MERTHYR TYDVIL .- At the weekly meeting of the Charter Association, Mr. David Davies in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed:-"That we, the Chartists of Merthyr Tydvil, do desply sympathise with our brethren in their dangeons." It was resolved also to send two pounds for their defence, and to double our exertions until we gain the

STOCKPORT .- The cause of Chartism goes on well here, notwithstanding the treachery and trickery of the " Plague." On Sunday night last, Mr. Thomas Clark lectured on Judge Abinger's address to the Chester Grand Jury; the room was crammed to suffocation; the lecturer in a most masterly style annalised this piece of bigotry and ignorance, and proved, that were political intelligence the qualification for a voter, his Lordtical intelligence the qualification for a voter, firs Lord-ship's right to the franchise would be very questionable At the conclusion of his lecture he received an unanimous vote of thanks. Several persons took out cards mous vote of the subject of Faritamentary of membership, and 9s. 10d. was collected for the Reform; after which the general business of the locality Association. Received from B. Enikswey's bleachers, for was transacted, and a vote of thanks was given to the the defence fund, 11s. 6d.

HUDDERSPIELD .- Mr. E. Clayton sent the sum d £1.102 82 for the general defence fund, on Wedneedsy last, to the General Treasurer.

THE MANCHESIER PACKER has been lecturing at Actworth, Ardsley, Swinton, Mexborough, Sheffield. Doncaster, and Barnsley; and will be at the service of the Association at Stockport, on Monday; Rochdale. Tnesday; Bury, Wednesday; and any other localities in Lancashire, for the next fortnight. Any parties wishing to communicate with him, must address their correspondence to Mrs. Brown's Temperance Hotel, Oldham-street, Manchester.

OUSEBURN.—The Chartists of this locality as- Resolved—"That all persons holding books of subsembled, as usual, in their room, east end of the scription for the Victim Fund, do transmit the same to Railway Bridge, on Sunday morning. A second subthe next Council meeting; and to prevent fraud, either that his brother Chartists would suffer Mr. Donaldson's scription was commenced for the Defence Fund, when on the public or the victims, by unauthorised collecgoed intentions to be frustrated; Mr. D. gave them the a good sum was subscribed. Mr. John Mowbray's tors, no book is legal from this locality except those etter to the Chartists of Northumberland and Durham properly signed and sealed, as prepared by the Commitwas next taken into consideration, when it was agreed | tee for that purpose." This locality increases in numeffect, we suggest that a delegate meeting be holden in tyranny, and also their familie Each member is Newcastle, (as it appears to be most central,) on Sun-requested to attend on Monday next, on business of day, November 6th, say one o'clock, p.m., and we importance. would also suggest the propriety of requesting the co-operation of Cumberland—the three counties united would be enabled to engage two lecturers, and keep up a continual agitation." A vote of thanks was passed to the Metropolitan delegate meeting, for the energetic and spirited conduct they displayed in supplying the places of the four arrested Executive members.

lockurs of the Town-Hall, at one o'clock at noon. He bell's Penny Democrat in aid of the same fund. was brought up en Monday morning at eleven o'clock, for examination, before Jonathan Mellor, Esq., and committed to Kirkdale to take his trial, charged with attending an illegal meeting in Oldham. Mr. Bell has a delicate wife and three children wholly dependent upon him. On Sunday evening last, Mr, O'Neil, of Manchester, delivered a very appropriate address. The andience were respectable, and the lecture gave general satisfaction. At the conclusion, a collection was made. Mr. Wheeler was nominated as a member of the Execufor the Defence Fund.

MR D. Ross delivered his first two lectures on times, and one-fourth of the month's receipts to the elecution on Monday and Wednesday evenings. The Executive. happy to state ABERDEEN.—The usual weekly meeting minating successfully.

HULL -At the meeting here on Monday evening, the following resolution was carried :-" That this firmed, Mr. John Legge moved, "That a committee be meeting view with horror and indignation the conduct appointed by this meeting, for the purpose of getting up of the present Government in the prosecutions now so | subscriptions from the various trades and shopkeepers, relentlessly carried on against the men who dared to for the General Defence Fund." The resolution was assert they had a right to live. And that these sages seconded and carried, and a committee of fifteen not being content with the use of bad laws, have resorted to espionage and intimidation; and have even raked up the evidence of felons to make sure of their ourselves, not only to continue our agitation, but to in the Hall, 38, George-street, when Mr. Henry double our exertions, and never cease until the Charter delivered a lecture on the land. It was resolved that becomes the law of the land. Five new members took the sum of five shillings be sent to the Defence Fund

BRADFORD.—The members of the Council held two pounds to the Union Hall Fund; and we also ten their meeting in the room, Butterworth-buildings, when shillings to assist in defraying the expenses of the the following sums were paid in for the Defence:-Dunkirk-street, 5s.; Manchester-road, 14s. 63d.; E. H., 6d.; Nelson-court, 1s. 3d.; F. Budsey, 1s. 1d.; Masons' Jackson, 6d; A Friend, 6d; Golden Cock, 5a adopted:-"That this meeting views with feelings of "Resolved that we canvass for subscribers to the indignation and disgust the unparalleled persecutions in

THE CHARTISTS of New Leeds met on Sunday, when arrangements were made for collecting for the Defence. A poor woolcomber paid 2s. 2d., procured in the following manner after working each day from six proceeds of his labour.

Mr. HURLEY lectured at Mannigham on Sundsy, at and the following resolutions were unanimously carried: turer and subscriptions entered into for the Defence. hereby given, to the men of London, for the prompt The meeting adjourned to Sunday next, at two o'clock, when all the Chartists of Manningham are respectfully requested to attend on business of importance. ON SUNDAY the large room, Butterworth-buildings,

was opened for the reading of several political works; room open every day from ten o'clock in the morning until nine at night.

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Brophy lectured in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Blue Quarries, on Wednesday evening last; after which, Mr. Sinclair moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Scuthern, and agreed to, "That in the opinion of this meeting, the whole of the evils which press so heavily upon the industrious classes of these realms is really the result of class legislation; that we believe the People's Charter to be its only antidote, and do hereby pledge ourselves forthwith to become members of the National Charter Association, so that by our united Exertions we may procure those immunities to which at five o'clock, and in the Chartist's Hall, Gost Inn, Cloth-market, at seven o'clock. Mr. B.'s address on the Quay had made such an impression on the minds of his hearers, that as soon as it was announced that he should lecture again in the Hall, the people went up in a body, and in a few minutes the Hall (which holds) upwards of three hundred) was crowded to the door, and a great many had to go away. After a vote of thanks had been unanimously carried to Mr. B. for his able services in the district for the last ten days, Mr. Sinclair read aloud from the Evening Star the proceedings of the Commission in Stafford, &c. and the meeