherwise an object contemplated by the society at its establishment, he at once demands his benefit. And in none of these cases is there any thought of obligation or charity. He considers himself as merely entering on the enjoyment of man of England is a member of a benefit societyfund is the English Poor Law; and though it have been robbed by the Devil's agents of all its best forms and qualities without consulting those from whom it emanated, and by whom it was sustained, which the organs of the faction have, from day to there is even yet enough left in it to declare that day and from week to week, laboured to invest it as. the people of England shall neither starve, nor yet a bugbear to the country. The madness, the want be supported by casual charity. There is yet a pro- of object, and the cowardice attendant upon this vision for every man who chooses to accept it. What | Chartist expidition are now non est inventus, and we advise then—and we do it most sincerely and the whole seems to have been a proper, a reasonable. conscientionsly-is, that every man who is in want and a perfectly warrantable proceeding on the part should, instead of waiting cap in hand at the door of the people, foolishly or maliciously converted by of the middle-men to receive perhaps only an insult, the magistrates inte a riot, for the insane purpose of go at once to the relieving officer, and DEMAND THAT laying the spirit of Chartism in a sea of blood. After WHICH IS HIS OWN-a sustenance for himself and all we have no doubt that they will contrive somehow family. If the bastile be offered as the only terms, to connect Frost with it, and to convict him of high take it at once, and by hundreds and thousands in a treason; but we do not think that Government do day throng out the cursed dog-holes, until the deliberately entertain the project of drinking off the

Let this plan be instantly acted on by every employment at such work as must be man who has no work; by every man who, dene at a reduced rate of wages; thus literally feed- having work, cannot earn sufficient to maintain his writhings of this most grovelling specimen of the family, and by every man who can only get work on reptile faction into premises from which to inferi the infamous condition of inflicting permanent injury on himself and his whole class by submitting to a reduction in his wages.

We were told that the New Poor Law was to uphold the character of the industrious labourer-to render

Stop your ears to the Syren song of charity, and demand only the full enjoyment of all the "well If this be not done, we can tell the people what

gives one portion of the spoil to their co-vampires of will be done. Wages will be shorn down to starvathe land forms the last barrier to their all devastating tion point—and at that point equalized; some twenseemopoly—we see the legislature of our country tieth of a tithe of what they have been robbed of evincing no manner of regard for general distress or will be refunded with much show and ostentation under the name of charity—the bastiles will be kept moderately clear, and when things come round, the tained, party power consolidated, and popular Malthusians will point to the unprecedented pressure complaint repressed so vigorously that the people of the times in 1840 for an evidence of the beautiful shall die passively rather than resist the terror of adaptation of the New Poor Law to the state of oppression—we see all the guile and trick of British society, and will say, see how well it worked tions of a breeding rengitudes somewhere provided in the extreme, and minery!

We bid the people to beware of this. The plot is conscious advantage in position, unhesitatingly set laid, and it is their duty to see it-frustrated. Let so work to accomplish their purposes—we see those the working of the "boon" be fairly tried. Let it who are emphatically our friends bearing all, suf- have fair play. Its strength and power have been fering all, and supporting all the ills to which mis- much boasted; let all the weight, which fairly government subjects the state, without any adequate appertains thereto, be now laid upon its shoulders,

We give this advice, most earnestly and seriously, ment. We cannot bid them hope for happiness as the best "New Year's Gift" we can offer to our while they endure a sharpness of misery which we friends. We are satisfied that, if universally feer, ere it can be alleviated, must be even yet accepted, it will prove an offering worthy their sour throats, and we are atterly unable to pronounce that we shall be believed when we express our sorrow them. Whatever may be the position of affairs ere that this should be our best "New Years' Gift" in this." new year" grow old, there is no happy " new" 1840, and our determination, that so far as our power in concentrating, guiding, and directing public Perhaps our compliments will be the less looked opinion may be able to effect it, another year shall

FROST AND THE TRIALS.

THE all-absorbing point of interest for some weeks The "New Year's Gift" is being freely handed back has been the probable fate of the Welsh from the various classes of society among our friends. patriots. Speculations on the length to which The Queen, a little tardy, perhaps, but not less cer- Government would dare to go in the perpetration of tain in the administration of her bonnty, is pre- their atrocities were rife through the whole country. paring with all possible dispatch to gratify her The first question asked, wherever friends met, was "faithful Commons" with another evidence of Royal "What is to become of Frost, and what will the care for their convenience in the gracious increase of people do if he be executed!" The intenseness of their burdens, condescending from her high estate anxiety has grown yet more intense as the time drew to share the peeling of the last potatoe with the near which must decide the whole matter; and since weeping babe; the Government have given their the 31st our office has been literally besieged with "New Year's Offering" in Monmouth Castle, and inquirers, whose anxiety might well account, in are preparing duly to enforce it, with like proofs of some measure, for the apparent unreasonableness their affection, at York, Liverpool, and the whole with which they seemed to expect that our circuit of the Judges at the coming Spring; the means of acquiring information should exceed Legislature have presented us their "boon" in the the velocity even of the winds. In another part increased expenditure in the army and the bludgeon of our paper will be found all the information which force; the Poor Law Guardians have gratified their has yet been able to reach us of the proceedings victims with an alteration of the Bastile dietary from at the trial. From an inspection of these proceed-Wheat to Barley bread; the manufacturers have super- ings our readers will be able to perceive that the added their act of kindness in the reduction of the lynx-eyed lawyers on each side put forth their full miserable pittance given for the labour of our friends; powers of subtlety. The contest will be most severe, and amidst all this effusion of good feeling it is but and by no means short. The trial is likely, in all reasonable that our "New Year's Gift" should approbability, to be a most protracted one. We have time in calling upon Mr. Fielden, treasurer to the been scores of times attacked for our opinion as to Surplus Defence Fund of Mr. Stephens. I never One of our best poets, speaking of one of his the probable results of the trial. We have never yet given an opinion; because we never yet saw the grounds on which we could form one satisfactory And though we might be able to afford the thousands to ourselves. We have always seen the probability i tens of thousands of our unhappy friends and that when the trial should come on, and might be made to present an appearance very undertake to refund. The subscriptions are going on, but that will not bring up our witnesses, or pay different from that which has been given to it by the trained, carefully-managed, if not hired and per- have left myself without one single shilling, and jured, witnesses brought against the prisoners at the several examinations.

something yet to be divulged which would either We have observed that in several places a great shew that Mr. FROST was unconnected with the We have observed that in several places a great shew that Mr. From was unconnected with the result is being made about lighting up the fire of whole matter, or that the whole matter was a very a good and a virtuous man. If he had no public money I should expect the advance; but from the

"Of those thousands the

"The Chartists on Stowe Hill having been satisfied of the arrest of their comrades, resolved on their rescue. With that intent, three hundred detached themselves from the main body, and marched to the Stephens's Fund, and that is my answer. I expressed front of the Westgate, where the prisoners were conmy sorrow, along with Mr. Curran, at the decision he fined. Scard, a policeman, swore positively that there were not more than \$00 Chartists there. On When an industrious and frugal man has saved reaching the front of the hotel, they demanded the release of the prisoners. This was denied by a poses of specials, of whom there were 500 on duty in the The Chartists immediately commenced forcing their way into the hotel, the specials flying before them in all directions. Unfortunately a young boy, whether by accident or otherwise is as yet unrevealed, let fly a small fowling piece. The 300 Chartists, imagining that they had been fired upon. discharged a few guns, when the military, who all this time were ensconced in a darkened room, commenced a most deadly fire upon them. Immediately after the first discharge, the soldiers retired, and reloaded, and thus kept up continued rattling and fatal vollies upon the Chartists. This murderous fire they did not discontinue until their ammunition was that which is his own. Now every honest working all but exhausted, as is evident from the testimony of Superintendant Hopkins, who swore that in con a subscriber to an annuity fund—is saving up money no more ammunition, that he searched the slain for every year and every month, for a particular pur powder and ball. The soldiers manched in single pose that purpose being the support of himself and files through the room round the table, when they pose—that purpose being the support of himself and family, whenever circumstances arising either out of the arrangements of society, or the dispensations of providence shall render him unable to support them by his own exertions. Such a society and such a front of the hotel, and shot him dead. Our readers will perceive that this gives a some

what different colouring to the matter to that with 'Guardians" rub their peepers with astonishment. the dregs of their own damnation by venturing to execute him. It is no easy matter for the most skilful of prognosticators to convert the tortuous conclusions; but we have been attentively observing their whole movements from the moment of Facer's arrest to the present moment, and we believe hem to be actuated partly by that fear which never leaves the footsteps the tyrant unattended, and partly by a desputate hope that amid their broken fortunes, they may yet repair, at least in some respects, their shattered reputation and so convert the nation's sympathies into a thield. which may protect them from the Tories. We think that the combined operations of these feelings will induce them to seek for the attainment. in this matter, of a position which may enable them. to assume the attitude of mercy. We implore the people, therefore, to be careful that they do not render nugatory the illusion which may have produced this feeling by any violence; of act or language. We have been sorry to notice, from some ill-advised individuals, dark inthe where carefully suppressed. The time for hig wirds see FROST hung, the most sure means by walter and can effect it is to let me her be means by walter and can effect it is to let us have just now at the lie of two in England. This would at once we have as doubt, accomplish not only that purpose, but would also send him some companions on his journey to the world of spirits. We have good reason to be sure that there are now sundry "spirits from the vasty deep" of foul corruption-in plain words, Go-

> ings; but we know not whether any such have been holden. If there have, we are satisfied that very few of the people have been thus seduced, and we say to those few "Beware! for you are all sold; and a worse fate than that of Frost awaits you if you be not careful." There is enough of power in the people's hands to obtain for them all they ask for, if they have but honesty and virtue to make use of it; and if they have not strength of mind to use their moral force with

vernment agents—busily at work seeking to effect this

object, that the tyrants may be released from a

position which is ungrateful to them. There are

emissaries, like spirits of darkness, flitting and

gliding from place to place with stealthy steps, and

attracting but little notice. We hear of secret meet-

THE TIME TO TRY YOUR FRIENDS.

unanimity and courage, that of itself is proof that.

they have not the power of effecting snything by

THE following correspondence has been handed to us, for insertion, by Mr. ABEL HEYWOOD, of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Manchester, Jan. 1, 1840. SIR,—Please to insert the following letter from

F. O'Connor, Esq. and its accompanying explanation, And you will oblige yours respectfully, A. HEYWOOD,

London, Monday Morning.

My Dear Heywood,—We must now have an end o all nonsense. You will instantly collect a few of the best men in Manchester. Take cabs and less no have interfered in the matter, but now I must. I have advanced nearly £1,000, only £13 collected in London. We have not one farthing. Tell Mr. Fielden that if the public notices he has received, have not been sufficiently strong to warrant the payment of the funds. funds towards Frost's Defence, surely they have witnesses be heard on both sides, the case me at once £300, which Mr. Geach and myself will our expenses in the legal and other departments. when I have concluded this job it will be my last.

I am sick of patriotism when great patriots are to be asked for one penny. I will have no refusal, and if not sent at once, Mr. Fielden must bear all the consequences of a conviction for want of a good

circumstances of the case, I have no right to doubt You will direct to me, Beaufort Arms Hotel Monmouth, by return of post, and send half notes in the first letter, so that we may use them at once. request of you not to take the old money-mongering. Committee of Manchester, to Mr. Fielden's, for you are cursed with a set who would speculate on Frest's last speech. Take good men, and if you fail, send this letter and the answer to the Star at once. We shall require Mr. O'Connell, as a witness, and shall have to send to Ireland for him, and many other

Tell Mr. P. that the money shall be repoid long before Mr. Stephene would require it. Let us not have one humbug in calling Tary Committees together to take a slow opinion, while Frost and others are being lost. It is too much of a good thing, when such an undertaking is thrown upon one pair of shoulders. Not one of your monied patriots have given a farthing. If it was not for the very poorest of the poor men, I would cut politics at once. We have done our best—von have done your best—the fassette.

this time Lieutenant Gray, with a detachment of how he could devote the fund collected for Mr. Stephens the 45th, entrenched themselves within the left, for any other purpose than that for which the money had been subscribed. But he said he would consult of them to two months imprisonment in Wakefield with his brother about the matter, and retired for some minutes for that purpose.

On his return, addressing me, he said, Mr. Heywood, cannot let you have the money belonging to Mr. had come to, and left the warehouse.

Yours respectfully.

ABEL HEYWOOD. It is said, and truly, that the time to prove your friends is when you want them. We apprehend that this correspondence will need no comment from us to enable the people fully to appreciate the value of the "patriotism" which would see FROST sink their irons by means of a file, which, it is believed,

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

JABRE BARROWCLOUGH AND MANY OTHERS .- Mr. O'Connor is in Wales, and we cannot make any appointments for him.

M. MEDCALF .- His rhymes were received. MRS. LOWRY.—We repeat that her papers were sent

by the first mail after her letter arrived. They left Leeds on Salurday at twelve o'clock. Her letter did not arrive till the Friday's mail was gone. JOSEPH RUSHWORTH, NEW TOWN, HUDDERSFIELD. His request shall be complied with. Apply at Mr. Pithethly's in about a fortnight. Charles Wood—

Apply at the same time. DAVID MILNES, JOINER, ASHFORD.—Can have his paper by sending cash in advance, with the Portruits that are to be given, but not those that have been

FROM THE Female Radicals of Leeds, for J. Bronierre O Brien. 12s.

HELYAR'S letters will be refused if they are not post-paid C. CARRUTHERS.—Twelve sopies were ordered for Handorson, North Shields, last week, and twelve

THOMAS SMALL, GUISBROUGH.—We do not know this person; he must write again.

Honley Northern Union.—The complaints of their interfering with any thing they may have to say about their papers.

TO AGENTS.—We beg to remind our Agents of the cosselly of their communications for the Office being as brief as possible, and would also suggest the propriety of their orders being written in large figures, in a conspicuous part of their letters. Two or three orders were overlooked last week, by their being hid amongst a host of words, which we had scarcely time to look at. REALE'S papers were always put into the Post-office

he must send to the Pest Master General for the FROST'S DEFENCE FUND.

From Williams and Binns	5	1	•
Remillance		•	4
From Edinburgh, per J. Duncan	6	12	11
Dundee, per Miss Mary Burns, which includes the profit of Star Merthyr Tydvil Female Radical			
Association	7	10	10
The Charitsis of Darlington	2	0	0
The Bath Female Radical Association	2	10	0
Bradford, per J. Shackleton	1	5	71
W. and C., Mallon	1	7	8
Kilmarnock, per R. C	1	10	•
PRESTOR.			

General subscriptions 1 A few Democrats

3 ● 0.	_	_	
10 mg 1 mg		•	0
Radicals of Kilmony, County of Ayr	1	1	4
From Hallfan, per R. Wilkinson	8	3	0
Dewsbury, per T. Brook	1	18	9
Maybole Working Men's Association Democrats of Stourbridge 2 0 0	0	7	6
Do. Lye Waste 0 17 6-	-3		
Pontypool, per J. Parry	1	۵	Õ
Huddersfield, per J. Leech	12	7	7
Barnsley, per Peter Hoey	1	₹.	
Kendal, per Henry Fothergill	2	10	-0,
Keighley, per D. Wheatherhead	7	- 4	4
Hull Cordwainers Union		10	ō
Two Friends at Ossett Street Side,	•	10	•
near Wakefield			
T Thanks	•	-	•
Liversedge, near Leeds, per Mr.	•	•	1
Maitheu's			_
A Friend at Feeleshill	1	10	•
	0		_
Dundes, per John Leggs	1	9	•
Ashton, next week	_		
Halifan, per R. Sulcliffe	1	4	. 6
By Profit on Northern			
Star, Dec. 21st 197 17 6 By Profits of Adver-			

- 5 7 0-203 4 6

tisements...

Cosswell Bath

Todmorden, per J. Walton

A few Friends, near Sandback

Jordan Chadwick, Tilliconling Barnsley, per Peter Hoey A fow Working Jewellers, London, per Henry Küchen ... Montross Radicals ... 0 8 A friend to Montrose... 0 0 6-A few poor men at Lancton The Operative Masons at Belper ... 0 7 A few Journeyman Brushmakers, at Staveley, noar Chesterfield The Radicals of Leigh ... - 1 13 · The Chartists of Doncaster Kirkland and Mesthie, per W. Leven, Fife ... A fow friends to the Charter, at Hereford Men in the Machine Room Northern Star office Star, at Keighley Universal Suffrage Association ... 3 . m 0 15 4 Denlon ... 0 14 0 Paisley, per Aliken

Staffordehire, per C. Sali... The Shursholders in the Northern Abergavenny, per Thos. Ingram ... 1 6 0 Keith, per J. Andrews ... A sincere Chartist at Postage ... Hespark

Bradford

Friends at Cupar Angus... 9 5 0 Derby 2 6 9 Matthew M'Quire's last sixpence ... 0 0 6 Oldham, per Hy. Smethurst ... 9 2 8 Dundes, per Wm. High 2 15 6 Circucester, per J. Beechan Edinburgh, per D. M'Andrew m 4 19 3 Troubridge, per J. Moore ... 2 19 1 Stokesley, per D. Halton ... m 0 11 • Belper, per J. Smith m 1 1 6 Halbeath... ... 1 1 6 Irvine, Ayrehire Davel Chartirts Burnley, per R. Duckworth Stockport, per Riley, Chestergate... 0 11 0 Stafford, (noticed before) ... 0 10 2 Do. ...
Northampton, per Jones Kidderminster... 1 2 6 A Friend, South Malton, Devon ... 0 5 0

As many sums as we had room for we have noticed in detail in another portion of our paper, but they evening, accompilate to fact upon us, that we find it will be with them all.

The Found Hounds, Castergate,

Nettingham ...

Three men at Ripon

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. | prize is offered to Scotland .- Cambrian.

Agreeably to the desire contained in Mr. LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

may receive from the crooked fingers and pursed-up mouth of middle-class benevolence!

But let us stop, lest it be thought we feel anything of lightness on such matters. Far be it from us.

But let us stop, lest it be thought we feel anything of lightness on such matters. Far be it from us.

We were never more serious. And, seriously, we let the wast crowd halted. All, the myself had I been able. He replied, he did not see into consideration their submission at the required for Mr. Howard, and Sir Gregory between the first myself had I been able. He replied, he did not see into consideration their submission at the required for Mr. Howard, and Sir Gregory between the first myself had I been able. He replied, he did not see into consideration their submission at the required for Mr. Howard, and Sir Gregory between the first myself had I been able. He replied, he did not see into consideration their submission at the required for Mr. Howard, and the magistrates, having taken into consideration their submission at the required for Mr. Howard and the magistrates, having taken into consideration their submission at the required for Mr. Howard and the magistrates, having taken into consideration their submission at the required for Mr. Howard and the magistrates are submission at the required for Mr. Howard and the magistrates are submission at the required for Mr. Howard and the magistrates are submission at the required for Mr. Howard and the magistrates are submission at the required for Mr. Howard and the magistrates are submission at the magistr sums of money, by having overdrawn their wages into consideration their submission, at the request of Mr. Howard, mitigated the punishment of each House of Correction.

FALSE BALANCE.—On Monday, Charles Head, corn dealer, Marsh-lane, appeared at the Court House, to answer to an information preferred against him by Mr. Hanson, inspector of weights and measures, for having used a balance for weighing coals which was 6 lbs. deficient in a half hundred weight. He was fined 20s. and costs. FORMIDABLE ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF DUR-

HAM GAOL.-A desperate attempt was made to break out of our gaol yesterday evening, contrived and headed by the notorious "Duke" E liott, who, with his comrade Parker, alias "The Potter," i new under sentence of transportation for escaping from prison a few months ago. They were confined in a room together, and had contrived to get rid of their irons by means of a file, which, it is believed, they had got possession of on Christmas-day, when some friends were permitted to see them. Elliot need to see the message by Wilkinson, a turnkey, to Todd, the other turnkey on duty, that he wanted to see him. On Todd entering the room, Elliott complained that some dirt had been put into a vessel, which contained some of his food. On Todd stooping to inspect the vessel, Elliott atruck him from ing to inspect the vessel, Elliott struck him from behind several violent blows on his face and head, with part of his irons, which knocked him down and rendered him for a short time insensible Elliott then rushed to the door, where he encountered Wilkinson, whom he also knocked down Fortunately, the governor was in the building; and hearing the outcries of Todd, he called to a prisoner of the name of Monro, a powerful man, who is employed as a sweeper of the prison, and on whom he could rely, who, with another prisoner of the name of Sharp, ran to the large passage just as Elliott had opened the door of the hall where the untried prisoners (to the number of thirteen) are kept. Monro and Sharp succeeded in throwing to by Mr. Joseph Bray, who showed the noble particular to by Mr. Joseph Bray, who showed the noble particular to the full fruits of their industry," name of Sharp, ran to the large passage just as Elliott had opened the door of the hall where the Elliott down, while Wilkinson closed the door, at and philantrophists who were at present advocating the moment three of the men were coming out, followed by all the others. The governor had in the mean time secured the check gate, and then sent for a reinforcement of officers from other parts of the prison, who again placed Elliott and Parker in irons. From circumstances that have since transpired, there can be no doubt that the plan of escape had been previously concerted with the untried prisoners; and, had the latter succeeded in getting into the passage, the officers and their assistants would have been overpowered, if not murdered. Indeed, their escape bourers, having the full fruits of their industry, as would have been almost inevitable, had not the governor, unknown to Elliott and Parker, been and charity, the company separated, highly delights not being noticed in the Star, will be partially governor, unknown to Elliott and Parker, been remedied by their writing any communication for the in an adjoining apartment. Although Parker did Editor, that it can be cut of and sent to him, without not quit his room, or join in the assault on Todd, he had clearly been a party to the scheme, as his irons had been filed away; and Elliott, after knocking Wilkinson down, called upon him to "come on, now's the time—both the b——are down." It is supposed, however, that he was deterred from taking part in the scuffle in the passage by hearing the go
Wilkinson down, called upon him to "come on, Friday, the 26th and 27th ult., the celebrated Mannes on the supposed, however, that he was deterred from taking part in the scuffle in the passage by hearing the go
Wilkinson down, called upon him to "come on, Friday, the 26th and 27th ult., the celebrated Mannes on the supposed, however, that he was deterred from taking the go
Wilkinson down, called upon him to "come on, Friday, the 26th and 27th ult., the celebrated Mannes on the supposed, however, that he was deterred from taking part in the scuffle in the passage by hearing the go
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> to keep up the moral discipline of the crew, and to which Mr. Smith deprecated as cruel and unjust promote the spiritual welfare of the men. The state of the bastile crew. After some altercation goodness of their intentions was not, for a moment, betwirt Mr. Brooke Willams and Mr. Pitkethis questioned; but the Presbyterian, whose conscience seems to have been latitudinarian with respect to savertise for seamen of particular creeds. Some landlords will not let farms to dissenters; others will not let ground on which Catholics may build a chapel; and sometimes Methodists advertise for servants of their own persuasion. It would not surprise us if Messrs. Chalmers and Guthrie, the owners of the Stratheden, were, in consequence of this decision, to propose a test for the exclusion of Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. Members of the menced at seven o'clock, and did not conclude that it menced at seven o'clock, and did advertise for seamen of particular creeds. Some Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. - Merning

QUEENSHEAD.

PEALERS AT QUEENSHEAD. The spirited Chartists of this village obtained a

triumph over the profitmongers, in the Baptist Chapel, on Wednesday afternoon last. It will be recollected that this place was denied to the Chartists when our dinner was given to Mr. O'Conhim in the full penalty of £5. Accordingly, on Monnor, though Mr. Pitkethly sdyanced £5 for the use of it, for the public meeting in the evening. This shows the animus of those who frequent this converseers. All was in a state of excitement, and

The chair was taken by Mr. Stocks, of Halifax. Four resolutions were passed in dumb show, and a knot of fellows from Halifax and Bradford spouted forth in their favour. After the speakers on the repeal side had raved

themselves to exhaustion, then came the tug of war. Mr. C. SHACKLETON advanced in front of the gallery, to move a counter-resolution, to the effect that the repeal of the Corn Laws, unless accompanied by Universal Suffrage, to appropriate the benefit of such repeal to the good of the working classes, would be useless and destructive. He made a number of remarks in reply to the observations of the repealers, which had a very smart effect upon the gentlemen blackguards upon the plat-form. He (Mr. Shackleton) made use of some very powerful arguments, and replied to nearly every sophistical remark that had been made by the preceding speakers. Altogether, he spoke with remarkable effect and energy, and the cheers were literally

The CHAIRMAN was rising to congratulate Mr. Shackieton upon the ability he had displayed,

Mr. J. Bairstow rose, in the front of the gallery, to second the amendment. He spoke very rapidly, and with great talent and energy. The repealers looked rather blue when the loud and long-continued cheering of the meeting fell in thunder on their ears.

The amendment being put to the vote, was carried

the stratagem of pretending to count them in dif-ferent sections of the chapel. They managed, by this piece of humbug, to forge a majority. The meeting, indignant at this mode of proceeding, rose unanimously to express their resent-

Mr. BAIRSTOW proposed three cheers for Universal Suffrage, and three cheers for Mr. John sending a delegate to represent the town of Salford, The cheers were given with an enthusiasm and

stalwart sons of toil, with their wives and in Monmouth gaol, and that Feargus O'Connor, sweethearts, sat down to an excellent tea, in Esq., Messrs, Lloyd and Wardenorf, Belton, and the People's Hall, Street-bottom. The room was other friends, who are respectfully invited to attend, splendidly decorated with evergreens and flowers of and that the meeting takes place in the Town Hall, splendidly decorated with evergreens and flowers of and that the meeting takes place in the Town Hall, every colour and variety. Portraits of several patriotic gentlemen also variegated the splendid scene. The scene was truly imposing and magnificent when the flood of light emitted from the brilliant chandeliers blazed throughout the room. After Monsieur Gusto had ceased his devoirs, the intellectual of the evening began. Mr. Rates was that the meeting takes place in the Town Hall, on Wednesday next, 8th January. The members are respectfully informed that a general meeting will take place in the Association Rooms, No. 30, Stephen-street, on Monday, previous to the green ducting Mr. Frost's Defence Fund earnestly request lectual of the evening began. lectual of the evening began. Mr. Bates was that those friends of humanity that have not yet chosen chairman. Speeches, glee singing, dramatic come forward, will do so immediately, as the bear representations, recitations, other amusements, and ing expenses of the trials render it necessary that laughing contributed to the convivialities of the

MUDDERSPIELD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-We, the members of the Huddersfield Cooperative Society, will be much obliged if you would spare a small space in your valuable paper for the fel-

HUDDERSFIELD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The members and their friends of the above society held their tenth annual festival in the Philosophical which sometimes happens to the thwarting of the best plans, and the divulging of the closest secrets, it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last week found its way into our hands. We give it last day in the year 1839. The hall was mounted tastefully decorated, and comfortable, and at half-past its enclosed, and also 2s. 6d. from a friend.

State of the last day in the year 1839. The hall was mounted tastefully decorated, and comfortable, and at half-past is enclosed, and also 2s. 6d. from a friend.

State of the closest secrets, in the instigation of Earl Spencer (better is enclosed, and also 2s. 6d. from a friend.

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State of the closest secrets, in the instigation of Earl Spencer (better is encl Show, fer the best breed of Welsh cattle. Another engaging, the men all cheerful, and attentive to the Some warehouses have completely stopped, and comforts of the females. After tea, "Praise God from others are reducing their number of workmen.

whom," &c. when Mr. David Lawton was called chair, who, in opening the business of the event made a most powerful and energetic speech, thou that nothing but co-operation could alter the gree wretched condition of the labourers, and bring be and contentment to our homes.

The following sentiments were given in the cour of the evening:—"May success still attend the exemptions of the Huddersfield Co-operative Society," which was responded to by Mr. James Matthewman, with showed the rise, progress, and high station the Society now helds in a moral and commercial point of lew. Song "Come all my dear friends who are now my together," was sung with great effect, there being a set gice singers and a band of music present. The principles of Co-operation were spoken to be

James Blackburn, who proved that nothing roal ? lieve the distress that now prevailed but the ball capital, as they would always be slaves to capital until they have capital of their own. Song-Co-operators, come rejoice on this our festive For our exertions have been blessed in a me-

Derous way." "May success attend the endeavours of all to ope ive Societies," was responded to by Mr. W. Cl. in a clear, elegant, and beautiful manner showed the rapid progress co-operation is making, and proved or long the operatives would form one grand co-operatives society throughout the country.

Song-"The fruitful fields confess our toil. The palaces our genius show, The boundles ocean and the Isle Acknowledge our labour too."

" The productive classes the source of all wealth, and may they co-oporate to obtain that wealth which they create," was responded to by Mr. Samuel Crosland, will maintained that although the operatives produced a the wealth in existence, yet they would continue to le in poverty and want, so long as they laboured for other thesead of themselves, and concluded by calling upo the wealth-producing classes to come forward, enrol themseves under the banner of Co-operation

Song-" Hark! the cumb'rous shackles fall From the rude uncivil grasp; Freeing labour from the thraft Of fell mammon's savage clasp.

> Freedom, freedom, is the word. Labour must with wealth be crown'd. That will break the despot's sword, This is bribery confound."

cause of the people, but he called upon the people take their affairs into their own hands, and set the shoulder to the wheel in good earnest, for God he them that help themselves. There were other speeches made in the course of the evening, and the company was supplied throughout with lemonate cake; and, after welcoming in the new year, and sing ing "Lord dismiss us with thy blessing," and trusting that right would overcome might, and ardently wishi for the time when all will become independent !

with the evening's entertainments. ABRAHAM TURNER, See

LECTURE ON THE CORN LAWS.—On Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th ult., the celebrated Manneton, of Manchester, came here to lecture on the proof of their dangerous character must prevent the declaring himself to be an eye witness of their in extension of the royal clemency to such daring and bility either to do good to themselves or any other desperate offenders.—Durham Chronicle. A curious case came on on Monday before the Thames Police Magistrates. A seaman (Donald M'Nab) claimed £15 5s. 6d., the balance of wages due to him on a voyage to Madras and back to England. Among other deductions insisted on by the agent of the owners was £2 5s., or a month's pay, because M'Nab, a Scotch Presbyterian, refused to attend Divine service on board according to the Rubric of the Church of England, agreeably to a regulation made by the owners. The deduction was, of course, disallowed; and the case governed another, that of a Roman Catholic seaman on board the same ship. The object of the shipowners was to keep up the moral discipline of the crew. and to

the meeting broke up.
On the Friday the meeting was a great deal large. interception, was quite tender with respect to the Common Prayer-book. In order to avoid doing violence to tender consciences, shipowners ought to menced at seven o'clock, and did not conclude and

PROCEEDINGS ARISING OUT OF THE NEW POOR LAW. On Saturday, Mr. Brunton was summoned before Messrs. Brook, Sutcliffe, and Joe Starkey, to show TRIUMPHANT VICTORY OF THE CHARTISTS
OVER THE HUMBUG CORN LAW RE.
Guardians, appeared for the case. Mr. Brunton applied for the summons to stand over until Tuesday. as some of the other Magistrates would be there and he might have a fair hearing, as that was their own care, they being the bastile ex officios; but it was not allowed; and they ordered him to deliver great numbers assembled, expecting to see Ma. Ainsworth enter the House; but to the joy and surprise of the rate-payers, Mr. Poppleton told them he would keep it as long as there was a stone left, and he had power. The Clerk and Guardians are wonderfully puzzled to know how to get hold of the property, as the rate-payers generally are determined not to let it be made into a bastile.

Public Meeting .- On Sunday, the 29th December, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a public meeting was held in the Reformers' Chapel, top of Barrowfield, for the purpose of electing a committee to look after the political interests of the Chartists of Middleton. Robert Ward in the chair. The following persons were elected on the committee-Robert Ward, John Winter, John Cooper, John Ogden, James Smith, John Hunt, William Hilton, Roger Gregory, and Thomas Wild.

LECTURE.—According to announcement, that Mr. Chappel, of Rochdale, would deliver a lecture in the Reformers' Chapel, on Tuesday, the 31st December, (the subject, the principles of the People's Charter) to commence at eight o'clock in the evening, an assemblage of persons took place, and waited very patiently till about nine o'clock for the lecturer, who came not. John Hunt was unanimously elected to preside. The meeting was addressed by the president and Mr. Robert Ward. The leading article of by a large majority.

Mr. Srocks, the Whig, declared he could hardly tell which had the majority. He then resorted to meeting quietly separated a few minutes before alove o'clock.—Correspondent. last week's Northern Star was read by the Chair-

BALFORD.

RADICAL ASSOCIATION.—The members of this body are exerting themselves during the recess of the General Convention, to organize the town, for the was brought under the consideration of the members energy that made the building tremble, and which sounded like the death-knell of tyranny.—From a port of the member for Salford commence immediately and the sa at the weekly meeting, on Monday last, when it ately, and that a guarantee committee be appointed. On the motion of Mr. Campbell, it was resolved QUEENSHEAD.—On Wednesday evening last, the Democrats of this village held a convivial entertainments, at which upwards of one hundred of the considering the case of Mr. Frost and others, now ing expenses of the trials render it necessary that the mency should be sent off without any delay. BARNSLEY.

> NORTHERN UNION.—The members of the Non thern Union have held a meeting, and passed the following resolution:—"As this town and neighbout hood contributed the sum of £20 towards the defense of the Rev. Jeseph Rayner Stephens, it is their opinion, as the trial is over, that the surplus should be appropriated to the defence of Mr. John Frost. and the Welsh patriots."

> FROST'S DEFENCE FUND.—I have sent you the rem of £5 towards the defence of the Welsh patriots.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

(Continued from our eighth page.) herry, and he believed with the approbation of the late Lord Tenterden, they ought not to hear of strict constructions or of new constructions. The only thing they should look for should be the true construction, be it what it might. He did not mean to detract from the high character and learning of Mr. Justice Foster, but he hoped their Lordships would expound the law as laid down in the act, and as followed in the instances to which he had been able to refer, without considering what Mr. Justice Foster's approval or disapproval was of what constituted the hav The learned counsel then referred to Peel's Act. 6 %- rge IV., c. 60, sec. 21. That act was drawn sp ith great care, and it was to be observed, that it he not repeal the old law. What, then, was me clear a d manifest enactment? The first mode of enforce 2 obedience to the laws was to take care to oper its enactments in the seat of justice itself. He state it with the greatest confidence in the plain a vious construction of the Act of Parliament, that the accused must have, at the same time

with the indictment, a list of the jury and the witnesses. This practice had prevailed in all the instances to which he had been enabled to refer. In Horne Tooke's case, in the twentyfourth volume of the State Trials, p. 219, after stating the proceedings, the indictment framed the surning of one of the prisoners, the assignment of connect for their defence, he found this passage:-On M. Lav. October 13th, Mr. White, Solicitor for the Traisury, delivered to each of the prisoners indictment, a list of the jurors enpanhelled in esheriff, and a list of the witnesses to be and a by the Crown for proving the said in-There the act was complied with. He action it piedge himself that the same course had then followed in every other case, for it was only after he arrived in that town, and inquired into the

manner in which the lists had been delivered, that the objection occurred to him, and he was obliged to content himself with a reference to such authorities as he had brought down with him. In Crossfield's case. Which occurred in 1796, 26th vol. of the State Train, precisely the same entry was found. The Atterney-General, then Sir John Scott, afterwards the renerable Earl of Eldon, laid down the law distinctly to the jury as he (Sir F. Pollock) had startist. In the case of David M'Lean, who was mied in 1797, the prisoner was brought to the bar, and informed by the Court that a bill of indictment had been found against him, with a copy of which it was the duty of the Attorney-General to supply him, together with a list of the jurors and a list of the witnesses; and accordingly, on the 17th of June, the relicion for the Crown did serve the prisoner with a copy of the indicament, and lists of the jurous to be impannelled and of witnesses to be produced on the trial to prove the indictment, in the manner directed by the statute of Anne. And the trial of O'Coigley, in 1798, reported in the 26th volume of the State Trials, he found that the solicitor for the trial adopted a precisely similar course, and delivered on a particular day the several documents to the prisoner. He was obliged to pass from the year 1798 to the year 1817, for he was not aware of any

1803. He had not, however, the volume of statutes taken that the statute of Anne had been properly complied with. The next case then to which he should hists of the jurors, and of witnesses to be produced by ter condition than the crown. No lacker, he was aware, the Crown." Again, in the autumn of the same year, could be imputed to the crown so in a trial of this imshould cite was the case of Arthur Thistlewood, which occurred in 1820, reported in the 33rd volume of the State Trials, and in the 1st volume of the authorized

terral, excepting that of Despard, which occurred in

edition. It appeared from these accounts that, on the list of jurers, and a list of witnesses. He had not been able to find a complete report of any other trial. An secount of one, however, might be seen in the State Trials, but as this professed to be taken from the Anmod Register, a publication not intended for the legal prefession, it was not surprising that a full account of what took piece was not given. But he found in the report of Lord George Gordon's trial, given in the 21st volume of the State Trials, some mention made of the paracular course of proceeding to which he now called the attention of the Court, and he thought this case one of meater importance, because it was the first that had wisen since the operation of the statute of Anne, and because it showed what was the judicial construction then put upon that act. In the case he referred to the

state that this latter provision was not to take effect and give them an opportunity of correcting it? Sure unt lafter the death of the Pretender, and that this was he was that their Lordships would never lay down any the first instance in which the prisoner had the benefit rule, or adopt any decision, which had the slightest tenof obtaining a list of his jurors. He found in the next dency to such a result. Well, after the prisoner was a statement to this effect: an indictment for high treason arraigned the next step for the prisoner or his counsel to having been found, the Attorney-General moved in last take was to challenge the jurymen as they appeared. Was term for a rule on the Sheriff of Middlesex to compel that the stage of the proceedings in which he was bound him to deliver to the prosecutor a list of the jurors to communicate to the Court that there was some vice intended to be returned on the panel, in order that the in the delivery of the list of witnesses, of which he

of Anne, at the same time with a copy of the indictment law on the suject according to the old act of Parlia-That learned gentleman said that this course seemed to ment, and the form was stated in the book to which he him the only method of complying with the statute had so frequently referred. In the trial of commoners of Ame. The then Attorney-General, their Lordships the keeper was called on to put the prisoners in order were aware, had no occasion to apply to the Court with to be arraigned; the clerk of arraigns then asked if the respect to the list of witnesses, because, of course, the witnesses against the prisoner to be tried first were Attorney-General himself possessed the means of fur- ready; and the other prisoners being removed, he was rishing that list. Fortunately he (Sir F. Polleck) found asked whether he had a copy of the panel of the jury m a note to the "State Trials" a copy of the original two days or more since; for at that time a copy of the rule, which was drawn up in the following words:-

hat of the jurous to be returned by him for the trial of may be delivered to the prisoner at the same time that the uniform practice had been such as he described, formed by the court itself. He therefore submitted that

such, and no other, was and ought to be the practice.

the practice with respect to the list of witnesses, because there was no distinction which the most sanctioned by the Court, for it made the unity of time and the list of jurors a part of the rule, thereby showact had been complied with, to call upon them, then, to try the prisoner for his life upon this grave charge, and proceed with this important brial, though the act had not been complied with literally. He begged to

my with respect to the objects of the act, their Lordships had nothing whatever to do, any more than Mr. Justice Foster had when he wrote about it in Firste. Their Lordships might think that, in strictness, these provisions were useless and unnecessary. The wisdom of the law has enjoined them, and the hw must be obeyed. Suppose it had turned out that Mr. Manle had been obliged to admit that he had delivered a copy of the indictment, a list of the panel, and, for the sake of argument, he would also suppose a list of witnesses at one and the same time, but that he had delivered them in the presence of one witness, instead of two, as required by law, what possible preradice could the prisoner have suffered from that

remainnee, provided he obtained all the information that was necessary; and yet would any lawyer my that, if the prisoner had so received them, he would not have had a right to object that they had not been delivered in pursuance of the statute? Would he not have a right to may, "Do not talk to me of protection which the law gave him. He thought that if

ment the list of witnesses referred? He held in his examined, and that the jury, under their direction, must hand a list of the witnesses delivered, not to Mr. return a verdict of "not guilty." Frost, but to one of the other prisoners, and he believed Mr. Kelly then addressed the Court in support of they were all alike. It was thus worded:-"A list the objection taken by Sir F. Pollock, going minutely Times" have duped them. Not one word of truth of the witnesses to be produced on the trial of ____, through all the precedents cited by that learned gentleon an indictment found against him for high treason, in man, and contending that it was manifest both by the as to the original attack or the state of the county. order to prove the same indictment." Excepting that terms of the statute, and the practice of the courts, that I understand that some of the fabricators have general statement, there was no mention either of the the delivery of the lists of witnesses was imperfect and nature of the charge—of the time when the indict- illegal. ment was formed, and, therefore, nothing to connect The Attorney-General then rose to reply, and had not it with the indictment, unless, indeed, it had been concluded his speech at a quarter-past four o'clock, delivered along with it. In modern times charges for proceeding to controvert the argument on the other high treason had been very rarely brought, but at for- side when our express left, at half-past four o'clock. mer periods they had been frequent. But supposing, as If the reply should be finished to-night within reahe had a right to do, that the same individual was sonable time, and the judgment of the Court pro-

charged with high treasen under two separate indict- nounced, another express will be instantly forwarded. ments, was this laxity, this illegality of practice of In the course of the day the grand jury delivered in which he now complained, to be tolerated? If true bills against John Owen, for conspiracy; Thomas it obtained, a prisoner might have one indictment Edwards, William John Llewellyn, John Harris, and with a list of jurors, and another indictment with with a list of jurors, and another indictment with — Coles, for consairacy; John Gibby, for conspiracy; a list of jurors also, delivered to him, and sub- Evan Edwards, for conspiracy; Thomas Bolton, for sequently two lists of witnesses, without the conspiracy and riot; John Britton and Thomas Davies, slightest intimation to which indictment the for conspiracy and riot; and, as regards the second and I ever met. lists of witnesses respectively applied. There third counts, against John Charles, for conspiracy and fore, he said, that the Legislature had acted riot 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 its policy, but he had suggested these matters to their Lordships' better judgment and more extensive learning. He had a right to stand upon this pointthat it was the law of the land, and the prisoner was eutitled to the benefit of it, be the object or policy of the Legislature what it might. He would ask, supposing Frost to have had the benefit—which he had not -of counsel being assigned to him at the earliest 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 present when the delivery of those two documents was made, he should have had no hesitatation, with this statute before him, and backed by the authorities and practice he had already referred to, in advising Mr. Frost to put the documents in the fire. He would have said to Mr. Frost, "This is the advise I give you, and with fearlessness, and your blood be upon my head if I am wrong." The law averted 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 merely now trouble the court with a remark or two, suggested to him by what had fallen from his important trial for treason having occurred in the inlearned friends on the other side, in the shape of a protes:. They had protested that he was estopped from objecting-that he came too late-but they condescended at hand in which that case was reported, but he was to allow evidence to be given. Now, he apprehended quite certain that in all instances care had been that the present was the proper time to take the objection, and that there had been no opportunity of taking direct the attention of the Court occurred in 1817, the on the subject of high treason. He could not take out it before. There was no practice in Judges chambers rear after he was called to the bar. This was Watson's a summons before a Judge at Serjeant's-inn to compel case, and was to be found in the 32nd volume of the the re-delivery of the lists. Nothing of that sort obtain-State Trials, or in the 1st volume of an authorized reed, nor did any part of the doctrine of luches apply. port taken in shorthand, and published about the time. In such cases, at least, the crown and the prisoner are At page 26 of the latter publication there occurred the upon equal terms. The law intended, indeed, to put following passage:—"On Monday, the 5th of May, Mr. them on unequal terms, in carrying its indul, ence still Lichfield, the solicitor for the Crown, delivered to each further as Judge Foster complained; for by the delivery of the prisoners a copy of the indictment, together with of the list of witnesses the prisoner was placed in a bet-

the case Brandreth came on; and, on the 2nd of Oc mense importance, touching the life of the prisoner, and tober, Mr. Lichfield delivered the same identical docu-connected with the commission of the great offence of ments to the prisoner. The last precedent which he high treason, no laches on the part of the prisoner would prevent their Lordships doing that justice which belonged to the subject the instant the truth of the facts was made to appear. When, therefore, a witness appeared, he had stated in the outset that that witness and of April, Mr. Maule, the solicitor for the Treasury, could not be examined, because the list in which his delivered to each prisoner a copy of the indictment, a name appeared had not been properly delivered to the prisoner. Would the Court permit the witness to be examined, it being now manifest that the list of witnesses was delivered on a Tuesday, and the copy of the indictment, and the list of jurors, on the preceding Thursday. But lackes was imputed to the prisoner. At what former period could he have stated this objection? He could not have done so at the time he was committed, because the objection must be taken at some period in open court. The learned Attorney-

General surely would not suggest that some one might have called on their Lordships out of this Court, or gone to the solicitor of the Crown, or to the Attorney-General, to make complaint that a blunder had been committed, inamuch as a copy of the indictment, with a list of the jurors, had been delivered without Thous of the trown spolied to the sourt from a sile of withseen. Ought the prisoner, or any one the viction that they were bound under the law to take a who represented him, to make such a communicapersonaler course, that course being to deliver to the tion until this very moment, what other public occasion prisoner a list of the jurors, together with a copy of had he of doing so? After committal he appeared the indictment, at one and the same time. The Court again in Court, when he was told that he was inof King's Bench also felt bound to give every facility in dicted. He could not make his objection then Order to enable the law officers of the crown to take that When next was he brought before the Court? Upon sourse which was enjoined by the law, and here he (Sir this arraigament, when the only question asked him

Frederick Pollock: need not state to their Lordships was, whether he was guilty or not; the ceremony of that that which was proper to be done with respect putting the question how he would wish to be tried to the lists of jurors must be equally proper with having been abolished by a recent act. Was he then respect to the list of witnesses. The proceeding called upon to state to the Court that he had not had against Lord George Gordon occurred in 1781, and was a list of witnesses delivered to him properly? Suppose, to be found reported, as he had before said, in the 21st by carrying the blunder a little further, that no list volume. He would state to their Lordships the subhad been delivered at all—and, if the delivery was stance of a note at page 648. After referring to the not according to the terms of the statute, it was no statute of William III., and observing that the statute delivery—was the prisoner bound to tell the law of Anne was an extension of that act, it went on to officers of the Crown that they had made a mistake,

prosecutor might be enabled to deliver such list to meant to avail himself. He (Sir F. Pollock) thought the prisoner, according to the provision of the statute surely not. He would state to the Court what was the panel was to be delivered only two days before the trial.

Middlesex. The King against George Gordon, Esq., Their Lordships would see how jealous the judges were commonly called Lord George Gordon; it is ordered that no advantage should be taken of the prisoner. that the Sheriff of Middlesex do forthwith deliver to The form then went on to say thus :-- "If the prisoner Mr. Chamberlayne, the solicitor of the prosecutor, a denied having received a copy of the panel, the Court hat of the jurors to be returned by him for the trial of should adjourn for several days," in order that that list the prisoner, together with a description of their places might be delivered to him. Their Lordships might of abode, and their professions, in order that such list remember that a case occurred where the panel failed. It was during the trial of the rebels of St. Margaret'sa copy of the indictment shall be delivered; on the hill, Southwark, under the commission of 1746. One motion of the Attorney-General." He found, then, that of the prisoners challenged preremptor.ly, and the panel being exhausted, the Court adjourned for several days, and in the last important case he had quoted it was in order that a new panel might be formed. The sheriff returned a new panel, consisting partly of the former there was a recognition on the part of the court that jurors, and a sufficient number were obtained. The Court then adjourned, in order that the prisoner might If, then, it be the practice with respect to the lists of have a copy of the panel two days previous to his trial; Jurors, he would almost say, a fortiori, it must be could any one doubt that if the attorney-General on the present occasion, instead of adopting the moderate course of only making ten challenges, had exhausted mbtle ingenuity could draw between the legislative the panel, an adjournment of the Court must have mostment as regards the one and the other. Consequently not only were the provisions of the statute perfectly clear and free from doubt, but the practice consideration—for then a copy of the incore and witnesses could not be delivered to the country of the panel, an adjournment of the country of the panel, an adjournment of the country of the panel, an adjournment of the country of Anne intervents in monmount; and now out of a but that the intentions of the Legislature were composed a considerable difficulty, which was worthy of population of 6,000,—5,500 are Republicans. So manded for money in this country. Foreign Corn with the intention of the beginning of the legislature were composed as considerable minutes of the high rate of interest depopulation. I shall continue to write by every post.

American trade, and the high rate of interest depopulation of 6,000,—5,500 are Republicans. So manded for money in this country. Foreign Corn continues to write by every post.

siter grave deliberation on the part of the law officers would have been over. This showed the policy of the of the Crown in 1781, and their view of the case was provision in Sir R. Peel's Act, which allowed lists to be celivered after the arraignment, in certain cases, profor the delivery both of the copy of the indictment vided that it was ten days before the trial. But whatever might be the remedy he did not now pause to ing the reason why it called upon the sheriff to do that inquire. It was now too late to give the prisoner, as which, at the time, was an unusual proceeding. He well as the other prisoners, who were yesterday ardld not know whether it was the intention of his raigned with him, the necessary lists ten days before learned friends on the other side to call upon their arraignment, if the law and the authorities he had Lordships to look only to the grounds and object of quoted had any force. But perhaps it might be the the statute, and to the spirit in which it had been intention of his learned friends on the other side to framed, and that, if they found that substantially the contend that there had been some consent or acquiescence, on the part of the prisoner, to the course taken. He (Sir Frederick Pollock) was certain that Mr. Maule would state nothing but what was true, though he had thought it more regular that Mr. Maule should be in the witness-box, rather than in immediate communication with the counsel for the Crown. But what had Mr. Maule stated to the Court? That he delivered a cepy of the indictment, with a list of the jurors, on the 12th of December, and that Mr. Owen had applied for a copy of the indictment. That was extremely likely, but how did it affect Mr. Frost? Mr. Owen was not Mr. Frost's attorney; and, on application to the Court that Mr. Owen might be assigned to him as attorney, in the absence of Mr. Geach, the application was refused, because the Court could not assign him two solicitors. If Mr. Owen had been the attorney of Mr. Frost, which he was not, and if he had said to Mr. Maule, "Deliver me a copy of the indictment, and I will dispense with the list of witnesses," still that would not have deprived the prisoner of the benefit of the Act of Parliament. No man could consent away

the life of his fellow-subject, and deprive him of that

whose names are to be found in a list so imperfectly and could dispense with an Act passed in his favour. On be quashed, and Frost acquitted for want of a sufficient compliance with the Act of Parliament 7th calculated (said the report) to shake the institutions button of the profits of that machinery. Scarcity ? referred delivered to him at one and the same time, mon with many members of the bar. Still he did not and not by driblets; that he ought not to have a copy of expect it would succeed, because he knew the practice the indictment delivered to him at one moment, and at had been contrary to what he believed to be the meananother a list of the jurors, and at a third period a ing of the act. But he trusted the prisoner would relist of the witnesses. It was important that documents ceive the benefit of the present objection, for he had should be delivered together, in order that they might not only the words of the statute, but the practice, them, how would the prisoner know to what indict rule that the witness who had been called could not be

Monmouth, Wednesday, Quarter-past Seven, P.M.

After Mr. Kelly had concluded his address, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proceeded to argue that n the first place Mr. Maule, the Solicitor to the Treasury, had every reason to believe that Mr. Owen was the solicitor for Mr. Frost and all the prisoners, and that Mr. Owen was exceedingly desirous that the copy of the indictment should be served as soon as possible, and that it should not be delayed until the list of witnesses was complete; and that Mr. Maule, to give the prisoners an additional benefit, served the copy of the indictment on the 12th of December, although the list of witnesses was not complete till the 17th; and the real complaint now was, that the copy of the indictment was served too soon, for if the service of the copy of the indictment had been deferred until the 17th of December, no objection could have been made. It was not disputed that the list of the witnesses was served in sufficient time, so that if the copy of the indictment had been served at the same time, both would have been proper; but the objection was, that it had been served five days earlier than was necessary, and the prisoner was put in possession of the charge that was brought against him. There were two grounds upon which he would submit that he was now entitled to examine the witnesses. The list had been served on the 17th of December, and the prisoner had had not only ten but fourteen days' notice of the witnesses who would be brought against him, and he should show that the intention of the Legislature had been complied with; and another was, that after plea pleaded, and after the jury had been charged with ner in which the list had been served. He apprehended the three documents, the indictment, the of witnesses, and the list of jurors, were all on the same footing; but he contended that the list of witnesses might be served at any time prior to the ten days before the arraignment. By the statute of Anne the three documents were to be served ten days before trial, but by Peel's Act there was a severance, because that enacted that the copy of the indictment and a list of the jurors were to be served ten days before arraignment, leaving the list of witnesses as it was before. Here there was an actual severance of that which was before required to be simultaneously done. It had been decided that after plea pleaded, and the prisoner had taken his trial he however guilty, must be acquitted, and the ends of ustice would be defeated.

The Attorney-General then read the act of Anne, and contended that all that was meant by the Legislature was, that copies of each should be delivered to the prisoner ten days before the trial; but his learned friends admitted, that if the copies of each had only been served ten days before, there could have been no objection; but they say that, because the indictment was delivered earlier, that it was bad. He would contend that the aleas meaning of the statute was, that each of the documents should be put into the hands of the prisoner at least ten days before the trial; surely, therefore, if he had them fourteen days before, the prisoner could not say that he was prejudiced. But they admit if they had been re-served with each, on the 17th, when they were served with the list of witnesses, it would have been good service. Now, in the name of God, my Lords, what object would have been obtained by this fresh service! If their Lordships granted this objection, what must be the rule henceforth! Why, that everything must be withheld from the prisoner until the list of witnesses was prepared. Is this mercyis this humanity to the prisoners? He has the indictment delivered to him some days before, and look at the benefit which he received thereby. Why, he sends it, no doubt, the next day to his attorney to seek out. Then he is served with a list of the jurors also on the 12th, and was thus enabled during five extra days to discover and seek out their characters; and no doubt his learned friends availed themselves of it by the mode in which they made their challenges. The Attorney-General then contended that as in the words of the old statutes the prisoner for treason was to be served with a copy of the panel duly returned by the sheriff, "it might be contended that a prisoner was not served at all with the panel of the jury, inasmch as the list was not duly returned by the sheriff until returned in Court, and that the sheriff might alter t by adding names to it, and by striking names out; but it had been held that if the list when duly returned was the same, it was according to the act not a subsidam, not an equivalent, but really the list. Now, it was quite clear that the jury panel was not returned until yesterday, when Mr. Bellamy, with the solemnity belonging to the case, called upon the Sheriff of Monmouth to return the precept. This being so, it might as well be contended by the prisoner that he had never been duly served with a list of the jury. Again, supposing only forty jurors had been returned, and they had been exhausted by the peremptory challenges on the part of the prisoner, and the challenges on the part of the Crown, would the prisoner have been thereby acquitted? No, their Lordships would have issued a fresh precept for 100 or more jurors, and would have postponed the trial. The prisoner would, no doubt, have been entitled to have the fresh list so made, and he would have been served with a copy of it ten days before the trial, but would he have been served with a fresh copy of the indictment after arraignment? No, for would have been a farce and a mockery upon justice to have done so, and the three documents could not have been delivered at the same time. It was contended by the other side that each of these three acts must be done semel et simul, but this could not be as was evident in the instance which at which the prisoner could make the objection,

was before the jury were charged with the indict-The Learned Counsel was proceeding in his argu-

ment at half-past six o'clock, when The Judges having consulted for a few minutes, Chief Justice TINDAL said, there appears to us to be sufficient doubt to reserve the point for further consideration. I am not prepared to say the objection made on the part of the prisoner is valid, but it is a question upon which no direct decision has taken place, and which calls for very serious consideration. It is the most important that the same objection may apply to the several other cases in which the indictments have been found, and the prisoners arraigned. We purpose to take a course on the present occasion which will prevent the possibility of an over hasty decision operating to the prejudice or disadvantage of the prisoner, and from causing a failure of public justice. We shall allow the trial to procoed, and take opinion of her Majesty's Judges on the validity of the point, provided such proceedings should become necessary. To-moreow morning we shall proceed with the evidence. The Court then adjourned to to-morrow at niffe

(From our own Correspondent.) The whole of Tuesday was taken up with the arranging of the Jury, and the discussion of points of law consequent thereon. The Court did not adjourn till half-past six o'clock, and at nine on Wednesday morning the proceedings were resumed, by a very tame opening speech from the Attorney-General. Frost and the other prisoners looked remark- business of the Convention, begged to call the atten- wages of those employed in weaving the above-named

a reason why the Act should be strictly complied of opinion that the words of the Act were as clear and with, though against the necessity of doing so he respectfully protested, he apprehended that very weighty makes the names of the Act in the beginning was equally clear, and delivered together with the indictment. The names of the profits of that mach accusers of the Weish patriots on their trial for High Sir,—The insertion of the foregreen to look for the profits of that mach accusers of the Weish patriots on their trial for High Sir,—The insertion of the foregreen to look for the profits of that mach accusers of the Weish patriots on their trial for High Sir,—The insertion of the foregreen to look for the profits of that mach accusers of the Weish patriots on their trial for High Sir,—The insertion of the foregreen to look for the profits of that mach accusers of the Weish patriots on their trial for High Sir,—The insertion of the foregreen to look for the profits of that mach accusers of the Weish patriots on their trial for High Sir,—The insertion of the foregreen that the indictment. and important reasons might be given for every part of that the practice had ever been unvaried down to of the witnesses were not delivered in accordance the provisions of that Act. It was obvious that, considering the influence and power of the Crown, it was

the practice of the courts was the law of the land. chance for the Attorney-General, except in the subject. thought necessary that there should be two witnesses Their Lordships would, perhaps, give him gredit when CLEMENCY of the Court. Frost has been indicted instead of one. It was also thought right that the he stated that he took the objection yesterday from a lalone, and is now at my back: his counsel are dently written for the house, with the Herald's prisoner should have all the documents to which he had personal and professional conviction entertained in com- working with real, ability, and power not to be sur- known impartiality.] passed. If counsel should fail to impress the Court prisoners be found guilty, a good ground for arrest actual statements made at the meeting in question, of judgment will have been laid. I have been in as he had at present no means of asserting whether be connected together. Without something to connect also, in his favour. He trusted their Lordships would Nothing could be more moderate than the opening With regard, however, to another portion of the speech of the Attorney-General; and several of the in which the correspondents of the "bloody old has appeared in the Times from first to last, either been living sumptuously upon the game of Sir Chas. Morgan. The great gun of Monmouth, Mr. O'Con-

nor, arrived here yesterday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, in a chaise and four; and in consequence of which, I learn that much money has changed hands. Bets were made of 5 to 1, 10 to 1, 20 to 1, and even as high as 30 to 1, that he would served a copy of the letter he had written to Birnot attend the trials: some of the newsmongers have been heavily bit. I shall write by every post. Sir Frederick is still speaking, and I have not more than or six friends who happened to be present. The ten minutes to write. He is evidently making a substance was this:—"In consequence of the New- LEEDS MEETING ON THE CORN LAWS Jury is as good as the district could furnish. I sat resolutions, that a new General Convention was for three hours last night in the prison with Frost, who seems to possess more fortitude than any man

Thursday, Two o'Clock. cannot be decided sooner than the latter end of in any other manner. March, or the beginning of April. The point must

This morning, Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Kelly raised another objection upon the admissibility of the evidence of the witnesses, whose names were pliance with the statute; and I state upon the authority of Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. them. Kelly that the decision upon the point reserved for the consideration of the Judges must be ruled notwithstanding, so great has been the diligence of he would rather propose a vo ruled, or that can at all bear upon the argument. Indeed, those two gentlemen, of the highest profestion of the Herald less offensive than the silence of the sional reputation, do not confine their attention to their of ally, the Sun. while in its performance they lessened not its own dignity, but added to their character as gentlemen.

The interview was most interesting, and nothing The Reporter, thus pointedly called out, having large export of bullion when our necessities oblig

"Ah! you shouldn't have told me. I sedulously avoided asking the question," and he burst into tears. of the rich and the poor the centre of attraction." I never saw a finer burst of feeling in my life, and immediately after, this man, brought up to the indiscriminate support of right and wrong, threw off the barrister, and put on the man, and, turning to Mr. Geach, said, "I will visit Frost to night in the gaol." Contrasting this feeling upon the part of the late solicitor, and special constable-John Hatch, son of a merchant at Newport-John Rees, a youth about twelve years of age—and George Coles, a cadavarous looking ruffian about the same age. Frost's counsel are directing the evidence to prove that arrests were made on Sunday the 3rd November, and that the prisoners were confined in the Westgate Hetel, that this was matter of public notoriety, and that the treasen of the insurgents went no farther than a premeditated release of those prisoners. Simmons has perjured himself in his depositions before the magistrates; he swore he lived at the Salutation Inn, at Newport, while in his examination by Mr. Kelly, he admitted that he had not lived there for some months previously. Upon the whole we have reason to be thankful for our selection of counsel, and although the whole county, with the exception of the working classes, is arrayed against Frost, yet I have no doubt of a complete triumph over the organised factions. New bills are delegates from Merthyr, Bristel, Hull, Birmingham,

being found every day, and I am resolved not to leave Monmouth until the termination of the commission; but it will be for the country to say, whether for want of necessary funds the Chartists are to be deprived of the benefit of counsel. The manner in which we got up our case, and the ability which we have procured, is highly creditable to our witnesses, is hailed with great joy by persons of all Members to present that to the House of Commons; bullying vapouring about the subdivison of land, and is so closely watched by the Tory bar, that he dare not venture a single syllable of politics. "No surrender" is our metto. Six months ago there was depression is asseribed to the stagnation of the BAINES, Esq., M.P., was called to fill it, when

LATEST NEWS FROM LONDON. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 1, HALF-PAST SIX, P.M.

(From our own Correspondent.) In all circles, high and low, the trials under the Special Commission absorb every other topic of conversation; and the interest among all parties is intense. One only feeling predominates, namely disgust at the struggles made by the crown lawyers to pack the jury; and but one expression of that acquittal. The walls and streets of the metropolis, (which are crowded with announcements of the various expresses,) afford but a faint index of the popular anxiety; and if there have been no overowing meetings, to allow the excitement vent, this fact cannot be ascribed to indifference or supineness, 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 cars, or meeting, day after day, only for a very brief period, and entertaining no business of general importance. The fellowing is a report of to-day's proceedings:

GENERAL CONVENTION.

Wednesday, Jan. 1. Arundel Coffee House, Strand. Mr. Charlton (Newcastle) took the Chair at

welve o'clock.

move that the report in question be now read, as it was his intention to submit a motion on the

Mr. Ross said he would not criticise what they with a knowledge of the law, and should any of the had just heard, as regarded accuracy in narrating the court all day, and all yesterday, and cannot yet form the slightest opinion of the feeling of the Crown. that part of the subject to those who were present. statement, he would call upon the Secretary to metropolitan politicians now at Monmouth begin to state the nature of the communication he had sent laugh at themselves and the public, for the manner to Birmingham, in order that their constituents and the public generally might judge how far this hireling scribe was justified in the statements that had been just read to them. It might, however, be necessary to remind the Convention that, it being holiday time, and several important districts having omitted to send delegates, the Secretary had been instructed to write circulars to various towns, urging the necessity of electing delegates, and instructing them to join the Convention without delay. Mr. DEWHIRST, (Bolcon,) who on that occasion mingham; but it had been read in the presence of is dissipated. several members of the Convention, and also of five castle Convention having declared, by a series of

imperatively called for, and as the importance of such a body has been felt by other towns and districts by the such a body has been felt by other towns and districts by the such as the tricts, by whom a number of delegates had been elected, he was instructed to write to Birmingham, Since I wrote yesterday, the Court has decided upon reserving the point carried by Mr. Frost's Counsel for the opinion of the fifteen Judges. Theresyllable was penned as to any intentions or subsefore, should there be a conviction, the matter quent proceedings, nor had it been communicated Mr. Hongin (Bradford) corroborated Mr. Dew-

be decided for the prisoner if there be any virtue in hirst's statement; though he knew not how they could take cognizance of the implicated report. If they sent a note to the Editor, disclaiming the imputations, they would very properly be asked what People's Food, are at variance with the laws of God proof they had that the report was not substanti- and the rights of humanity. contained in the lists served upon Mr. Frost; the ally accurate. But, whether accurate or not, in its description not being in compliance with the terms account of the proceedings at Bi mingham, the of the statute. The objection was ably sustained, portion which the reporter had appended, by way of and at great length by the prisoner's counsel, but embellishment was false, scan alous, and libelious. was over-ruled by the Court, without calling upon The Convention he called a "frivolous and dangerthe Counsel for the prosecution even to reply; thus ous body." Wonderful logic! as if anything that every point, save one, and that one which would was dangerous could be frivolous at the same time. have involved the character of the Judges, has been As to the statement imputed to Mr. Potter, "that he decided against the prisoner. It was the manifest was not permitted to disclose the intentions of the feeling of the whole profession, as well as the best | Convention, as they had no proof that Mr. Potter informed persons in the Court. that the proceedings had made use of these words, or their meaning, he should have been quashed yesterday for want of com- suggested the postponement of the subject until Mr. Brown should have taken his seat amongst

Major Beniowski (Tower Mam'ets) differed f om the last speaker as to the tendency of the report. in favour of the prisoner. I never saw a more ex- The Herald was well known to be an organ of the pensive case than that got up against Frost upon Tory party; and such a statement respecting their To THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT the part of the Crown, while the professional gen- body coming from such a quarter would not be tlemen engaged for the prosecution have lost much believed by their friends, and could not add much of the professional reputation for which the country to the hostility of their foes, who would already gave them credit. The zeal and the ability of Sir hang them all, if they had equal power to their Frederick Pollock and Mr. Kelly is matter of uni- will. He believed that any attempt to injure them versal admiration. Trials for high treason have not in the eyes of their suffering fellow countrymen been of recent occurrence, and consequently not would fail; and as he should be sorry to excite within the practice of many men at the bar; but, anything like a feeling that they were dissatisfied, of the coursel for the prisoners, they made them- Editor of the Herald, upon the ground that "the selves acquainted with every case that has been censure of bad men is a presage of the esteem of the Laws, inasmuch as they interrupt the supply and

the mere duty which barristers ordinarily perform Mr. Dewnirs coincided with Mr. Holgin's sugfor their clients; as an instance I communicate to you one fact. Last night, at eight o'clock, both gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. Thomas, Mr. Geach, motion to that effect; which, having been seconded the dreadful suffering thus produced, and the trying and Mr. O'Connor waited upon Mr. Frost, at the by Mr. Ross, (who held it to be their duty upon all embarrassments of trade, under which many mergaol, for the purpose of holding a consultation with Mr. Frost. This upon the part of a barrister of any rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence, and is considered as a rank is of rare occurrence. pleaded, and the prisoner had taken his trial he could not object to the service of the indictment. If there had been this objection, why had it not been made when the prisoners were called upon to plead to the managers of the nature of the managers of the prisoners were called upon to plead to the prisoners were called upon to plead to the captive in his dungeon, they treated Frost with that courtesy objection was now made at a time when, if their objection was now made at a time when, if their of the plead to the prisoner had taken his trial he considered as a considered as a make of rare occurrence, and is considered as a lessening of professional dignity; however, they did not been into the cual, and carried nem. ans.

Major Beniowski next moved that the Secretary be directed to inquire why their Appeal, which had not been inserted in the former paper; and the real wages of life, impose a heavy burden on the whole seeing the reporter of the Star in the room, he would take that opportunity to express his own dissatisfactive upon the cual, and the real wages of labour—that they aggravate take that opportunity to express his own dissatisfactive upon the cual, and the real wages of labour—that they make our take that opportunity to express his own dissatisfactive upon the cual, and the real wages of labour—that they make our take that opportunity to express his own dissatisfactive upon the cual, and the real wages of labour—that they make our take that opportunity to express his own dissatisfactive upon the cual, and the real wages of labour—that they make our take that opportunity to express his own dissatisfactive upon the cual, and the real wages of labour—that they make our take that opportunity to express his own dissatisfactive upon the cual, and the real wages of labour trade with Corn, and the real wages of labour trade with corners are the cual, and the real wages of labour trade with corners.

There might have been an adjournment, and the professional gown, and, clothed in habiliments of the cual that

The Reporter, thus pointedly called out, having large export of bullion when our necessities oblig could equal the firm and gentlemanly bearing of obtained permission of the Chairman, explained that is to import Corn; thus derauging our Carrency, and greatly embarrassing our trade—that they inthat without any regard to their own convenience, they would wait upon him at any hour of the night, when their attendance might be considered requisite.

Frost is firm as a rock, and declares his preference the convenience of the reporter) had received a copy of the third edition of last works.

They took their leave, assuring the captive the edition of the received on Thursday night; duce of the countries to lay heavy duties on British goods, and to encourage their own domestic manufactures; and that, great and manifold as the evils are which have already been produced by our restriction. third edition of last week's Star, containing the whole of their Thursday's proceedings, up to which whole of their Thursday's proceedings, up to which whole of their memorial had not been completed, as the best of fathers. He turned the turned that the population of the proceeding to public business; that his express in the containing the trictive Corn Law, they are likely to become still whole of their Thursday's proceedings, up to which more oppressive, seeing that the population of the 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 England, and was the best of fathers. He turned proceeding to public business; that his express in- and are daily advancing with great rapidity in their structions were to furnish full and impartial reports own manufactures, and in their competition with us of their sittings, which he had faithfully performed in neutral markets. up to the last minute of the post-office being kept He sobbed and cried, the large drops rolling in quick succession down the father's cheek, muttering neglecting their communications, they would at all urgent importance. in broken tones, "That's the relation which equalizes times be happy to comply with their requests, in society—those are the ties which make the fire-side any manner that was consistent with the vast machinery of so extensive an establishment. Messrs. Hodgin, Dewhirst, Lowry, and Beniowski, severally explained; when

Mr. Ross moved the adjournment of the Convention till eleven o'clock to-morrow (Thursday). Agreed to. [It turned out, in the course of the explanations should be altered, but that if our Corn Law should Attorney-General for the Tories with the index of which the reporter's observations drew forth, that be persevered in, there is every reason to fear that feeling exhibited in the heartless countenance of the the document alluded to by Mr. Beniowski, had the Duties on British goods will be raised still higher,

Whig Atterney-General—if the decision between Whig and Tory at the moment had been left to me, I should have decided, perhaps rashly, upon a picture quite sufficient to account for its non-appearance, as markets. should nave decided, perhaps rashly, upon a picture which I shall never forget. It is now getting late, and I must confine myself to the proceedings of the present day. Four witnesses have been examined.

| A picture of the corn Law, in preventing put to press. The memorial above referred to has not yet been passed.] Charles Simmons, a labourer—Richard Walters, a We greatly regret to be compelled to leave out

news. The length of the trial reports, however, leave us no other alternative. He is right about the letter. The marking of it with the word "private," was the cause of its not being attended to. The fact is, that it was received, during the absence of the Editor, from the office, on Christmas-day, laid aside for him, and forgotten, and has only this moment been opened Why a public document should have been addressed "private," does not seem very plain.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 2, 1840, Half-past Seven o'Clock.

The Convention assembled for a few hours this moraing; but as no arrivals from Monmonth (efficials) had taken place up to two o'clock, the assembly adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow. The and some other places, who are known to have been elected, had not arrived up to the time of closing this letter. The Convention has adopted means to ensure an authentic and full report of the Welsh triels; the news of the objection taken by Sir F. Pollock, as to the fermality in serving the list of ranks, so far as public feeling can be manifested. COMMERCIAL. - WOOL. - Fleece Wool is now selling at is. 4d. per pound, and it is thought by com-In the Money Market very little business has been done in any of the securities; the following were the prices posted at the close:—Consols, 918; Exchequer Bills, 4 dis.; Bank Stock, 178. Little inquiry to-day for Shares, and no business doing, it is said, in the Foreign funds.

DISTRESS OF THE FANCY WEAVERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAB.

SIR,-This is the last evening of the present year. I sit down to write, and trouble you with, a very brief feeling prevails, in as unqualified hope of their notice of the state in which the old year is leaving, and the new year is finding, those in the branch of trade to which I belong, namely, the fancy weaving trade Sir, the fancy weavers engaged in weaving fancy waistcoats, fancy trousers cloths, and camlets, or summer cloths, are about 7,000 in number, and reside principally in the villages and hamlets adjacent to Huddersfield. There are, at least, one half of the above number unemployed; the other half are on limited work-so 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 fallure of an extensive worsted establishment in Leeds has destreyed those hopes, and sunk the poor weavers into gloomy, dark despair.

The present sufferings of the fancy weavers and their dependants are such as drive those of 1826—29 and 1837 into the shade.

Some manufacturers in the immediate neighbourhood of Huddersfield that are having camlets, or summer cloths, wove by both steam-looms and hand-Mr. Ross (Surrey), pending the more important looms, have, ungratefully and unfeelingly, reduced the Dot have a right to say, "Do not talk to me of the wisdom of the law had prevented a man in custody from doing a variety of acts, and from even signing in a warrant of attorney without some one being prevented these documents in the prevence of the law; I have sent on his part to advise him, he thought his learned witness; the law requires two: the delivery is vicious; that the prisoner, confined in his dungeon, is now one oclock, and Sir Frederick Pollock is enjoyed in weaving the above-named to five ab

Sir,—The insertion of the foregoing in the Northern Star of next Saturday would much oblige,

> Yours respectfully, G. B. A.

December 31st, 1839.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3 -We have a good arrival of Wheat: the condition of new comes very bad, which makes the sales slow, and prices are as last week. Old fully as dear. Pine Barley is scarce, and the turn dearer; but all second sorts are without alteration in value. Oats and Shelling as last week. No alteration in Beans. Malt is duli sale at former prices.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—We have yet no im-

provement to notice in the trade here, and nothing has occurred in our local commercial transactions worthy of record. A general disposition exists to officiated as secretary, said that he had not pre- avoid doing business, and it will, we fear, be some time ere the gloom which hangs over our commerce

A T a 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 STANSFELD; Seconded by John Waddingham, Esq. 1. That the Corn Laws, inasmuch as they inter-

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 embarrassments of trade under which many mercantile Establishments are sinking, may be directly traced to the restrictive Corn Law.

Moved by E. Baines, Jun. Esq.; Seconded by Mr. George Greig,

3. That the following Petition be presented from this Borough to both Houses of Parliament:

BRITAIN AND TRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT AS-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 humanity. That in this borough there are now many

1st. To the authoritative information which is understood to have been received by her Majesty's Government from the Governments comprehended in the German Commercial League, showing that our Corn Law is the principal cause of the high duties imposed by the tariffs of that League on British manufactures, that those duties would be lowered if our restrictive and vexatious Coru Law

our suffering population from importing wholesome We greatly regret to be compelled to leave out of the communications of our excellent London 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, which has prevented a large part of the Wheat growing lands from being sown. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your

Honourable House to take the aforesaid matters into your immediate and serious consideration, and to afford effectual relief to the country, by repealing the restrictive Corn Law. And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c. 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 Wards of the Borough be recommended to petition separately for the same object.

Moved by Mr. Alderman BATESON; Seconded by John Wilkinson, Esq. (P.S.) 5. That Earl Fitzwilliam be requested to present and that the Resolution of this Meeting be pub-

lished in all the Leeds papers. WILLIAM SMITH, Mayor. The Mayor having vacated the Chair, EDWARD It was resolved,-

Moved by Mr. Alderman Hubbard: Seconded by Wm. BRUCE, Esq.,

6. That the best thanks of the Meeting are due 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 published immediately Price One Penny,

A N ADDRESS to the Inhabitants of Renfrew-shire, Dumbartonshire, and Stirlingshire, in Scotland, and Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, in England, by Dr. John Taylor, Delegate to the late General Convention, Candidate for the Representation of the Western District of Burghs at the Elections of 1832 and 1834. Honorary President of the Hunterian Society of Edinburgh M. C. O. of Paris, &c. &c.

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

or In consequence of the above Address of Dr. John Taylor having extended to a greater length than originally proposed, the Price will be Twopence.

ORDER the "CHAMPION" of SUNDAY next, January 5, 1840, best and fullest Reports of the TRIALS at the Special Commission, accompanied by TWO ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWS, Engraved in the most finished Style, of the

WESTGATE INN, NEWPORT, Taken during the Riot, and interior of the COURT HOUSE, MONMOUTH, Taken during the Trials.

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THE CHARTIST PRISONERS.

NORMANBY. Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, Dec. 6, 1839. Mr Lond,-In my letter of the 22d alt., which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship, I took the liberty of calling your attention to a reperwhich was in circulation, and the truth of which has since been confirmed, to the effect that the trial of Mr. Frost and others, who stand charged with treasen, would take place in the course of the tresent month, and I felt it my duty to call your Lordship's attention oth institut. to the injustice that would be committed in bringing those parties to trial before their cases could, by any possibility, have had that perfect attend in rad mature deliberation which the magnitude of the offence

Your Lordship's reply to that letter does not in regular for him to interfere.

ny way notice the appeal therein made, and I there.

Lied Normanby is confident that all applications that all applications are the second and the second are the seco any way notice the appeal therein made, and I therefore feel compelled again to obtrude upon your on behalf of the prisoners will receive from the Lordship, and to implore your interposition, so far, at least, as to secure to my clients somewhat more of probability than at present exists of their being to them a fair and impartial trial. aiforded a full and an impartial trial. This, my Lord, can only be secured by time—by a fur and reasonable pumponement of the day of trial—a post-ponement loudity called for by the voice of humanity and of justice, and sanctioned by the usages of all

also by those of civil jurisprudence.
May I be allowed to call your Lordship's atten-Lord, was a case of the most revolving barbarity: with this request is entirely out of his power. the effencing criminal was found deloged in the core of his motherding victim; and yet, my Lord, in that caco an appeal to the judge secured a delay of saveral morths, on the ground of the excited state of the copies and extracts from the papers seized in public feeling and the projudice which had had

created against the prisoner. It is possible, had Lord, or perhaps I should say highly probable, that an appeal to the judges appointed to try my clients will be responded to with numerity and consideration—the proverbial characteristics of these who at the present day hencur and adorn the judgment seat

I have, my Lord, taken leave to call your Lord- showeth, cases wherein a similar course has been pursued; of December, 1839. but were I to proceed to call your Lordship's attention to the several instances in detail, in which the under and by virtue of a special commission, and trials of accessed parties have been postponed under that there will be no circuit bar on the occasion of circumstances far less pressing than those which the said truls. exist in the case of my chents, it would imply the "That you M exist in the case of my clients, it would imp'y the "That you Majesty's petitioners are destirate of existence of a doubt in my mind of your Lordship's the increased means thereby rendered necessary for acquaintance with those cases—a doubt which I do procuring the aid of able and experienced counsel to not, and would not, for one moment entertain. I conduct their defence.

would, therefore, only ask your Lordship to give those cases and the case of my clients your full con- charged with the high crime of treason, and that sequence of a conviction, and upon the awful respon- found. sibility that must necessarily attach to those who, heard, and undefended. There is, my Lord, another matter to which I beg

to be allowed to appeal to your Lordship.

I am concerned, in the whole, for, I believe, up-

the forensic ability (and truly gigantic is the ability) tution of your Majesty's realms. now at its command, as well as by all the means and appliances of an unlimited public purse; and all this, my Lord, is, I admit, as it should be. But when I direct my observation to these facts-when I contemplate the phalanx of talent that will be arrayed against my clients, as well as the resources, without limit, possessed by those who, in the fair and legitimate performance of their duty, are conducting these prosecutions, I cannot, my Lord, contemplate the relative position of my clients but with the most painful disquietude, and with the most agonising suspense; and I feel that it would be extremely wrong in me to contend against that overwhelming power which will be brought to bear against my clients, without first appealing for aid to the justice of the Government of which your Lordship is a member. In that feeling I ask your Lordship to recommend to the Lords of her Majusty's Treasury to grant such a sum as will be sufficient to

secure to those prisoners who have no means wherewith to defend themselves, or who have not ample means for that purpose, a sum sufficient to secure for them the best defence that human talent may be capable of affording. There is perhaps one mode by which the funds

required for the prisoners' defence might be procured without invoking your Lorship's sense of justice namely, by a public appeal to the sympathies of the party in Monmonthshire and the adjoining counties entertaining the same political views with July:those of my clients. I believe, my Lord, that by personally appearing amongst that party the means would be obtained. To this course I have been trequently urged, but, my Lord, I shrink from the hazardons undertaking of adding to the present excitement, because it is possible, in order that my appeal might be effectual, that I should be compelled to state facts, and use arguments which, upon all coursions, but more especially in times like the present, I should indeed regret to have recourse to. To se-

care to the prisoners, however, the best defence and protection the Euglish bar can afford, I sna'l, if other means fail, feel impelled by a sense of imperative duty to pursue the course that has been suggested, and all, save personal honour, shal, be involved in a struggle to obtain for them that to which law, justice, and humanity pronounce their to be entitled.

But, my Lord, when I call to mind the various and continued acts of clemency that marked your exercise of the viceregal anthority with which you were invested in the sister kingdom, I am inspired with a strong and fervent hope that your Lordship will use your powerful influence not only to cause the trial of my clients to be postponed to such time as shall allow public feeling to have regained its usual composure, and the public prejudices to have subsided, but that you will also recommend the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury to respond to the appeal which I have before urged.

This appeal, my Lord, does not emanate from one who is, or ever has been, the political partisan of the unfortunate prisoners. What the views entertained by so humble an individual as myself are can be of little importance, but I may with propriety say here, that I have never been involved in any political agitation; I am not, nor ever have been, an advocate for the principles embodied in what is termed the People's Charter; it is my pride to be of a party whose exertions have ever been directed to the maintenance and support of the British constitution, and whose earnest desire is that of transmitting it to posterity in all its purity. To insure that end, my Lord, the power possessed by those in authority should be exercised so as to maintain the authority of the law and the respect and confidence of the

party governed.

Allow the same spirit that has influenced your called upon.

visedly, that it is not by any unhallowed persecutions, nor by violent measures, that peace and harmony are to be restored in these districts in which insubordination has been and still is stalking abroad, undis-

covered and unsuspected. The Government with which you are connected of restoring and establishing peace and tranquillity throughout the land. You now have an opportunity, my Lord, of acquiring for your Royal mistress, to whom God grant a long and happy reign! the love and veneration of the millious of her Majesty's subjects, and you have the means of causing her Majesty's nuptial year to be ushered in amidst the united voice of these millions joined in one universal prayer for her Majesty's earthly tranquillity and cternal welfare. May you, my Lord, under the auspicious guidance of a Divine Providence, pursue that course whereby those ends are to be

My Lord, my letter has extended itself far beyond what I had intended, and I must not further trespass upon you. If I have already obtruded too far

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF and painful responsibility which has been thrown Grange. npon me.

> I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your very obedient humble servant, W. F. GEACH. THE REPLY.

Whitehall, Dec. 10. Sir,-I am directed by the Marquis of Normanby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the

Lord Normanby directs me to inform you, that your application for a postponement of the trials of the prisoners lately committed for high treason should be addressed in the usual course, as you must with which they are charged imperatively decaude be aware, to the judges appointed under the special commission; and that it would not be proper or

Upon that part of your letter in which you request Lord Normanby "to recommend to the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury to grant such a sum as will be sufficient to secure to those prisoners who have Hannah Sanderson, 19, stealing two scarfs and other mischief. no means wherewith to defend themselves, or who articles, the property of Charles Farrar.-William cur courts of iaw, not only by those of criminal, but have not ample means for that purpose, a sum suffi - Holt, 18, stealing a plaied pint, the property of John ciest to secure for them the best defence that human tion to the case of Archibald Bolam ! That, my manby directs me to inform you that a compliance fraud Messrs. Hallam and Eden. Lord Normanny directed a letter to be addressed to you on the , which he hopes you have received, informing you that you would be allowed to take

> S. M. PHILLIPPS. W. F. Geeth, Esq.

ship's attention to the recent case of Archibald Bo-lam, and I could here mention a variety of other trials on or about the dist day of the present month property of hiessrs. Swain and Webb. "That year Majesty's petitioners are to be tried

"That several of your Majesty's petitioners reand

sideration—to reflect upon the nature of the effence bills of indictment for that offence have been prewith which my clients are charged-upon the con-sented to the grand jury, and have been duly "That your Majesty's petitioners humbly but having the means of securing to the accused parties honestly and truly beg to be allowed to offer their

a full and fair trial, shall have refused their inter-assurance to your Majesty, that your petitioners position, and by that refusal shall, in effect, have never entertained, either individually or otherwise, caused those parties to be condemned untried, un- any feeling or spirit of hostility or irreverence against your Majesty's sacred person, rights, or immunities, nor against the constitution of your Majesty's realm. as by law established. "Your Majesty's positioners, therefore, humbly

wards of thirty prisoners at present confined in the pray to be allowed to seek at your Majesty's hands, county gaol of Monmonth, upon cha ges of treason and that your Majesty will be pleased to grant, that and sedition. Most of these men are poor and desti- pecuinary assistance which will enable your peti- towards Mr. Frost's fund; but I doubt if any thing titute; none of them are wealthy. They have not moners to establish in the face of their fellow-counthe means of defending themselves; and the questrymen their innocence of the high and penal offence more as I feel deeply impressed with the necessity of the means of detending summeries; and the question and the duries imposed with which they are charged, and of evidencing to every possible exertion being made to may this heroic upon me? The cost of counsel alone will amount foreign nations, that of whatever other degree of to nothing short of £1000, for, as there will be no offence your petitioners might be guilty, there does circuit bar, counsel must be taken down specially, not exist on the part of your Majesty's petitioners, and the other expenses necessarily attendant upon the defence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally, any spirit of disloyalty or irredefence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally, any spirit of disloyalty or irredefence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally, any spirit of disloyalty or irredefence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally, any spirit of disloyalty or irredefence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally, any spirit of disloyalty or irredefence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally, any spirit of disloyalty or irredefence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally, any spirit of disloyalty or irredefence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally, any spirit of disloyalty or irredefence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally, any spirit of disloyalty or irredefence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally, any spirit of disloyalty or irredefence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally, any spirit of disloyalty or irredefence of so many persons will amount to little short subjects generally and neighbours, and from the companionship of the hase Whigs to strike at one the part of the base desperation of the base of the hard of the part of the base of the bas The Crown, in the prosecution, will be aided by all ami immunities, nor against the established consti-

"And your Majesty's petitioners will ever pray." (Signed by thirty-eight prisoners.)

REPLY TO THE PETITION. " Whitehall, December 26.

"Sir,-I am directed by the Marquis of Norman's to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, transmitting a petition addressed to the Queen from the several prisoners confined at Monmouth, upon charges arising out of the late disturbances at Newport, and to acquaint you, that Lord Normanby cannot recommend to Her Majesty to give orders for the granting of pocuniary aid, as prayed for in the petition above-mentioned, towards the defence of the petitioners on their trial for high treason and other charges.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "S. M. PHILLIPPS. W. F. Geach, Esq., Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS. The Christmas Sessions of this borough commenced on Saturday morning last, before Thomas Flower Ellis, jun., Esq. The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand

Mr. Matthew Johnson, merchant, (foremen) Mr. Abm. Fletcher Binns, stuff-merchant,

Mr. Wm. Bruce, merchant, Mr. Joseph Chadwick, dyer, Mr. William Fretwell, wholesale grocer,

Mr. Robert Glover, dyer, Mr. Wm. Heaton, wool-stapler, Mr. James Hutton, linen-manufacturer,

Mr. Junes Middleton, salt-merchant, Mr. John Morfitt, flax-spinner, Mr. Henry Teale, land-surveyor, Mr. Geo. Shaw, iron-merchant, Mr. Wm. Walley, wool-stapler,

Mr. Abm. Wells, wine-merchant, Mr. Eli Whiteley, stuff-merchant, Mr. Henry Woifinden, corn-merchant, Mr. Robt. Weare, dyer.

The usual proclamation against vice and immorality having been read by the Clerk of the Peace, The RECORDER very briefly charged the Grand Mr. Hill moved the Court for a renewal of the

license to Mr. Samuel Hare, to keep a house called Castleton Lodge, at Armley, for the reception of not more than thirty insane persons. The requisite Union do me the favour of a line, stating name and notice was proved to have been given, and the address. Court granted the application as prayed.
Sir Gregory Lewin moved the Court, under the Act 10, Geo. II., c. 23, for a licease to be granted to

Mr. Edward Parish, of Bilston, Staffordshire, the manager of a company of comedians, to enable him to perform plays and interludes in a theatre or other building, within the town of Leeds, for a period not exceeding sixty days. Notice of the application was served upon Mr. Read, the Chief Constable, on the 2nd of December, and the application was made right to speak " that the license should be granted, subject to the subsequent approval of the Borough Justices, or the oblige, majority of them.

The application was opposed by Mr. Hall, on behalf of Mr. Hooper, the new lessee of the Theatre Royal, and the Court having heard the arguments of the Learned Gentlemen on each side, and taken time to consider, refused the application.

Misdemeanants.—Francis Terry, committed for trial at these sessions, on a charge of wounding and This, my Lord, forms one feature in the course assablting Jacob Cawood, was, on the application of that has hitherto marked your career as a states. Mr. Hill, transferred to York, for trial at the next man, and the uniform elemency of that course has assizes.—In the case of James Giles, charged with to endeavour to manufacture a riot at Merthyr imparted additional lustre to the brightest gems that an assault on Thomas Giles, his brother, a plea of Tydyl can adorn the monarch's crown—those of justice and guilty was taken by consent, the prisoner entering nto sureties to a

Imprisoned Eight Months.—Henry Carter, 22, stealing a shot bag and other articles, the property

of John Peace; also two pair of bedsteads, the property of Wm. Holmes and another. Imprisoned Twelve Months.-John Robson, 18, property of Messrs. Swaine and Webb. Gledhill is to be imprisoned in York Castle.

Imprisoned Six Months.—Thos. Riley, 14, Richd. Gilson, 17, and Wm. Hall, 14, stealing boots, the property of George Best.—Samuel Watson, 32, tealing wool and a sheet, the property of Mr. B.

Imprisoned Three Months.—James Harvey, 18, stealing two silk handkerchiefs, the property of G. Sampson.—John Pawson, 22, stealing a sack and potatoes, the property of John Robinson.—Joseph Battye, 17, stealing two books, the property of Henry Woodhead Walker.—Hannah Franks, 16, stealing ribbon and other articles, the property of James Herbert; also a searf, the property of Peter Ketilewell.—John Stockhill, 18, stealing a silk handkerchief, the property of Mary Teale.—Thomas Walton, 18, stealing a top coat, the property of E. Spence.—Elizabeth Mauroc, 41. stealing wearing apparel, the property of George Aspen and George Boswick.—Ann King, 40, stealing a drinking glass, the property of Sarah Kitchen.—David Illingworth, 33, stealing a pair of boots, the property of William Lumley. Joseph Ingledew, 16, stealing money, the property of Henry Jordan.

Blakes.

Imprisoned Six Weeks.-Joseph Dawson, 22, stealing tobacco, the property of Thomas Rushforth .-Fladders.—George Eliis, 19, obtaining, by falso pre-

Not Guilty.—George Roynolds, 19, and Samuel Bruoke, 19, charged, along with John Passon, with having stelen a sack of potatoes, the property of John Rebinson.—Ann Hoschroyd, 39, charged with having stelen a pair of stockings, the property of possission of Frest, in whose defence you are William Dawson.—William Wilson, 24, stealing wigners.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Elizabeth Chief, 50, s.e., ling stockings and a shawl, the prepent of George Sampson.

No Bill.-Against Ann Crawshaw, 29, and Joseph the present day hencur and adorn the judgment seat of this country. In the judges appointed to preside at the trial of my clients I have every configured that man can have in man; but, my Lord, I know that the judges of the land are governed by small tion of us, the undersigned prisoners in your histority to postpone these trials might extend when acting under powers delegated to them by virtue of treason and selection, and other charges arising out of the lane disturbances at Newport, humbly showing stolen for the property of James Crousdale. James Morton, 23, Henry Grænwood, 17, James Stockdale, 20, and Joseph Ackroyd, 19, charged with having stolen hand wheels, the property of James Crousdale. James Morton, 23, Henry Grænwood, 17, James Stockdale, 20, and Joseph Ackroyd, 19, charged with having stolen hand wheels, the property of James Crousdale. James Morton, 23, Henry Grænwood, 17, James Stockdale, 20, and Joseph Ackroyd, 19, charged with having stolen hand when acting under powers delegated to them by virtue of treason and sedition, and other charges arising out of the lane disturbances at Newport, humbly showing stolen fifteen.

I have, my Lord, taken leave to call your Lord
showeth.

No Bill.—Agaiest Ann Crawshaw, 29, and Joseph Jaques, 29, charged with having stolen hand when a knife, the property of John Cash.

John Carr, 24, charged with having stolen hand wheels, the property of James Crousdale. James Morton, 23, Henry Grænwood, 17, James Stockdale, 20, and Joseph Ackroyd, 19, charged with having stolen fifteen.

The following polition was afterwards forwarded:

"To the Queen's most excellent man, and a knife, the property of James Crousdale. James Morton, 23, Henry Grænwood, 17, James Stockdale, 20, and Joseph Ackroyd, 19, charged with having stolen hand when a special commission.

The following polition was afterwards forwarded:

"To the Queen's most excellent man, and a knife, the property of James Crousdale. James Morton, 23, Henry Grænwood, 17, James Stockdale, 20, and Joseph Ackroyd, 19, cha Newhill. Joseph Hargreaves, 16, charged along with David Glethill, with having scolen monw, the

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDIRGR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Tanderagee, County Armagh,

December 25th, 1839. SIR,-Hero I am confined on a Christmas day in the centre of the black Worth, like a tar of the discovery in an ocean of icebergs; nor is there any probability of my escape till the abbing of the next tide; when I expect to get ashere in the gig, an 1-bid fore well once more to the banks of the Bann Water. I left Belfast on Sunday evening, yet I have only been able to reach here on last night in consequence of the difficulty of procuring a conveyance at this time of the year; all see busy running to and fro to the markets of the various towns and the many schools about Belfast, Armagh, &c., have been these few days pouring forth their young fryt, who, like the wales of Newfoundland, retreat at this season of the year to their more congenial dwellings. I fear it will not be in my power to be in Dublin before Monthe people, in whose cause he has so assiduously good Lord deliver us!" laboured. Even with the love of a Damon or a Pythias has he risked his life for his friends! The fate of

an advocate for the shedding of blood-" Naught but oppression can e'er justify-

Resistance, excused but by necessity." resort, an act justifiable by dire necessity. Never pertiferous seeds of unwholesome agitation, which only destroying. tends to impoverish our land, pauperize our people, whose star of gallantry is deep in the shade! whose lamp of liberty once burning purely and bright from the battlements of their kingly towers and the princely

halls of their chivalrous sires! " Now faintly gleams itslived light To show how Erin's fame hath faded."

This is the second tour I have made through the North of Ireland within these last five seeks. 1 expect to be in Market Hill, and Armagh to morrow; but as the gentlemen about the Castle of Dublin take very particular pains in tracing every line of the Northern Star, and returning a verdict of guilty or not guilty on the writer of every paragraph, I cannot do them the favour of travelling so far for their information; but this much I will tell there modern logicians, that although they have discovered that the mather of the Queen, may not be Queen mother; yot the Northern Star, might be the Star of the North; yes, and it shall be so, in despite of all attempts to prevent

I remain, Gentlemen, Y our obedient servant,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. of the meeting of the Unemployed Operatives, and in tion of its freedom, of its honor, its power, and its real that report it is star ed that I said, "as an Englishman I prosperity; let us, I say, do nothing but what is right, claimed a right to speak." The words then made use of manly, and even constitutional; but let us rejoice in was, "as an inho vitant of the borough of Leeds, and also every deficiency in the revenues of its oppressors-reas one of the hu man family, I claimed and demanded a joice in every act of extravagance folly, and do By inserting this in your next paper, you will much

Yours, &c., CHARLES CONNER, Irish to the back-bone.

Leeds, Jan. 1st, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—In the absence of any exciting circumstance calculated to notify the readers of the London Daily Press, its proprietors have taken it into their heads

The Times, and the other daily papers would have it, that there would be disturbances at Merthyr on Christ-

Delegate from Mr. O'Conner—the people in the most excited state-the Chartists of Newbridge, to the amount of 15,000, (a place which contains at the most 4,000 inhabitants,) the intention of the Merthyr Chartists to fall upon the town at the time of the Newport riots; the meeting at Rhyney before Christmasmy Lord, has at this moment an opportunity of acquiring and securing the confidence of the millions, and property of Masses Special and Walker.—

On the Government with which you are connected, stealing money, the property of James Walker.—

On the property of Masses Special and Walker are as fine specimens of the industry and imagination approaching trials, or in consequence of our views being of the representation. of the penny-a-liner as might be well imagined. Oh no, it was much easier for the *Times* reporter to take his information from Wm. Thomas, Esq., than to go to the working people of the place for it. The fellow declaration of the intense anxiety we feel, we consider boasted too, so I understand, that he at one of their that the solemnity of our object would not be accom-Association-rooms, and doubtless this was sent to the plished by convening meetings of a less important cha-

I am bound to entertain for your Lordship, but to the property of John Phillips.—George Williams, penny-a-liner no sooner saw these, than he instantly nevolence had caused him to be loved most where he slid off the animal in that position to the ground.

The stealing lines cloth, the property of William concluded they must be Chartists preparing for an inconcluded they must be Chartists preparing for an insured in surrection. And this sort of lying stuff is printed in choly regret that falsehoods should have been invented, his head, his arm, and leg, and killed him on the the papers, and the Government is warned of the dan- and that facts should have been distorted, to prejudice ger, and magistrates speak mysteriously to gaping this man, and his fellow prisoners, in the public estireporters, and old women interlard their tea-drinkings mation, and in the midst of those persons who are shocking people. the whole being nothing more are shocking people, the whole being nothing more

Led Normanly is confident that all applications | Imprisoned Two Months.—James Casey, 13, the men of the hills were as strong as ever, and there is yet no evidence.

In prisoner Two Months.—James Casey, 13, the men of the hills were as strong as ever, and there is yet no evidence.

The prisoners will receive from the pleaded guilty to stealing a silk handkerchief, the that they were determined to have another trial of the consideration; and that all will be pleaded guilty to stealing a silk handkerchief, the that they were determined to have another trial of the constitutions.—James Clav. 20, strongth before they would give up. Now, this ye was a strong as ever, and there is yet no evidence.

"As to the Chartists, their principles are plain, simple and constitutions." strength before they would give up. Now, this ve y ple, and constitutional; their objects have been followed by their which can justly be done for insuring property of John Whitworth.—James Clay, 20, strength before they would give up. Now, this ve y ple, and constitutional; their objects have been followed by the followed by their objects have been followed by the followed b fellow is a sort of police at one of the Iron Works, and printed, and before the public for months, in the shape

> The following bill was stuck up on Sunday, and I have no hesitation in stating that this is the work of or the rights of others. Their petition, signed by a some one who wishes evil to the working people of million and a half of persons, prayed humbly and rethis place. It was printed with a pen in tolerably spectfully for the adoption of the Charter; and the

"THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. "That every working man through Wales is not to

" Wig - Shame"

amongst us.

be at work the first day of January, and for every one to be at a meeting at Wainlygan, at two o'clock in the morning, and not to come with empty hands, because there is not one of the prisnors to be hung."

above, that it is not the work of a working man, but of there is not a book of authority in the library of any some hireling anxious for tumult and bloodshed. The military are about in every direction, and within an hour's march of the place fixed for the meeting, so that here would be a fine opportunity of showing British valour and bravery. The authorities of this place and the neighbourhood are regularly Chartist-bitten, and the newly-made Baronet, Sir John Guest, M.P. is an ala mist of the first order. Plets and Chartist risings, secret meetings and conspiracies, are in every one's mouth; and nothing can exceed the grave consul-

any strangers who might be asking for accommodation. Traly the system goes on bravely. We are fast following the practices of our French neighbours, where every man is obliged to have the length of his nose put down before he can go out on a ramble. But, as you said in your last Star, "Beware of spies," so do I say to my Welsh brethren, "Beware of spice, and of traitors too." There are many of the latter also

Yours, &c., Morthyr Tydvil, Dec. 30th, 1839.

THE NEW POSTAGE, AND THE DOWN-FALL OF OUR TYRANTS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

The chief purpose of that article is, to remind your the many affections which the people had already enwill be completed until Is return. I lament this the readers of the correctness of an opinion uttered by Mr. dured, by indicting a wound too deep ever to be O'Connor, befere a meeting of the working people of healed. every possible exertion being made to neve this heroic gentleman from becoming a martyr to the deep laid plots be occasioned by the change now in progress in this grievances, we would still hope that justice and huof his sanguiferous foes. I fear there will be a desperate of the postage, a deficiency, as you allege, of manity may prevail on this important and perilous ate struggle on the part of the base Whigs to strike at family and neighbours, and from the companionship of the labourer." And then you add, "From such boon may be the issue, or whatever may be the general

been exterted from them by their base and selfish con- a similar situation. Oppression and tyranny on the part of a Government: stituency and upholders, the middle classes; as to any makes resistance on the part of the people, as a dernier deficiency that the plunderers may find, in the amount of their pillage, on this score, I have never spent a haps in the history of the Popay spy system or the dis-tribution of secret service money, was there more deep though I rather fear it will not be so much. But, whatlaid schemes than there is at this moment to delude and ever it may be, I contend that it, will add nothing more entrap the people into secret societies, and partial out- than they would otherwise have to endure, either to the even to England, but of this you shall hearmore by and is my first consolation. It wilk add nothing more; it of a manufacturing character, is very distressful, no hold up to public odium, regardless of the scoffs, nor their burdens can be further increased, without treats, or smiles of peculative factions, whether Whigs, producing either an explosion, such as would disperse Tories, Conservatives, Repealers, or Presursors, where- the tyrants, and give the proper freedom and relief; ever I can discover an attempt to oppress, bribe, delude, or else, send hundreds of thousands of hungared and

> No. Gentlemen, make yourselves easy on this score. thing to fear from; seeing that, if Whig burdens were now increased at all in amount, they would be thereby seeing a sort of superabundant population idling about shortened in duration, by the utter overthrow of the system of pillage under which we are greaning.

The revenue of our masters has, for some little time past, according to their own statements, been short of they choose to acknowledge, be you assured of that; and if, happily, this "postage reform" make them still shorter, so much the better; the sooner they will be brought to book. What is it that has tamed them even at our hands? Their liberality! their new-born of stuff? Oh, believe it not! It has been their poverty. Their utter inability "to make both ends meet." The system is coming to an end. That weakness which Paine predicted, as the end of paper-money, is now upon it. No power on earth can save the audacious and profligate thing. We have only to hold on a little while longer; to keep our oppressors up to their full expenditure by our agitation; to keep them poor; make them increase the army and the police; let them not plunder the country, and ride the working people to the commercial population, already sufficiently misery and to death, without paying for it. Let us do nothing but what is right; nothing but what is constitutional; for the real constitution of England is sufficiently a system of freedom to satisfy any reasonable man. Let us, then, who are for the emancipation of our country from the degradation and misery to which SIR,-Having seen in the Star of Saturday a report it has been reduced; let us who wish for the restoraall that we can, with a due regard to that gracious power which placed us here, and with some little regard

to our respective families and ourselves; to keep our oppressors fully up to the mark in their expenditure; regarding this post-office reform, if it cause deficiency, and every new company of military, and every new band of policemen, as a source of weakness to our and our country's oppressors. I have yet other reasons for being pleased with this

Liverpool, Dec. 29, 1839.

great metropolitan meetings have heretofore been held, but, either because such rooms have been previously misapprehended, we have been unable to obtain them:

than the vapourings and alarms of foolish or wicked sought the destruction of life and property; and, indeed, that such are the objects of all those who are I verily believe that the authorities of this place and usually denominated Chartists. Malignity never inthe neighbourhood are very anxious that some disturbivented a charge with less foundation. It is well ances should take place here, so as to afford some pre- known that the assembled thousands in Wales caretext for erresting some of the leaders. There cannot fully and sedulously paid for every article they be a doubt of there being spies continually moving appropriated to their use on their way to and from Newamongst the workmen. There was a fellow here some port; they neither insulted persons nor destroyed protime ago, going into people's houses, under the pretence porty; and, except in the yet unexplained occurrence of looking for some of the Newport rioters, and at one at the Westgate Hotel, which is about to undergo a house actually holding a pistol to a man's breast bejudicial investigation, not a single outrage of any deseffort to trade yet more extensively on the blood and sinews of the foundation of all wealth—the people and their labour. Those mighty and sordid capicause he doubted his authority. The very same fellow cription oven can be alleged to have taken place. was going about the beer houses, and saying what a Surely, then, it is not too much to ask of Englishmen good Chartist he was, and telling the workmen that to refrain from assuming that to be proved of which

well known as a thorough tool for any dirty work; of a bill, which they proposed to have submitted to and they talk of the disaffection and disquietude of the Parliament. It would be well if their enemies would working classes, and of their desire for all kinds of read the Charter before they condemn its advocates, and there it would be seen that nothing is farther from their views than attacks of any description upon the property whole tenour and scope of their exertious have been to make the House of Commons that which the Constitution assumes it to be, but that which it really is notthe Commons, or the common people of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

"We are at a loss, therefore, to know why the Chartists are to be maligned by the falsehoods of anonymous writers, for seeking to enforce a great constitutional principle, the justice of which no one can dony. If the There is very strong evidence upon the face of the principles of the Charter are now to be repudiated, judge in the land that must not henceforth become a dead letter

"These anonymous writers have so far permitted party spirit to outrage propriety as to set aside that excellent maxim in English jurisprudence which assumes the innocence of every man not proved guilty, and demands that every one should be tried without prejudice. Not only have Mr. Frost and his companions been declared guilty before their defence has been heard, but their very fate and punishment have been tations of the Justices: yet all is very quiet. Their anticipated and pronounced. We would hope, for the last stretch of power was to order the keepers of sake of justice and humanity, that the projudice which the different public houses to give them notice of these men have sought to create may be without effect -that their malice may not be gradited-that their unfeeling cry for blood may find no response in the hearts of a British jury.

to exercise its power with rigour, in order to gratify the vindictiveness of party spirit—we calmly and seriously ask, would the sacrifice of Mr. Frost, or of the humblest prisoner, better enable them to conduct the affairs of the country, in every way so critical as they are at present, and peculiarly so from the supply the labouring population and their children with food in return for their unceasing toil? it establish for them their civil rights?-would it deit would produce none of these effects, but if, on the only fan the flame of popular discontent, and excite, S.R.—In your paper of the 21st inst., there is a short as we contend it would, in an alarming degree, the article under the first part of the above title, on which, most revengeful passions of our nature, then how imfearful and melancholy results, or who would add to

opinion respecting their guilt, still every Englishman New, Mr. Editor, I have the misfortune to differ must agree the they ought to have a fair and imparfrom you, and, apparently, from Mr. O'Connor, as to tial trial; the teannot be had without great expense England! of Radicalism! of liberty! nowde; end upon all the most material points here mooted; and I hope to meet the tremendous power and great ability of the the union of the Radicals of Great Britain. I am not you will permit me to lay my view of the matter Government acrocates. We, therefore, implore the before your readers, and every before Mr. O'Connor.

As to any deficiency that may arise in the revenue of and in every way to render them that support which our tyrants, in consequence of this "boon" which has they would themselves desire were they placed in

" By order of the Committee. "B. TILLY, Secretary."

STOCKPORT

breaks; nor is this base system confined to Wales or bunden, or the sufferings of the labouring people. This the labouring population of this town, which is wholly by, for in the name of the secred day on which I write this, if I stand alone in the face of the nation, I will now always bear this in mind, neither their sufferings

The failures of the proprietors of some of the extensive cotton mills in the town have occasioned a very considerable suffering amongst the families of the operative classes. These failures have been sucor humbug my unfortunate, impoverished, and too desperate people prowling about both town and country, long confiding people, where ardent spirits are broken by the autumnal failure, year after year of the pesceeded by those of incolvent manufacturers in the part of the summer; and our streets are continually degrade us amongst mankind, and yield nothing but the crude fruit of blighted hopes, and broken promises: thronged with the unemployed. In this juncture situation in the cotton markets less oppressive; and, have essayed a reduction of the prices of labour, in the hope that these who were employed would con-tinue so, rather than mingle with the distressed out past, according to their own statements, been short of of doors by resisting. The first attempt was made their expenditure. They have been short, more than by the Mossrs. Marshall, of Portwood, about three weeks ago, and with such success, that the whole establishment may now be said to be running at the reduced wages, although a considerable opposition is still held out to the dangerous, principle adopted into endurance of the browbeating they have endured by the employed. The necessary result has been, that Messrs. Marshall can go into the market and liberality, the growth of intelligence; and all that sort ask less prices than any other manufacturer hereabouts; and next comes the evil consequences of submitting to abatements without decreasing in the same ratio the hours of labour. The other manufacturors are determined not to remain quiescent. paying high wages, whilst their next neighbour is paying four-fifths less; and therefore contemplate a reduction of payments in their establishments, which must inevitably tend to aggravate the con-

> Messrs. W. and C. Howard, very extensive manufacturers, in Fortwood, have given notice of some intended reductions in wages, and their example will undoubtedly be followed by the other cotton masters in the town. Therefore, at present, the prospects of the labouring classes of this Borough are | man was thrown forward and fell between two carindeed very gloomy, nor is there gleam of hope to brighten their anticipations, or lighten the rigours some other projection, but the engine-man not being of cheerless winter. Some of our oldest tradesmen say that last Saturday night was one of the most distressing for the shopkeepers that they can remember for years. ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Between eight

dition of the artizan, and increase the destitution of

by two men armed with bludgeons, expecting, of I have yet other reasons for being pleased with this reduction of the postage, which I see is really to be breught down to the penny; but I must not touch on those reasons now.

I am, Mr. Editor,

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your chedients.

Course, to and a min in the receipt of a large sum of money. It so happened, however, that Mr. Hop-wood invariably left the cash at a shopkeepers in Fortwood, on his way to Birmingham, preferring to run no risk; but in the morning on his way to Manchester market, his money would mouth. The object of sending this body of the mouth. The object of sending this body of the course, to find him in the receipt of a large sum of be available—because he resides in a lonely neighpolice is said to be to preserve order in the Court, and bourhood, and he could not calculate with certainty the approaches thereto on the days of the trial of on the chapter of accidents. When he had got about half a mile from the town, and indeed within a very Allow the same spirit has as influenced your Lordship upon all other occasions to extend itself to your deliberation upon the case of my clients. In your deliberation upon the case of my clients. In dense principal of action governing and dense, let not revenge for the past, but security for the future, be the principal of action governing and shall be confided.

As the solicitor of the prisoners, my Lord, I have had continued opportunities of learning much as to the felling at this moment pervading the masses in values of activities of most month of the felling at this moment pervading the masses in values of activity of the felling at this moment pervading the masses in values of activities of the sound as to unsure of the four terms of the principal of action governing and shall be confided.

As the solicitor of the prisoners, my Lord, I have had continued opportunities of learning much as to the state was ordered to be estreated.

The following are the sentences of the principal of action governing and shall be confided.

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The following are the sentences of the principal of action governing and state of soing about to make inquiries as to the state was ordered to be estreated.

The following are the sentences of the principal of action governing and shall be confided.

The following are the sentences of the principal of action governing and state of this intended of the masses in the four steps of men beholind him, and as they were quickening their speed somewhat remarkably, he turned to their persons could not be had in London for a meeting in behalf of the wolsh in the following and the instantive cried along the masses in right wound. He instantive cried along the masses in the four steps of the four the four steps o soners.

"In pursuance of the duties entrusted to us, we have applied for the use of rooms at the several places where or the several places w suffer most seriously from the injuries he sustained.

The fellows did not succeed in taking anything; and

Derby Railway.—We regret to state that two

Association-rooms, and doubtless this was sent to the property of Mr. B. Beverley.—Wm. Birch, 30, stealing umbrellas, the property of William Lightfoot and George Brown. Wm. Taylor, 33, stealing a top coat, the property of John Phillips.—George Edward Spence.—John Webster, 28, stealing potations, the property of John Phillips.—George Lister, 19, stealing a pair of overhalls and other articles, the property of John Walton.

Imprisoned Four Months.—Edward Brian, 15, stealing lead, the property of Thomas Asknam.—Imprisoned Four Months.—Edward Brian, 15, tealing lead, the property of John Walton.

Imprisoned Four Months.—Edward Brian, 15, tealing lead, the property of Thomas Asknam.—The working causes of three, four, and ten persons the property of John Walton. The working causes, men and their scornful locr carried with them an intend to express our indignation that the same fatines, the winch as operation of the law. But we did not been pursued towards the prisoners; we did not been pursued towards the property of John Walton.

Association-rooms, and doubless this was sent to the property of mice dealing and gome time penny-a-liner was. The reporter for the Chronicle and the property of James have propagated against a short the mice of calmy and the property of the property of James have property of James have propagated against a short the property of James have propagated against a short the property of James have propagated against a short the property of James have propagated against a short the pro upon your Lordship, I most humbly apologize, but I trust you will ascribe the obtrusion, not to any absence of that high respect and consideration which which sink respect and consideration which was a sober, steady man, much respected by people to attend the Chapels on Christmas morning before day-light, and also about eleven o'clock; the man, whose integrity, whose morality, and whose be
was unable to recover himself, and ultimately he large family.—Staffordshire Examiner.

spot. The body was soon afterwards discovered several of his agricultural labourers were enjoying themselves, but on learning the untimely end of their master, "their joy was changed to grief." The lamentations were indeed most affecting, as the deceased was an excellent master and a liberal neighbour, and esteemed and respected by the inhabitants of Mobberley.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW CONSPIRATORS.—The Mo-

lochs, who enslave the minds and bodies of the work-

ing classes of this borough, are making a violent

talists—the hungry cotton lords—the Manchester Anti-Corn Law League, whose text is, "starvation and servility to the artizan," have extended their

influence to Stockport—a sort of branch association having been formed, of which Mr. Charles Hudson,

solicitor, is secretary—being the self-same Charles

Hudson who is also secretary to the master manufacturers' society. The Anti-Corn Law conspirators of this town have had meetings, certainly, but they have been, "like angels' visits, few, and far between," and, at last, in consequence of the growing intelligence of the Chartists on the question, it threatened to go completely out, unless something was done. At length some of the cotton lords and the Whiglings, and the hangers-on of "the powers that be, cum multis aliis—agreed to call a meeting of the members of their association, and the placard was worded with as little objectionable terms as possible. Last Friday night, at the Castle Inn, was the place of meeting; and all the members were exherted to renew their tickets; whilst the public at large were exhorted to enrol themselves. The Chartists were prepared to meet these cotton gentlemen, and prove to them the absolute impossibility, in the present state of the taxation of this country, of a repeal of the Corn Laws being beneficial to any but the overgrown cotton lords, who would soon become petty princes and absolute tyrants, whilst the labouring classes, although they might superficially have cheaper bread, would have their means of purchase reduced nearly one-half, and their general condition would sink to that of a more dependent and degrading character, by placing themselves in the grasp of usurious and overbearing cotton lords. This preparedness did not escape the ears of the innumerable caves-droppers who infest the Chartists, and all controversy was put a stop to, by its being understood that none would be allowed. since the meeting was called for a particular purpose. A number of the Chartists, nevertheless, attended the Castle Inn, on the above evening, to witness the queto with which these Anti-Corn Law "Should, unhappily, our hopes be disappointed, and the Government, yielding to evil counsel, be persuaded gentiemen would proclaim their power and their influence. But, such an attendance! And verily they would (such was the paucity of attendance of their proselytes) have been barely able to keep each other warm had it not been for the presence of the Universal Suffrage men, who thus gave a numerical character to the "job," which did not fairly belong severe distress of the suffering millions?-would it to the associators as "repealers." It was understood that a public meeting on the subject would take place at the Court Room, on Monday next would it remove their provocation to outbreak? would at six o'clock, at which any discussion as to the real merits of the question ought fairly to take stroy agitation?-world it put down Chartism? If place; the Chartists, therefore, contented themseves with being mere spectators. Mr. Alderman Baker. contrary, as severity ever defeats its object, it would the mayor, having been called to preside, business proceeded, and the talking commenced; in the course of which Mr. Section delivered himself of his thricetold speech. Mr. Hamer also did his work to the with your permission, I would willingly make a few politic, how irreligious, how inhuman, and howawfully best of his ability; but one essential was wanting day or Tuesday next. I list made some arrangements observations; such as I think may be acceptable even there previous to my departure to collect a few shillings observations; such as I think may be acceptable even to make the points, now including and now awaiting and now awai the poor manufacturers, nothing being cared about the agricultural and commercial labourers, who would in the event of a repeal be compelled to live upon barley bread—"coarse food"—and half "ages whilst the state pensioners would be receiving comparatively double pay! After some sqabbling among themselves, in which Joe Whitelegg, the watercarrier, and corporation bellman, became conspicuous, Mr. Hamer cailed the bellman to order-a call which was promptly responded to by the bellman saying he was not the bellman; he appeared at that meeting as a member of the Stockport Anti-Corn Law Association. The master manufacturer's secretary (Mr. Hudson) called to order; and the Chairman, in his turn, quietly hinted to that worthy official that he was not in order. Hamer and Whitelegg resumed the "row;" and they were at length put down, much to the amusement of the Chartists. Certain resolutions were, in a manner, Chartists. Certain resolutions were, in a manner, agreed upon, assenting to the proceedings of the Manchester League; and after the Cotton Masters' Secretary had pocketed the few sixpeness which were handed in by members renewing their tickets, the meeting broke up. A person named Longson, who had been watching some person drink (1) kept interrupting his anti-Corn Law brethren by some guttural gibberish, which amused his hearers, whilst nobody could understand him. The leaders of the meeting smarting for the character of their proceed. meeting, smarting for the character of their proceedings, were fully occupied in keeping this duplicans homo in anything like order. As a public meeting must take place in a few days, we believe on Mon-day night, let the Universal Suffrage men take heed and attend the meeting, to prove to these commercial aristocrats that the working classes, knowing their interests, are prepared, by sound argument, to protect them; and are determined not to be deprived of another slice of their hard-earned wages, for the benefit of those who have already got too much out of the poor man's bones. Be at your post— "England expects every man will do his duty."— Correspondent.

SHEFFIELD.

MECHANICS' HALL.-We have much pleasure in announcing that the Town Trustees have made a donation of £200 to the Building Fund of the Me-

ELECTION AT THE INFIRMARY. On Monday, & very numerous meeting of Governors took place at the Infirmary, for the purpose of electing a Martron to that institution, vacant by the resignation of Miss Fentem. Mrs. Barker was elected.

DIABOLICAL MISCHIEF.—Between Sunday night and Monday morning, some villains entered the forge of Messrs. Butcher, in Eyre-lane, and destroyed eleven pairs of bollows by ripping the leather open with some sharp weapon. We hope that the miscreants may be discovered and brought

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday a poor Irish labourer, in the employment of Mr. Stevenson, the railway contractor, took his seat when at the Sheffield station, on a lurry loaded with blocks of stone, such as are used for laying the plates down upon, and attached to an empty coal train. The sense quence of the frosty night the stones had become slippery, and when about the Holmes, from the shake on the rails, one of them fell off, which caused the carriage to pitch in such a manner, that the aware of the accident went on, and the poor fellow was carried for a considerable distance, until his arm and leg became ground and beat to pieces before the train was stopped. He was conveyed to the Infirmary in a hopeless state, where he lingered ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Between eight and nine o'clock en Friday, as Mr. Hopwood, of Brinnington Moor, was returning home from the Cheese Market, where he had been disposing of a large dairy cheese, he was followed out of the town large dairy cheese, he was followed out of the town two men armed with bludgeous expecting of

Frost, and his fellow patriots.

finding that assistance was most unexpectedly at your own countryman—the bonny Scot ?" " Why

The fellows did not succeed in taking anything; and we fear there is not any probability of their apprehension.

FATAL ACCIDENT—On Friday night last, as a respectable farmer, from Nobberley, near Knutsford, in this county, was returning with his cart from this market, where he had been disposing of some agricultural produce, as it was his wont to devery Friday, he met with an accident which terminated the life of a very excellent man on the spot. It appears to state that two fatal accidents have occurred on the Birmingham and Derby railroad during the past week. In one case a man unknown was run over and cut in two by a train near Derby. The other case occurred near Tamworth, and the unhappy sufferer was a labouring man named William Ibbs. It appears from the evidence taken at the inquest, that Ibbs had been into the town to pay a shop bill, and gon the life of a very excellent man on the spot. It appears to state that two fatal accidents have occurred on the Birmingham and Derby railroad during the past week. In one case a man unknown was run over and cut in two by a train near Derby. The other case occurred a labouring man named William Ibbs. It appears to the fatal accidents have occurred on the Birmingham and Derby railroad during the past week. In one case a man unknown was run over and cut in two by a train near Derby. The other case occurred to the unhappy sufferer was a labouring man named William Ibbs. It appears to the content of the content

Poetry.

THE TRISH FATHERLAND. BY JOHN GOODWIN BARMBY. Labor of " The Briton's Fatherland," &c. where the Irish Fatherland?

Leaning o'er the sheeny billow; 6: ... as say weeping willow; Marish bend and unclench'd hand, Taworthy of such Fatherland!

She week our Fatherland-Though flowers on her emerald cluster, And though eves beam out their lustre; Where are free hearts in their muster Want they not some chiefs to band The hopes of Irish Fatherland?

Who led the brave of Fatherland, a mirst the four who press'd upon her? sen they were of sunbright honor; Finnet, Gratue, and O'Connor: My now their mantles drop, and Ray w chiefs for Irish Fatherland!

How lives our own, our Fatherland ! though ber night has long been hoary, stars she has of Heaven's glory; Panin tells her deeds in story, And Little waves his post wand To witch bright phosts to Fatherland.

What would one creen, our Irish land? She would, if sister Isles enslave her. Tomb the power of those who brave her: But if Free low's sons would have her. 1: minbows join them to her strand-Berms e'er, weuki join our Fatherland.

And swears our own, our Fatherland!-Are, are, she swears by her bright Heaven, And the shammed, shall be given To her Freedom full and even— Brw shillelagus to each hand, As swears our Irish Fatherland?

Yines Vills, Yexford, Suffolk.

ME MECHANICO OF YOUNG ENGLAND-A BERANGEISM.

BT JOHN GOODWIN BARMBY. The mechanics of Young England? Corre pass the tankard round; Bow off the fosm, and drink their healths, Wherever they be found; In Birmingham, in Manchester, In Leeds, or London town, they possess the rights of man,

Without the despot's frown. in madnatics of Young England! The ineur lather's were, who, fagg'd with work, Down-turned them from the sky; hollow gres, and sunken cheeks, No longer show their care, let kind smiles, and glances mild

Their happy faces wear. and mechanics of Young England! The shuttles of our land-Our loom of trade- our bees of work-No lear croaish band! Oh, mey they prode while they weave. Rur let the tyracts wear Their toil-made robes without they grant

To them enjoyment's share. The mechanics of Young England! it least for a fair day of work To have a fair day's hire; Nor let the wage of honesty Be their demand alone,

Is piled up stone by stone. The mechanics of Young England! Three cheers for their success! their railway cars, oh may they bear With speed to happiness! Their ison roads, they'll carry swift
A sigh from pole to pole, Till their echoing shouts for liberty

O'er all the world shall roll.

lift them not rest till Freedom's fane

The mechanics of Young England! Then pass the tankard round; Blos of the form, and drink their healths. Wherever they be found. Our areas they are, they are our hands, In city or in town. May they possess the rights of man,

Without the despot's frown. The Vines Villa Toxford. have no doubt that this practice, so often

had mischierously sung, of "passing round the de to perpetuate, the slavery of the millions. We most ardently to see the mechanics of Young Eng-"how of the form," and pitch the tankard after

Literary Extracts.

THE ART OF RESIDE. - "The art of rising," said had it; but, slas! I do not at present see my way see. Here I lie, and, for the life of me, I cannot the Proposition of mornings which its oldest As Dr. Johnson As Dr. Johnson As Dr. Johnson I still die convinced that the weather is unmust, I fear, be getting late; but I whether my laundress has been here yet. coting but the clank of those disagreeable the request of the benchers to take them off and through the un; and here I lie, from all the world, with not one soul to care I sleep out the whole of the day or no. I m Mr. Luckless, but it was acink, which, even to his unaccusjed a sound which nature had
to e of the most pleasing to the To have back the bed-clothes, to seize put them on, to rush to the passage, or the most fashionable novels, of a moment." And what did Mr. Luck-Could it be! If it was not the thing

Ear. He beautiful they looked; Bolton Free Press. A potatoe planted in the garden of William Emits, Esq., of Pinckbeck, has produced the enormous have the like again. them over! This was sered gold; it

ainly very like it. It had the exact

riss. He turned it on its face; it was a

name. It might not be a very nical English—Saxon to the back bene. at, it which his own name appeared then he began to shave. All this the gr. at the gr. at

act of delivering their verdict. He was just in time to hear the foreman say, "We find for the planitiff, damages-£160," and to encounter in the well of cities. the Court the displeased face of his client. Mr. Jenkins. He had no opportunity to speak with his leader, who who was in the next cause which was called on. He found that of the three causes which had stood before that of "Wolf v. Lamb," the first had been undefended; in the record, the record had been withdrawn; and the third was submitted to arbitration. Mr. Jenkins came round to him for his brief, which he had scarcely been able to read, and on receiving it, said to him with gravity, but with ford Chronicle. some good nature, "Allow me, Mr. Luckless, as an A Hospitable Invitation.-" Come in out of the cld member of the profession, to remind you, that wet, as the shark said to the younger nigger, when

In the season, Amir alab der cook the goodal crown, a little boy present a check at the counter. The

man a little the worse for liquor, who, on his way nome to bed, took the precaution of dropping into schoolmaster the other day to a tood took paper. General Jackson, promptly answered the budding

pocket, and one day, to his own surprise, he found he had passed it. He had take a journey, and it has been visited by upwards of sixteen thousand feed the coachman. The poor many who drove the Tallyho did not realise more than 14 0 per animal, a deculi not afford to lose first claimings; hence, and a deculi not afford to lose first claimings; hence, and the surprise of the surprise of the surprise of the surprise of the coachman. The poor many who drove the find formula.

An English Company is forming, under the immediate sauction of Mehenet Ali, to navigate the cause of the people for indicated sauction of Mehenet Ali, to navigate the line group of a sand-in de did generation and the mouth of the Alexandrian Canal.

The Dally Tanks, in its notices to correspondent of the conduct of a few works, who signs who days called on Mr. Suphurtonge of the Jews, and the churchwardens condescended of the Jews, and the prior of the Jews, and the prior of the Jews, and the churchwardens condescended of the Jews, and the prior of the Jews of the Jews of the Jews, and the prior of to hold each a place. To the great disgust of the Baptism by Immersion by a Clergyman of the the Corn Laws." Mr. Duncar Robertson, in sec-

hands of a constable, taken before a magistrate, and ordered to be imprisoned and whipped as a passer of counterfeit money. - Swinder's Hand Book.

performed a mile in two minutes and thirty seconds, equal to twenty-four miles per hour. He sook me at this devil of a pace as far as Hell Gate; not wishing to intrude," I pulled up there, and went home

dressed, and have your household and yourself pergreat deal; I wish to be thoroughly feetly clean and comfortable looking. But beware
how you show too carried a desire to keep him at have only ended by drawing the clothes home, as men are selfish creatures, and seldom feel outside I wish I had more resolution; it much beyond what relates to their personal conby good sicts; but I cannot get up in the acting a part, there is an end to all your influence. In the rows in vain every night; I go to If your solicitude flows from real anection, so much priests and lawy is too indeed to be the priests and lawy is too indeed to restrain this I am able to accomplish, the better, as you will be impelled by your love to We do not mean to say that they are opposed to restrain got 1 a bit the sconer. See that win-study his wishes and tastes, which is the surest way form; but they cannot think of following where with most men to secure their regard for you in middle-class men do not lead: were the gentlement with most men, to secure their regard for you in return. Many a man has been mortified, broken down, and ruined, by having a slattern for his wife.

It is very rare that a man becomes intemperate and the woole people: although the Chartists are near accustom himself. It is very rare that a man becomes intemperate and ruined, by having a slattern for his wife. Wieir, if he tries; and here I am snug at vicious when his wife is thoroughly near and tidy in mined, and are ready to sohow any course agreed time. Let, if I had any inducement to her person and house. As long as she is inviting upon by the nation. When Mr. Doncan lectured in Land is beable. If I had anything to and tasteful in her appearance, and fully retains her here, he had a good meeting. We observed in the the how willingly would I stir; but as it is, early attractions, serves him with sweet and whole-meeting a great many of the leading Tories, both called it is at or rising. At some food, and diffuses an air of comfort and purity priests and lawyers: they, no doubt, were anxious

Tarieties.

is. He turned it on its face; it was a for in the furnace were huddled two special constables! who suggested to the girl to get in in indorsed. In the defendant, the plantable. Brief for the defendant, there.

1. Two guas. With you, Mr. Penkins and Snagg." And en Poverty and Education.—As an indication of the Mr. Duncan addressed them upon the aspect of the dator narrowly escaped by drawing the door after times; he said his hopes were high of their speedy that on No. 4 on the list for to- on the education of their children, we may state that on Wednesday, there were two schoolmasters belonging to this town, who applied for, and received them in the field victorious. Many excellent songs was evidently purposing an attack up start and being in the field victorious. The pursuit was continued through the garden, and he effected his retreat. On examining the premises it was discovered he had cleared the till, and was evidently purposing an attack up starts as he were song by individuals in the company, instruction

mitt, Esq., or rinckbeek, has produced the enormous have the hao again.

They were, in fact, quantity of seventy large potatoes, weighing upmrt have the hao again.

Mr. Lowry left the next day to attend his description of the sum of the seventy produced the enormous have the hao again.

Mr. Lowry left the next day to attend his description of the seventy produced the enormous have the hao again.

Mr. Lowry left the next day to attend his description of the seventy produced the enormous have the hao again. -Lincoln Mercury.

he ever had received; temust be set first in the world for Egyptian collections; it posts to bis children for the bards, who is supposed to be a Chatsing the way to Edinburgh, was selected by a number of his way to Edinburgh was selected by a number of his way to Edinburgh was selected by a number of his way to Edinburgh was selected by a number of his way to Edinburgh was selected by a number of his way to Edinburgh was selected by a number of his way to Edinburgh was selected by a number o How I may soft emotions we refaised the historical napari in Furance the mast as collection) all the characters was crowded. He specke apwards the historical napari in Furance the mast as collection all the characters to give them a short address. He conham "cracksman."

Assault and Roll the picke apwards the historical napari in Furance the nage of the picke apwards the pickers.

Partitions Works .- Among the papers left by the gr. at Goethe, at Weimar, are a tragedy and two romanti, dramas, which speedy steps will be taken

Appetite, indeed, he felt but little:

Christian Charity.—At a meeting of the visible beach Branch in aid of the Loudon Missionary beach in one hand, and a crust of bread the Rev. M. H. II. from Berhampore, India, said the Rev. M. H. II. from Berhampore, India, said

New Comer.-A new comet has just been seen from Hamburgh and other of the Continental

SKIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.—A depot for spurious coin has lately been discovered at Birming-

and, in his own clear breast, resolved to destroy it. clerk put the usual question to him, 'How will you take it?' to which the boy answered, 'In my pocket, Mr. Frost and his fellow prisoners.

El 2s. 6d. was subscribed to wards the strangest accident in take it?' to which the boy answered, 'In my pocket, Mr. Frost and his fellow prisoners.

El 2s. 6d. was subscribed to wards the it?' to which the boy answered, 'In my pocket, Mr. Frost and his fellow prisoners. 'WHAT DOES the earth revolve round?' said a

AMERICAN Horses.—But, before I enter into any remarks upon the various modes of traveling in America, it may be as well to say a few words upon the horses, which are remarkably goed in the United the horses, which are remarkably goed in the United States; they appear to be more hardy, and have much better hoofs, that ours in England; throwing a shoe, therefore, is not of the same consequence as it is with us, for a horse will go twenty miles afterwards with little injury. In Virginia and Kentucky the horses are almost all thoroughbred, and from the best English stock. The distances run in racing are much longer than ours, and spead without bottom's useless. The Americans are very fond of

their delasions. Mr. Duncan was often cheered them shortly in Kendal." throughout his address, and from its nature it is likely to effect much good in Louven. COLINSBURG.—This is about the most benighted again. A pair of horses in harness were pointed out town in File. We have as complete a fort priest to me who could perform the mile in two minutes as any in all Scotland; when he visits the people he and fifty seconds. They use here light four-wheeled orders them, if they have any regard for their souls, vehicles which they call waggons, with a cest in the to burn all newspapers that speaks about the Charfront for two persons, and room for your luggage ter-nay, in some of the houses he offered to perbehind; and in these waggons, with a pair of horses, this valuable service himself upon the Char-

was not to be found in the Bible—that the man who was opposed to the Charter had yet to learn what Christianity taught mankind.

Couper.—We cannot set down Couper, Fife, as a Radical town. The good people of Couper worship

good cause, in the Thistle Hall. Nearly 600 sat

Mr. Lowry left the next day to attend his duties KETTLE.

the historical papyri in Europe.

A Special Edict.—Gentlemen will please not to inquire for any of the editors of this paper, or enter inquire for any of the editors of this paper, or enter addressed a meeting every night these six weeks.

Assault and Robbery.—On Thursday alternoon, of an hour; he said their cause was good, and the his reisdence (which is about two miles out of town) with families. The number of persons provided with two meals a day, at the workhouse, had addressed a meeting every night these six weeks. head, his fortune was made. All their apartments, unless they have special business; and at all those the most intense interest had been when, the the in his shirt and nether habiliment & and when they have such special business they must shown for Mr. Frest. Wherever he had been, the

> THE MARQUIS OF AILSA is suffering from a severe attack of the gout, at St. Margaret's, Isle-

HOLMFIRTH.

LECTURE. Pursuant to public notice, a lecture was delivered in the Wortley-hill School, on Thursday afternoon, December 26th, upon the present Skizure of Counterpett Coin.—A depot for spurious coin has lately been discovered at Birming state of the country, and other subjects, ham, and a large seizure made. Perhaps at no time was the circulation of counterfeit coin so general as at present.

PLACE HUNTING RESPECTABLES.—There are already nearly twenty candidates for the office of Chief Constable of the Essex county police force.—Chelmisford Chronicle.

A Hospitable Invitation.—"Come in out of the wet, as the shark said to the younger nigger, when the country of the country of the country of the steriling character of the steriling character of the prisoners were removed to Moor-street, where they were permitted to see each other, and clerkenwell Charter Association, beg to converse together. Their general demeanour pretty converse together. The where they were permitted to see each other, and Clerkenwell Charter Association, beg to converse together. Their general demeanour pretty converse together. Their general ministration in which they were placed, and the two make some disclosures to Mr. Inspector Stephers. The with your Lordship respective to the carried intension in which they were placed, and the two of high treason. The names of the present conviction at Warwick of three demanders of high treason. The names of the present conviction at the actual to see each other, and Clerkenvell Charter Association, beg

Wales."—After the close of the mosting, the sam of cruth. The learned gentieman then read over the stitution of the country. Our object, however, is not £1 2s. 6d. was subscribed towards the defence of following confession, made in the prison by Thomas to occupy your fordship's time (swered as it is to the

to hold each a place. To the great disgust of the discoverers, a had crown was detected amongst the subscribed haif-crowns and shillings. The beadle was directed to destroy it. He intended to do so, but, in pure forcetfulness, passed it one day for purl. The landhady of the "George' having, as site said, taken it, was resolved not to lose it," and by some accident it was given to a pedlar, who, after a waik of twenty mikes, extered an alchouse, took his supper of the clergyman in the vestry.—Ipswich by order of the clergyman in the vestry.—Ipswich accident it was given to a pedlar, who, after a waik of twenty mikes, extered an alchouse, took his supper of the profiered for h's account Jack Smasner's pocket piece. The pedlar was immediately given into the a rest for some weeks for wart of agitation; but, working men of Boiton; but I am profid to inform

a rest for some weeks for want of agitation; but, working men of Boiton; but I am proud to inform a the period the good people of Leaven made little hoise through the press, discoscalied a public meeting, in order to according who ounterfeit money.—Swind.er's Hand Book.

tent with the present state of things has been greatly the parties were who assumed to represent the working men of Bolton, and it tartied out that the whole

fast trotting horses; I do not refer to rackers, as they term horses that trot before and gallep behind, but fair trotters, and they certainly have a description of korse that we could not easily match in England. At New York, the Third Avenue, as they call it, is the general randezvons. I once went out there mounted upon Paul Pry, who was once considered mounted upon Paul Pry, who was once considered the people of Leaven to give up their divided to the Frost's Robert Dallymple, and seeended by Matthew Harris, it is the general randezvons. I once went out there mounted upon Paul Pry, who was once considered the people of Leaven to give up their divided to the Frost's Robert Dallymple, and seeended by Matthew Harris, it is the general randezvons. I once went out there is not interesting and placed to the Frost's Robert Dallymple, and seeended by Matthew Harris, it is the general randezvons. I once went out there is not interesting are due and their little remedies of improvements, as the few who the fastest horse in America. At his full speed he performed a mile in two minutes and thirty seconds,

THE REPENCE FUND.—Let the following items the cart. appear in the Stur, for the satisfaction of the con-

From the operative shoemakers Ditto carpet weavers
A few friends at Staveley :0 11 9 Working Men's Association

the behind and in these wages, with a part of loves, below that nothing of fronting then seventy or they thank nothing of fronting then seventy or the seventy thanks nothing of fronting then seventy or the seventy thanks nothing of fronting then seventy or the seventy thanks nothing of fronting the seventy or the seventy thanks nothing of fronting the seventy or the se remanded till Monday next. Mr. Firth was conveyed to Mr. Webster's, when medical aid was afforded and we are happy to state that he is now in

> COVENTRY RIBBON TRADE.—It having been sugwas called. At the suggestion of Mr. Ellice, a me- plied, "I think it hard to say anything against my morial has been forwarded efficially by the Mayor father, if I could help it.

a fair way of recovery.

to the Marquis of Normanby, Secretary of State, for presentation to the Gueen. BURGLARY, &cc. - On Christmasmorning the family through the valve of the outer door, and viously brutalised by vice, to stray from the paradise like pass so. This might not have attracted which she creates, in search of happiness elsewhere. fire. It appears that the family had been enjoying and this man, about the rent, and I desired them trade, and thousands of working men are going themselves by the family fire-side on the previous idle; yet, in spite of all this, the working men of eve, and shortly after, having retired to rest, Miss Dundee, never back and when the Charter is Smith faucicul sue smelt something burning below, brought before them, held a soiree in honour of the and went and awoke her brother, who slept on the same floor. Mr. Smith, jun., immediately obtained a light, and armed himself with a sword, believing father put his hand upon my mouth. Mr. father told father put his hand upon my mouth. Mr. father told During the Riots of Newborn there were some who fied in the "hour of danger." The scullery-maid at the Westgate inn, in her alarm, ran to the furnace to hide herself; but she had been anticipated, for in the furnace were huddled two special constables! who suggested to the girl to get in the plate warmer, as there was no room for her there.

Some to tea and other refreshments. Instrumental such dates in attendance. The speakers were Mi. Atten, of Lewis, Mr. Lowry, of Lewis, Mr. Lowry, the county lecturer of Fife. Mr. Alden addressed the company upon the corruption of Government, and the plate warmer, as there was no room for her there.

Some incendiary. On reaching the best kind were in attendance. The speakers were Mi. Atten, of Lewis, Mr. Lowry, that if there were any fire it must be by the hand of the some incendiary. On reaching the battery of the saw a fellow in the warehouse with some blazing combustible in his hand, and instantly for the Charter, and the propriety of every working the back door closely followed by Mr. Smith, who are the first there were any fire it must be by the hand of the county stairs he saw a fellow in the warehouse with some blazing combustible in his hand, and instantly for union. Mr. Lowry, upon the morality of the Charter, and the propriety of every working the back door closely followed by Mr. Smith, who are the first there were any fire it must be by the hand of the county stairs he saw a fellow in the warehouse with some blazing combustible in his hand, and instantly for union the corruption of the county stairs he saw a fellow in the warehouse with some blazing combustible in his hand, and instantly for the county stairs he saw a fellow in the warehouse with some the county stairs he saw a fellow in the warehouse with some control of the county stairs he saw a fellow in the saw at fellow i dator narrowly escaped by drawing the door after removed.—Birmingham Journal. money! No, they were belonging to this town, who applied for, and received thom in the new sections. It was evidently purposing an attack up stairs, as ne were sing by individuals in the company, instruction had taken off his shoes to facilitate his purpose in officers, of Ballyclare, succeeded in detecting a priand amusement being the order of the evening. and taken on me shoes to more the following, and amusement being the order of the evening. Quiet. The general instruments of housebreaking, with many an anxious enquiry when they would as well as the shoes of the fugitive, were found in the shop and it appears that the circumstance which led to the discovery was the depredator having forgot his wax light, and by continually lighting paper and throwing it blazing on the floor, he had set fire to view says, the Reli f Committee, up to Monday the boards. Chittenden, an experienced officer of morning last, has distributed 1,120 stone of bread,

the in his shirt and nether habiliment. I and when they have such special business they must shown for Mr. Frost. Wherever he had been, the study brevity, and not detain them long from their urgent and important duties. The public, generally, in the list to-day."

The public, generally, in the list to-day."

The public, generally, in the list to-day. The not aware of the importance of time to an editor. Then he residence and at all those the most intense interest had been the blown for Mr. Frost had been, the list to-day. Then he residence are a word of it:

The public, generally, in the list to-day. The public, generally, in the had not met a Whig who attempted to device who made an observed a man, in a lucking position, near the road observed a man, in a lucking passed, but when he had gone from they to the hind passed, but when he had gone from they be died paces, he was followed, and knocked down from generally much wider at the bottom than at the top, and turning it up-side-down, fixed it with the narrow afterwards; but in a short time after he was found end over the top of another chimney-pot already on the state of the Accident.—On Wednesday, the 18th ult., a very a helpless and insensible state, and with his shirt serious accident happened at King's Pit, Midge- and clothes literally soaked with blood that had brief in one hand, and a crust of bread by this time town, on Tuesday evening week, in the town, on Tuesday evening week, in the country of an important art, that he country of the country of the

THE MURDER AT BIRMINGHAM - CON-FESSION OF THE MURDERER.

BIRMINGHAM. FRIDAY. On the inquest being ad-

"Thomas Walsh states, in the presence of Me. home to bed, took the precaution of dropping into Straightback's for a box of his own patent—antibacine pills. In the morning, the vinous gentleman discovered the pocket-piece, but as he had changed more than one guizer, could not with certainty detect the giver of the counterneit. No matter; it remained losse with other money in his pocket, and one day, to his own surprise, he found he had passed it. He had taken a journey, and it Conn Laws. The Corn Law repealers have, in Redfern, Inspector Stephens, Inspector Had, -

Coroner: You say you did it with a bar of iron, trial, tried, and found guilty, and doorged to the most which you threw into the ent. The place has been awful pennity of the law made for the poor. So that searched, and it can't be found. Did you throw it there?—Prisoner: Yes, I did. Coroner: You say you struck him?—Prisoner: criminal jurisprudence had been cone through. And Yes, I only gave him one plow, and I thought he but for the marked and special interference of a prewas only in a faint, and not killed. vas only in a faint, and not killed.

Siding Providence, these men, (naturally equal, but Coroner: You say it was on Thursday. Now do politically interior, to the very sovereign on the throne)

. Christian but myself; and my daughter was up remained a few righteous men, who arose, threw off stairs. When she came down, she squealed out, and the habilments of the times, and, with justice written I put my hand upon her mouth, and told her not to on their foreneads, pressed forwards, tested the truth call in the yard about us.

Caroner: How came the blow upon his foreliced! conscientious witness, and exhibited the case to the -Prisoner: I can't tell, unless he got it when I was world as supported and surrounded by the genial rays

dragging him in. I only gave him one blow, for which I am sorry.

Coron r: You know that there was a very large would in the forehead? Prisoner: Well, it must be because I had no one to lay a stand on lain but myself.

Coroner: I am asking you these questions because I bunderstand you said you wished to be asked questions. Is that the fact? Prisoner: I will unswer anything about it. Coroner: When was the body taken to the body tak anything about it.

me, except the devil, who tempted me to de it. Coroser: How did you take the body?—Prisoner: I dragged him out of the coalchale, and I put the waggenery the side, and put partief him in first, and then I went behind, and put the remainder of him in Coroner: Did you put him in the sack?—Prigoner: Coroner: Where did you take him to ?-Prizoner:

Oh, I took him there beyond, and threw him out of Coroner: Who brought the cart to your house? Prisoner: My son brought the care out of my present was also occupied by such of the party as Coroner: There was no one else with you ?- Pri-

soner: Not a Christian. Coroner: I will ask you no more questions, be-

The prisoner then said in addition: "I was out on the Friday night, selling umbrellas, and when I came home I missed my cart from under the window, and I asked my wife about it, and she said Owen Walsh came and took it out. Between ten and eleven o'clock I came home again and sent out posed it. for a pint of ale, and I drank it, and went out and gested by a gentleman from London, connected with met the boy with the cart. and I only put my hand the Ribbon Trade, the importance of having pure to it till I went up to the house. white at the public rejoicings on the occasion of her | Eilon Connor was next brought in, and asked by Majesty's marriage, a meeting of the manufacturers | the Coroner if she wished to say anything. She re-

Ceroner: You need not say anything unless you wish yourself. I sent for you, having heard that you intend to make a confession. Now, it must be entirely your own act. I will take all you say down, and it may be we se for you.

Prisoner: I will tell you all about it. On the to drop it. I was doing my work through the house. went up to make the bei, and I was not gone long before I heard my father say, "Do not kill me." I then came down as soon as I could, and I saw

me he only fainted; and when I found he was not coming to, I fainted. My father then took him into the coal-hole. My brother than came in. I told him, and he was in a flutter, and went out. My father, poor fellow, said he had done it, and nobody man's wife and daughter joining the Chartist cause cut at him with his sword, which thrust the depreinquisition. He did so, and the prisoners were else had any hand in it.

> vate malt-house, nearly opposite to the distillery at dred bushels of illicit malt.

DISTRESSED WORKPEOPLE.—The Nottingham Reby the Visiting Committee, and the town has been Assault and Robbery.—On Thursday afternoon, Committee have employed upon the Forest 496 men is upwards of eighty years of age, and the farm of of relief, therefore, for the present, is discontinued.

side, who made an observation on the weather as he friends, and always found successful, to oure smokipassed, but when he had gone from fifty to one hun-ness in chimnes:—He took a common chimney-pot, by a neighbour, who was going home on his cart, in so that the wide end may be uppermost.—Railroad

HOWELL, JONES, AND ROBERTS. TO THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF

public use) by any topic foreign to the case of our taree Chartist brothren, whose present situation calls forth our warmest sympathy. Heaven emble your Lordship to consider the bearings of our application apart from those projudices which are attached to the great officers of State; as well as to the other classes of her Mojesty's subjects. We seek not to destroy either life or property, or to take from any man anght-which he lawfully possesses—only to require that which it is acknowledged in principle we have long been entitled to. The case we refer to occurred during the official driven to acts of desperation. Among the unperalleled

you adhere to that !- Prisoner: Yes, it was on would have been eacrificed at the shrine of self-interest, Thursday.

Coroner: Who was in the house!—Prisoner: Not section cities of Sodom and Comorna, there yet

> These are the grounds on which we respectfully remonstrate with your Lordship. We have the honour to be,

My Lord, My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servants, THE CHAIRMAN AND SECHETARY.

BATH TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION. On Friday evening, the Christmas half-yearly festival of this association, was held in the large could not find accommodation below; and on the argo platform (be tickets for which were double price) the attendants bere a proportion in numbers, including many of influence and of wealth. The organ was used for the occasion under the skilful

deliberation and a previous trial of the system in their own practice.

The meeting was next addressed by Julius Jeffery, Esq., at great length, on a variety of topics bearing upon the question of Total Abstinence, and with a The Rev. J. Spencer next rose, and with much

Mr. Thomas Whitaker, from Lancashire, an agent from the London Temperance Association, entertained the meeting with an ingenious, allegorical, and witty exposure of the evils of dra kenness, and the plea for what is termed mederation; which he followed up by much original and close reasoning, in answer to many objections raised against Teetotalism. His style and manner frequently elicited roars of merriment from the audience. A short address followed from Mr. Hart, a native of this city, who stated that he felt such an interest in the cause, that he came down from London on

The thanks of the meeting to the Chairman closed the proceedings .- Bath Journal.

ascertained that an ounce of carbonate of ammonia bread perfectly sound, be the wheat ever so much grown. The way to use it is to dissolve it in the water used for making the flour into paste, before the yeast is added.—Mark Lane Express. [This paragraph is entitled to much more attention than is usually given to "important" announcements in newspapers. As, however, to the infusion of ammonia actually making the flour sound, that is, no , saying a little too much; but that it will be found of great service in lightening the dough, and consequently of aiding the baking process, will not be questioned by any person who is acquainted with its expanding properties. It may also be borne in Carrickfergus, and seizing therefrom about five hun- mind, to prevent uneasy feelings of apprehension, that the exact quantity of ammonia which is to be used is not a matter of serious importance, inasmuch as it would require great abuse of discretion to render the portion that may be thought necessary in the least degree unsafe or pernicious.]-Preston

> THE STAR ON THE WANE. - A correspondent of respectability, who has lately travelled through Lancashire, writes as follows:—" While I was traveiling through the manufacturing districts of Lancashire last month, I was not astonished to hear many statements which prove the decrease in the circulation of the Northern Star. I can assure you that the agents at Ashton, Denton, Oldham, and neighbourhood, cannot get full price for scarcely any paper they sell. I might mention many facts proving the falling off in the boasted circulation of the Star, but allow one to suffice. I called upon a grocer and tea dealer, of Hooley Hill, near Ashton, on the 8th ult., and seeing a large pile of newspapers in the damp state, as they came from the printing-office, I inquired what he was going to do with them, and he informed me that he had bought them of the News Agent as waste paper, at threepence per pound. He had bought one cwt. for twenty-

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

(Continued from our first page.) like all other cases, the solemnity of a court of justice must be maintained—there must be some regularity, and, as the advocate on the part of the Crown, he must object to the course attempted to

Chief Justice Tindal-If you wish the witnesses to be removed from the Court, that may be; but we know of no other motion. Sir F. Pollock wished to make his objection now. to prevent a waste of time by a painful and prejudicial statement which he would say never could be proved; and if his learned friend was aware that

this objection must be made the moment he had concluded his statement, he could not desire to make a statement incapable of being proved, for he again Said the prisoner had not had a list of witnesses delivered to him pursuant to the statute. Chief Justice Tindal-Do you agree to that fact. Mr. Attorney?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, on the contrary, was prepared to prove that a list of the witnesses had been delivered at the request of the prisoner, and pursunt to the statute. Sir F.Pollock said, the point must arise sooner or

later, but he wished to dispose of it before his learned friend made his statement. It was out of deference and respect to their Lordships that he now urged the objection. There were many persons who were desirous of hearing his learned friend, but he had no wish of obtaining any advantage of the statement he might make. As the point must be argued sooner or later, it appeared to him the moment the first witness was put in the box this question would

Lord Chief Justice TINDAL-We can't interpose Without the consent of the Attorney General. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL then proceeded to addens the jury. May it please your Lordships, Gentlemen of the Jury-In the discharge of my efficial daty I have the honour to attend you to conduct this important prosecution; and I hope you will believe that my only object is that the facts of the case may be fairly laid before you; that truth may be fully investigated; that innocence may be vindicated, if innobence exists; and that you should only pronounce a verdict of guilty upon clear and convincing evidence. Gentlemen, it is highly important that parties accused should be zealously and ably defended; but it also of importance that the law should be vindicated, that the peace of society should be preserved, and that where crimes have been committed the criminals should be brought to punishment. Gentlemen, I think no one will deny the necessity of the selemn inquiry in which we are engaged. There has recently been in this county an armed insurrection, the law has been set at defiance, there has been an attempt to take possession of the town of Newport, there has been a conflict between the insurgents and the Queen's troops, there has been bloodshed, the loss of many lives. Gentlemen, the intelligence of these outrages has caused alarm and dismay throughout the kingdom. Gentlemen. various persons charged with having been concerned in these outrages were committed on a charge of the highest crime known to our law, not only on account of the importance of the occasion, but from the forms of law, made it necessary that her Majesty's Special Commission should issue for the trial of the persons charged. Gentlemen, a bill of indictment for high treason has been found against the prisoner at the bar, and it is fit he should be put upon his trink; and, unless there is strong, clear, and consisting avidance to bring home the guitt and their service various persons who were unwilling anything that was passing in his own mind, but on a day avidance, the guitt and having there all assembled together, they were to avidance, the guitt and having there all assembled together, they were to avidance, the guitt and having there all assembled together, they were to avidance, the guitt and having there all assembled together, they were to avidance, the guitt and having there all assembled together, they were to avidance, the guitt and having there all assembled together, they were to avidance, the guitt and having the guilty. Gentlemen, I need hardly caution you to dismiss from your recollection all you may have read or heard upon this subject. You are to be guided only by the evidence, and you will proceed as if you had never heard of the case until the indictment was read. Gentlemen, I would further use the liberty to say-you are not to regard my statement either as to the law or the facts; the law you will receive from the venerable judges who preside here; the facts you will hear from the wirnesses, and you will be guided entirely by the evidence they give, and the credit you think their evidence entitled to. Gentiemen, a most impostant charge is given to you to consider of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. No man can have higher functions to discharge, the third count of this indictment charges the your hands; but I would likewise remind you there are in your hands the public safety and public justice depose her from her royal state and kingly dignity; of the country. Gentlemen, this indictment against John Frost, consists of four counts. There are two for levying war against her Majesty, in her realm; the third is for compassing to depose the Queen from her royal state and kingly dignity; and in order to prove this it will be necessary to show you that certain overt acts were done, and it will appear that there was an armed insurrection of a public nature raised and made within the her royal throne; and the fourth is for compassing to depose the Queen from a public nature raised and made within the royal throne; and the fourth is for compassing the Oneon with intent to compassing the Oneon with the her to change her measures. Gentlemen, I believe, according to the instructions I have received, that there will be evidence which will bring home the charge against the prisoner at the bar upon each of these four counts; but it is probable that your attention may be chiefly directed to the two first counts of the indictment for levying war against the Queen in her realm. Gentlemen, where two counts are framed upon an ancient Act of Parliament. presed in the 25th Edward III., a statute which has been considered the safeguard of the liberties of Englishmen, another Magna Charta—a statute, which if properly enforced, is to be considered a safeguard of the public peace, and of the tranquillity of seciety; it is a statute neither to be strained or evaded. Gentlemen, there had been in the reign of treason. The authority of my Lord Tenterden, in the trial of Arthur Thistlewood and others, and from the trial of Arthur Thistlewood and others, and from his command until daylight, waiting the arrival from that miserable servitude this statute was passed. It is entitled, "A Declaration which offences shall be adjudged Treason," and it thus begins-" Item, whereas divers opinions have been before this time. in what case treason shall be laid, and in what not. The King, at the request of the Lords and of the Commons, hath made a declaration in the manner as hereinafter followeth; that is to say"-now these things that fellow are to be declared treason-" When a man doth compass or imagine the death of our Lord the King, or if a man do levy war against our Lord the King in his realm, or be adherent to the King's enemies in his realm, giving to them aid and comfort in the realm, and therefore be probably attainted of open deed by the people of their condition." It is therefere hereby declared to be substantive treason to levy war against the King in his realm, and that is to be proved by acts that are done, and it must be proved clearly and satisfactorily. But then, gentlemen, it is not every breach of the public peace, even with an armed force, that makes out the crime of treason; it must be by some public and premeditated plan, and this is guarded by the statute itself, fer the statute goes on with an enactment-" And if percase any man of this realm ride armed, covertly or secretly, with men of arms against any other, to slay him, or rob him, or take him, or retain him, till he hath made him fine or ransom for to have his deliverance, it is not the mind of the King or his council that in such case it shall be judged treason, but shall be judged felony or tresspass, according to the laws of the land of old time used, and according as the case requireth." Therefore, gentlemen, yet have the line drawn by the statute itself, for "it is not to be held treason to ride armed to slay a person, or to rob him, or to take him, or retain him till he shall made fine or ransom to have his deliverance." Whenever there is a private wrong only to be compliained of, a private object to be attained, although force may private object to be attained, although force may be used, and although this is an offence against the substant as a considered that it has been established were as the manner that the public object—by the most important stations of all transpose of military array, such as nounally attend to the main necessary to constitute an actual levying of war within the true during the whole night in the masking the best preparation of the country. Gentlemen, unless the offence is the most important station of all transpose of military array, such as nounally attend to the mach make the public object—by a special constables were aret stationed. The West gate in its in the Market place, and was considered the mask more and according as the market place, and was considered the mask market place, and was considered the most important station of all them, or retain him till he most important station of all them, or retain him till he stitute an actual levying of war within the true during the whole night in the most important station of all them, what is the conclusion to be drawn? That the witnesses whom I shall call before you as a section of the witnesses whom I shall call before you as a section in sin the Market place, and was considered the most important station of all them, and the missing gate inn is in the Market place. The witnesses whom I shall call before you as a section in sin the Market place. The witnesses whom I shall call before you as a section in sin the most important station of the witnesses whom I shall call before you as a section in sin the witnesses whom I shall call before you heading a force by a pretender to the crown, accord. ing to the ancient wars we had in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, or in 1745, but it is where there is an armed force seeking to supersede the law and gain some public object. Gentle. men, that of course is not to act upon any authority. authority of one of the most eminent and most constitutional of judges that ever adorned the English has defined the offence that this statute comprehends, and after pointing out that it is not to apply

upon a sudden quarrel, from some affront given or wards to be carried into effect. Gentlemen. what taken, the neighbourhood should rise and drive the was that scheme? It was arranged that they forces out of their quarters, that would be a great misdemeanor, and if death should ensue, it may be of November. felony in the assailants, but it will not be treason, because there was no intention against the King's person or Government." You have it here again aid down, that attacking the King's forces in opposition to his authority, is levying war against the King. If it should be upon some sudden provocation compel him or them to change his or their measures of clock on the morning of monday, and an at a sime when it was supposed that no septences would be appropriated to park, after the action, as I may callit, was over.

I upon or to intimidate or overawe both houses or either House of Parliament, or to move or stir any force to intimidate or overawe both houses or either House of Parliament, or to move or stir any force to invade this realm or any other his Majesty's dominions, or countries or any other his Majesty's dominions, or countries of the alightest opposition to their treasonable of the obeisance of his Majesty, his heirs and such compassings, imaginations.

Commercial-street, and on the road leading towards in time when it was supposed that no septences would the park, after the action, as I may callit, was over. The Solicitor-General—What passed, Mr. Maule, between the prisoner and you when you delivered to on the Monday evening, at the house of a person on the Monday evening, at the house of a person of the indictment of the copy of the indictment and list of the road leading towards time when it was supposed that no septence, as I may callit, was over. The Solicitor-General—What passed, Mr. Maule, between the prisoner and you when you delivered to wood. He was apprehended in the town of Newport on the Monday evening, at the house of a person on the Monday evening, at the house of a person on the Monday evening, at the house of a person on the Monday evening, at the house of a person.

Sir F. Pollock felt bound again to object to such the dead nour of the night, when the peaceful inha-between the prisoner and you when you delivered to the trxt books forgot that the dead nour of the night, when the peaceful inha-between the prisoner and you when you delivered to the trxt books forgot the two on the Monday evening of the indictment?

Sir F. Pollock felt bound again to object to such the night had not the park, after the action, as their the dead hour of the night had nour of the night had nour of the n law, then every such person and persons so as aforesaid offencing, shall be deemed, declared, and adjudged to be a traitor or traitors."—Gentlemen, prisoner at the bar with compassing, or imagining to dethrone our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and to

depose her from her royal state and kingly dignity; to which the mischief might have been carried before will, no doubt, make comments on their tesdestroying the authority of the Crown. This, then, gentlemen, being proved before you by the oaths of two credible witnesses, as I am instructed they will be, then these overt acts, being so proved. I will say, under the direction of my Lords who preside here, amount to the crime of high treason. but from the difficulties which the weather threw in the last count of the indictment charges the way of the march of the men from the upper proved? It must be by the employment of spies dentlemen, the last count of the indictment charges the prisoners, with others, with endeavouring to compel her Majesty, by force, to change her measures, and this charge also must be proved by overt acts, and if it be so proved, why, then, there is a clear levying of war within the meaning of the statute. Gentlemen, before I conclude these few and brief observations upon the law of treason, I must be by the employment of spies after the hour at which it was arranged that they should be there. Zephaniah Williams did not arrive be by the evidence has always been condemned, and very often disbelieved, or it must be by the evidence of those who were actually in statute. Gentlemen, before I conclude these few and brief observations upon the law of treason, I it is true, but the main body of the men from loved? It must be by the employment of spies and informers, whose evidence has always been condemned, and very often disbelieved, or it must be by the evidence of those who were actually in some degree connected with them. Gentlemen, in this case I propose to call before you no spy nor informers, for none such were employed; but I do propose to call before you several who were employed it is true, but the main body of the men from which it will be seen, that from the time of Sir of the other bodies. As, however, they had not then Michael Foster down to the present, Sir M. Foster's arrived, he thought it necessary to master the forces adopted. In the 33d voloume of the "State Trials." page 684, the Lord Chief Justice Tenterden used these words-" Before the passing of the late statute, it had been settled by several cases actually adjudged, and by the opinions of the text writers upon this branch of the law, that all attempts to depose the King from his royal state and title to restrain his person"--The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE-Who was it said

this, Mr. Attorney? The ATTORNEY-GENERAL- My Lord Tenterden, my Lords. The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE-Then Sir Charles

was charging the grand inquest, and he says, "Before the passing of the late statute, it had been settled by several cases actually adjudged, and by the opinions of the text writers on this branch of the law. that all attempts to depose the King from his royal state and title, to restrain his person, or to levy war against him, and all conspiracies, consultations, and agreements for the accomplishment of these objects were overt acts of compassing and imagining the death of the King. By this statute, the compassing or intending to commit these acts—that is, to depose his Majesty, to restrain his person, or to levy war against him, for such purposes, is a substantive treasor, and thereby the law is rendered more clear and plain, both to those who are bound to obey it, and those who are engaged in the administration of it. laws it does not amount to the crime of treason; pablic nature, for redress of supposed public griev name of Walker, to gain information. That person but where you have an armed force setting the law ances, in which the parties had no special or parti- had been shot at, and returned dangerously wounded. at defiance for a general object, gentlemen, that is cular interest or concern, have been deemed instance. The Mayor then sent for military assistance. There an offence comprehended by that act of Parliament. of the actual levying of war, and consequently to Levying war against the King does not mean merely compass or imagine such an insurrection, in order, soldiers, under the command of Captain Stack. by force and numbers, to compel his Majesty to alter They were stationed in the workhouse, which had his measures or counsels, will be to compare or that gine the levying of war against his Majesty for that purpose, within the just meaning of the modern to the assistance of the Mayor, under the command statute. Rebellion at its first commencement is rarely found in military discipline or array, although the barracks are about half a mile from the Westa little success may soon enable its actors to assume Gentlemen, I will state to you upon this subject the them." Thus then, gentlemen, you find the learned judge who presided upon this not very distant osca-sion, bearing out fully the same view of the law of beneh-I mean Sir Michael Foster. Gentlemen, he treason which had been taken by Sir M. Foster, and therefore all insurrections of a public nature, in which the parties have even no special or particular while case of the passage that it may be fairly before you:—"The case of the same of the case of the passage that it may be fairly before you:—"The case of the same of the of the sa interest or soncern, have been deemed treasons, and levyings of war, within the meaning of the statute. of the statute, risings to maintain a private claim of the statute, ri

the weavers about Lendon did not amount to a kery, ing war, though great outrages were committed on intar occasion, not only in London, but in the adjate of the state of the by an armed force; insurrection for redressing national grievances, or of reforming real or imaginary density and destroy and evils, risings of this kind are, by construction of law, which I have been describing, to a very within the clause of levying war, for they are considerable extent. Then, Gentlemen, the town were given to the military to load. They loaded.

The Attorney General was ready to give the proof levelled at the Kings's crown and royal dignity."

Gentlemen, it will not be said, I hope, in this case, which the commodities from the hills arrive—a town they were stationed had a bow-window, i.e., it had objection could not now be made. If his learned friend it is.

considerable extent. Then, Gentlemen, the town were given to the mentioned to you that this room in which required without projudice to his maisting that the to the prisoner on the 17th December?—Yes, Gentlemen, it will not be said, I hope, in this case, that we are resorting to constructive treason; we defined by the act of Parliament, as that law has for ever been enforced. Gentlemen, if these avowed insurrections were not to be considered as treason, insurrections were not to be considered as treason, and the raing which took place, and that the raing which the commodities from the hills arrive—a town of consideration that a bow-window, i.e., it had been served in which the name of considerable window window with three sides insurrections were not to be considered as treason, and to be punished with great severity, what safety and to be punished with great severity, what safety the rising which took place, and that a window shutters were closed, the soldiers could not make use of their guns and the competency of his learned friend now making the competency of his learned friend now making the competency of his learned friend now making the competency of the subjection to the whole list that it was not protations of revenge, of wrong-headed zeal, which which the plans laid were discussed, at which mostmay lead individuals to attempt to bring about a revolution in the government, and change the existing state of afficies. Such attempts, if made by one ing state of affaire. Such attempts, if made by one, was keld. Gentlemen, there was one of these meet. may be made by many, and the consequence would be—a general dissolution of society, confusion, and disorder. Gentlemen, there is another passage in Foster's Law, which follows soon and a return of the numbers of the simulations. after, in section 10: -" Taking the King's forces which could be mustered was made, and there the upon a march is levying war against the King: if plan was laid for the scheme which was after-

should all assemble on the night of Sanday, the 4th Mr. Sergeant Ludlow-Sunday, the third of November. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-Gentlemen, I am very kindly and properly reminded by my learned friend, Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, that it was the 3d of November, for Monday, the day of the insurrection, was King. If it should be upon some sudden provocation or without premeditation, it would not be a levying that they should assemble on the night of Sunday, of war; but where it is an attack upon the King's the 3rd of November, in three principal divisions. troops by premeditation and design, that is a sub-stantive offence within the act of Parliament. Gen-soner John Frost himself, was to assemble at Blacktlemen, by the 36th of George III., chapter 7, the law of treasen is clearly defined; it is enacted mand of a man named Zephaniah, Williams, who "that if any person or persons whatever within the lived much higher up the country, and who kept successors, and such compassings, imaginations, to you gentlemen, crosses that splendid river, the inventions, devices, or intentions; or any of them that the stopping her Majesty's mail, signal shall express, utter, or declare, by publishing any rockets were to be thrown up upon the hirs, and printing or writing, or by any overt act or deed the stopping of the mail was to be a signal (by its being legally convicted thereof, upon the oaths non-arrival for an hour and a half afterits usual time of two lawful and credible witnesses upon trial, or at Birmingham) to those who, it was said, were otherwise convicted or attainted by due course of there connected with these treasonable designs for a rising at Birmingham, and a general rising through-out the north of England, and the law of the Charter

was to be proclaimed at once throughout the find.
But, gentlemen, there never was the many problems of this scheme being accomplished. But if, providentially, the night had not been unusually dark and tempestuous, it is impossible to calculate the extent that the division under the command and control of Mr. Frost did assemble, much earlier than the other see no reason to question their veracity, then, gendivisions. This division being so assembled, the tlemen, you will not he itate to believe the eviprisoner gave them the word of command, and he marched with them down by the way of Risca to the marched with them down by the way of Risca to the a case, must be laid before a jury. Gentlemen, it Welsh Oak, where the junction was to take place, is quite clear that treasenable consultations never views of the law of treason had been universally which he then had there under his command, and march on with them upon Newport. There were, then, with him, according to the best calculations that could be made, at least 5,000 man, the most of whom were armed, some with gues, others with swords, a large number with pikes, and some with mandrile, which is, I believe, a sort of instrument with which they cut coal—a kind of pick-axe; and others were armed with scithes fixed on sticks, and those who could not get arms of this kind were armed with sticks and bludgeons of various kinds. The prisoner (John Frost) took the command, gave the order to march, and they did so; they marched in military array; I believe five abreast; as I have said, the word of command was given by the prisoner, and they marched on down through Tredgar-The Attorney-General—Yes, my Lord. He park, the seat of Sir Charles Morgan, where they was charging the grand inquest, and he says, "Be-halted for a time. They then marched on till they came to Crosshands, about half a mile from Newport. Inquiries were then made by Frost with respect to the state of affairs at Newport. I will now mention to you, gentlemen, how things were going on that night in Newport. It was on the Sunday that intelligence was brought to Newport of these movements in the hill country. Fortunately, Mr. Phillips was then the Mayor of Newport. He behaved in a constant, firm, and intelligent manner, for which the country must ever be deeply indebted to him. Special constables had been sworn in, and were stationed at the most important points. There

> gate-inn. Lieutenant Gray brought his men to the Westgate-inn, and in a little time they were stationed in a room in that inn, which it is material I should describe to you. That inn is in the Westgate-street, fronting the north. On the east side there is a room with a bow window, looking towards the street; in that room the military were stationed. There is a counsel for the prisoner, that the proper forms of

are three principal inns at Newport, the Westgate.

inn, the King's-head, and the Parrot. These were

considered the principal stations, and at these the

Lieutenant Gray, who upon this occasion acted cer-the objection to the whole list that it was not pro-tainly in a manner above all praise for the modera-perly s rved. Lieutenant Gray went to open the shutters of one friend making what protest he pleased. It would. Sergeant Daly of another; and as the mayor was opening the shutters he received two wounds, one about the shoulder, and another in the hip. Sergeant Daly was severely wounded in the head by alings that were poured in, and a gun he held in his hand had the lock knocked off by a ball from the of this prosecution?—I am.

Did you at any time deliver to the misuage of the point when they had heard the evidence.

The Solicitor-General then called Mr. George Maule, who was sworn, and examined by affairs of her Majesty's Treasury, having the conduct of this prosecution?—I am.

insurgents. The soldiers were ordered to fire. Gentlemen, at this time the insurgents had gained admission a copy of the indictment in this case?—I did. into the house; they were in the passage leading to the room in which the military were assembled; and if the order to fire had not then been given, there the jury, to Frost on the 12th of last month, in the seems no reason to doubt that the military must all afternoon. have been massacred. The order was given; it was Had any application been made to you for speedily and effectually obeyed. The insurgents in the passage were fired upon, and several fell and were killed. The shutters being removed, the men directed their pieces from the window, and thus they had a complete command of the space in which the street, and several were there wounded, and fell. direction. Mr. Frost was not seen after the time away, he was concerned for the whole. when the firing first began. Zephaniah Williams was about ten minutes too late. He did arrive at the prisoner, what occurred? last with his Nantiglo band—a band nearly as numerous as that led on by Frost himself. William Jones. realm, or without compass, imagine, invent, de-vise, or intend death, or destruction, or any sodily harm tending to death or destruction, maim or wounding, imprisonment or restraint of the maim or wounding, imprisonment or restraint of the person of our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, or to deprive or depose him, or them, and successors, or to deprive or depose him, or them, imprisal crown of this realm, or of any other part of his Majesty's deminions or countries, or to levy of his Majesty's deminions or countries, or to levy of his Majesty's deminions or countries, or to levy of march upon the town of Nawnort it which time to meet the other party when he heart of the disaster that taken place to his associates at Newport, and who is, I believe, a watchmaker, reading that had taken place to his associates at Newport, at Portypool, and who was to collect all the men dispersed. I should have mentioned to you, that all these three parties, at Risca or the Cefn about midnight with the other party when he heart of the disaster that the diseaser. The Solicitor-General (with some warmth)—
The There was no instruction. Mr. Maule merely asked in an under tone whether he should repeat all that had taken place to his associates at Newport, at Portypool, and who is, I believe, a watchmaker, reading that had taken place to his associates at Newport. There was no instruction. Mr. Maule merely asked in an under tone whether he should repeat all that had taken place to his associates at Newport. There was no instruction. Mr. Maule merely asked in an under tone whether he should repeat all that had taken place to his associates at Newport. There was no instruction. Mr. Maule merely asked in an under tone whether he should repeat all that had taken place to his associates at Newport. The clark the disease.

The Solicitor-General (with some warmth)—
There was no instruction. Mr. Maule merely asked the charge in the charg

and, gentlemen, it will be for you to say, if there

facts are proved, whether there can be any reason-

able doubt in your minds of the guilt of the prison r. How are those facts, gentlemen, to be proved? With

regard to the main circumstance of the case, no doubt can possibly be entertained. I shall prove the

that insurrection. Gentlemen, my Learned Friend been stated by his learned friend, for the purpose of copy of the indictment five days before the trial, a timony, as he will be fully justified in doing, and he will call them accomplices. Gentlemen, whether they were there voluntarily or by compulsion, there can be no doubt that their evidence is to be received with suspicion; it is to be weighed with caution; dence they give. Such evidence, gentlemen, in such propose to call before you several who were em-ployed more or less in this insurrection, and who, I submit to you, may be safely trusted if their evidence shall be consistent—if they shall be corroborated in the main facts to which they speak. Upon that all can exist in your minds with regard to the guilt witnesses against him, a copy of which I hold in my of the prisoner. Gentlemen, it gives me the most hand. That was all that passed then. sincere satisfaction to find that he is defended by result of this trial must be satisfactory to the public justice of the country. Gentlemen, I own, it seems for the indice to me, my learned friends, upon the proof of these There had. facts, must have a very difficult task to perform. Foster, and Lord Tenterden, and that there was here, according to evidence, an armed insurrection, and that there was actually a conflict with the affray, but with premiditation and design. Will have a minute.

my learned friend say that there was some private The Chief Jr object which the prisoner sought to attain? Gentiemen, what that was I am wholly at a loss to conjecture. I hear nothing of private wrongs-I hear nothing of any private grievance. This was not a meeting for discussion; it was not a meeting for petitioning the Queen, or either House of Pariament : it was not a meeting arising out of any dispute between masters and servants in the coal or iron trade; a case? it was not, gentlemen, any sudden outbreak from want of employment, or for want of food; for 1 believe, when the enquiry is made, it will turn out that the coal and iron trade had seldom been more presperous; wages were high; and those who

torney to be assigned? were engaged in this insurrection had no private grievance which they wished to redress. Then. shrink from your duty, whatever may be the consequences. Gentlemen, it imports us all, in whatever situation of life we may be—it imports us all, that the indicament?—No, to the prisener. Owen apthe law should be respected and obeyed, whether plied for it. I delivered it to the prisoner. landed proprietors or farmers, merchants or tradesmen, whatever our position—be our station in life tion was made by Frost in court, on the subject of ever so humble, it equally imports us all that such Geach or Owen?—I have stated all I can recoilect. tumults should effectually be suppressed; it equally imports us all, for the sake of the innocent, that circumstances that you will find come out in evidence. I have avoided particular expressions which you will hear much better from witnesses whom I will now proceed to call before you. Gentlemen, an intimation has been given, on the part of the counsel for the prisoner, that the proper forms of Did the Court stated the prisoner could not have two attornies except they were in partnership.

Did the Court ask whether Mr. Owen was partner the Pretender's sons. The set, he said, must be come sidered as wone of those which merit a liberal commander. Liberal, he (Sir F. Poliock) hoped, in the prisoner, that the proper forms of Did the Court stated the prisoner could not have two attornies except they were in partnership.

Did the Court ask whether Mr. Owen was partner the liberal construction of any statute.

learned friend thinking it more convenient for the The Attorney General—We don't want what he

Sir F. Pollock had no objection to his learned part of the window, the Mayor of another, and however, be for their Lordships to dispose of the

copy of the indictment previously to that delivery? -There had. By whom ?-By Mr. Owen.

Who is Mr. Owen?—The bill was found on the lith of December. Owen attended the Court, and a novel situation for him—one, he would not admit. insurgents had been drawn up. They fired into the appeared for some of the prisoners. I did not collect exactly what number, but I understood he ap-There was a speedy dispersion; they all fled in every peared for several of them, and that Mr. Geach being When you delivered a copy of the indictment to

The witness here made some observation to the solicitor-General which did not reach us.

the 12th of the same month copies of the inductional and lists of the jury were delivered, not to Mr. Free but to every one of the prisoners then in custody; Solicitor-General which did not reach us. Sir F. Pollock immediately started up, and observed that the office of instructor and witness ought not be blended tegether.

ships with any lengthened argument on the point; law and the uniform practice upon such occasions he must, however, suggest to their Lordships that a he looked forward to a termination of this proceeding person committed upon so serious a charge as that at least, which he trusted no one would have reason of high treason could make no compromise, could give no assent or consent, could direct no course of parties and the circumstances of the times, must be thought favourable—one of those interpositions not which the law prescribed for him. A prisoner, it to be neglected occurring in favour of the prisoner,

reminding their Lordships that Mr. Maule was not copy of the panel of the jury two days before trial; and the was not entitled to a list of witnesses at all the words of the statute of Anne were these. And and intermediate purpose, to show that a certain form required by the statute had been duly observed. Conversations between him and the prisoner had no three years after the succession of the crown shall bearing whatever on the question, which was limited take effect as limited, when any person is indicted for but if you do sift their evidence, and if you do bearing whatever on the question, which was limited to this—Did the witness, or any other person in his service, make service at the time and in the manner required by the statute?

The Lord Chief Justice overruled the objection, The Solicitor-General again asked the witness what took place when he delivered a copy of the indictment to the prisoner? Witness-I delivered to the prisoner a copy of the indictment found against him, and a list of the jury delivered to me by the sheriff for his trial. I said I

That I believe is all that passed. Did you afterwards, and when deliver, any list of the witnesses?—On the Tuesday following, the 17th of December, having completed the list of witnesses, evidence, as it humbly seems to me, no doubt at I attended again and delivered a list of the forty-eight

such offence, with these lists, should be delivered ten days before the trial. He must remark here insincere satisfaction to find that he is defended by counsel of the first eminence and the first talents at the bar of England; everything that zeal, everycidentally, that he found very early notice taken of this Act of Parliament. In several of the authorities thing that learning, everything that eloquence can office; and Mr. Evans, a solicitor. All three were do will be accomplished in his case; so that the present with me on both occasions. it was mentioned merely as an act requiring the list of witnesses to be delivered ten days before the trial. This fact might in some degree account for what Had any application been made to

for the indictment before you had so delivered it? Were you present in court when an application think they will hardly deny the law of high treason was made by Mr. Owen?—I understand such an apas it is laid down by Lord Coke, by Mr. Justice plication had been made. State what passed in your recollection.

had read the statute from a collection published in 1709, as stated by Sir M. Foster, under the authority of the House of Lords. He remembered perfectly well on the trial of Brandreth it was stated by Mr. Sir F. Pollock objected to this question. The apvery formidable in numbers, with a public purpose; pointment of Mr. Owen as counsel or solicitor for the prisoner must have been made by some act of Queen's troops, not accidental, not any sudden Court, of which he presumed the proper officer must The Chief Justice-Does the act require the at-

> The Attorney-General-Certainly not. Examination continued by the Solicitor-General.
>
> What application had been made by Frost on the subject of Mr. Owen?-I believe an application was Sir F. Pollock-What is the use of belief in such

> The Solicitor-General-Pray don't interrupt every one speaks only what he believes. The Lord Chief Justice-Omit the word "believe. The question was repeated.—Mr. Owen applied for copies of the depositions. He also applied for leave to act for the prisoner.

What fell from the Court upon that occasion?-The Court said that upon application the proper on their copies of the depositions would be given.

Was any application afterwards made by the same Mr. Owen for a copy of the indictment?

When ?-On the evening of that day. How soon after that did you deliver a copy of the indictment and of the jury ?-Next day. I will thank you to state as nearly as you can about Mr. Geach or Mr. Owen.

The Chief Justice-Was it to Owen you delivered State to the best of your recollection what applica-

imports us all, for the sake of the innocent, that the punishment of the guilty should take place. Gentlemen, I have given you a short outline of the lacts that are to be laid before you. I have omitted circumstances that you will find come out in evidence. I have avoided particular expressions which Cross-examined by Sir F. Pollock-Have you any

From whom did you collect that?-From what

right or to destroy particular enclosures, or to remove nuisances which affected, or were shought to
affect, in point of interest, the parties assembled for
these purposes, or to break prisons in order to release
particular persons, without any other acts. have not
been holden to be allevying of war within the statute;
and upon the same principle, I think it was very
and upon the same principle, I think it was very
rightly held by five of the judges, that the rising of

to many of you. This district, gentlemen, is of a
mountainous character, and triangular form, having
for its apex a place called Risca, which is about
five miles from it. Gentlemen, it best opened to the
sum of the military had been sent towhat the nature of the charge is, who are the witthat a number of the military had been sent towhat the nature of the charge is, who are the witthe insurgents divided; part of them turned to the
bounded on the west by places which are called
send upon the same principle, I think it was very
sum of the military had been sent towhat the nature of the charge is, who are the witthe insurgents divided; part of them turned to the
bounded on the west by places which are called
send went up a hill to St. Woollas's charch; part
to many of you. This district, gentlemen, is of a number of the military had been sent towhat the nature of the charge is, who are the witthe insurgents divided; part of them turned to the
left, and went up a hill to St. Woollas's charch; part
in this case that in the triangle of the divided; part of them turned to the
sum of the military had been sent towhat the nature of the charge is, who are the witthe insurgents divided; part of them turned to the
sum of the charge is, who are the witthe triangular form, having
the to the charge is, who are the turnpike,
by whom it is to be supported, and the jury
by whom the prisoner is to be the the triangular form.

The content of the charge is, who are the triangular form.

Was there any particular form.

Was there are
wheth the

The Attorney-General—We will do that.

Sir F. Pollock begged to assure their Lordships he meant no discourtesy to his learned friend, and no did not think it would be necessary.

Did you not know from your own agent that such the court, when he interposed before Did you not know from your own agent that such the court is the court.

Re-examined by the Solicitor-General—Is the name of Samuel Simmonds in the list you delivered charter of the subject" upon questions of trial for high treason had not been duly complied with in the present instance. He trusted their Lordships would believe he had no other motive in interposing at the outset than to prevent a statement being made which ontset than to prevent a statement using made which the Solicitor-General then called Mr. George Maule, who was sworn, and examined by

The Solicitor-General—You are a so icitor for the Solicitor-General—You are a so icitor for the would, for the sake of the Crown, the public, the sake of the Crown, the public than to prevent a statement using made which the sake of the crown the sake of the crown the sake of the Crown, the sake of the crown the sake o prisoner, and other parties interested, have forborne Did you at any time deliver to the prisoner Frost a copy of the indictment in this case?—I did.

When did you deliver that copy of the indictment?

I delivered a copy of the indictment, with a list of placing the witness in the box for the purpose of the purpos being sworn to prove the charge against the prisoner.
That objection he must make at some length, for it would be necessary to produce every authority which bere on the point; and if in discharge of his duly he should have occasion to ask the indulgence of the Court, he hoped he might be permitted of embarrassment, but one of deep and intense in terest. The facts before their Lordships, he be-lieved, were shortly these:—The commission nudes which they now sat was opened on the 10th of December. The bill was found on the 11th; and en the 12th of the same month copies of the indictment among others, however, to Mr. Frost, whose case alone was now under consideration. On the folfacts by witnesses above all exception, wholly unconnected with these disturbances, who are trying to establish peace and restore tranquillity. With regard to particular declarations made by Mr. Frost, and under so heavy a charge, could do no most sadoubtedly, will much depend upon the evidences of persons who were concerned with him in that insurrection. Gentlemen, my Learned Friend a list of the jury with the indictment. By the statute of William the prisoner was entitled to a The words of the statute of Anne were these "And be it further enacted, that from and after the time of the decease of the pretended Prince of Wales, and high treason or misprision of treason, a list of the witnesses that shall be produced at the trial for pres ing the said indictment, and of the jury, mentioning the names, professions, and places of abode, of the said witnesses and jurors, be also given at the same time that the copy of the indictment is delivered to the party indicted." This was the first, the chief, the most important provision. After establishing that the lists are to be given together with the indictment, and at the same time, be that time what it may, it then proceeded to state when. The words would in a day or two, or as soon as I could get it were—"And the copies of all indictments for the ready, deliver a list of the witnesses against him. offence aforesaid, with such lists, shall be delivered to the party indicted ten days before the trial, and in presence of two or more credible witnesses, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding." So that the copy of the indictment being previously required, at the same time to be accompanied by those it goes on to say that copies of all indictments for

> Anne, and the advantages it gave to the accused of his treason, stated that it was repealed in so far as it respected inferior indictments by the 6th George III., cap. 53; but in that work, which was intended merely as an outline of the law, he did not direct st tention to the important enactment that the copy of the indictment was to be delivered with the two lists of jury and witnesses ten days before, and that there was a distinct substantive smactment, that the list of witnesses should be delivered at the same time with the indictment. The work of Mr. Justice Foster also alfuded to the point. It was an historical fact that the trial of Lord Geo. Gordon for high treason in 1781, was the first work of the control of the contro which the act applied. The statute then became pended upon two contingencies the establishmen of the House of Brunswick, and the death of the sign Pretender. The old Pretender was alive in 1715 and 1745, the two periods to which the Attorney Gent ral referred; he died at a very advanced age, and the first time the statute of Anne came into force was in 1781. Mr. Justice Foster, in the 19th section of his first discourse on high treason, referring to this statute, said it would come into operation on the

had occurred in the present instance, although it

would by no means change the plain meaning of the

Act of Parliament, or the undeviating usage in every similar proceeding to which he had been able to

refer since the statute of Anne came into force. He

now Baron Gurney, that it was published with the

sanction and authority of the judges. In speaking

of this very matter the index gives this account of

it :- "After the Pretender's death, and three years

after the succession of the Crown shall take effect as

limited, the list of witnesses and jury, and copy of indictment, to be delivered to the party indicted,

omitting, however, to call any one's attention to the

extremely important clause that they must be de-

ivered at the same time with the indictment. Mr.

Justice Blackstone, in the fourth volume of his Com-

mentaries, 10th edition, p. 351, after reciting the 7th

was called a liberal construction; and, as he said (Continued in our Afth page,

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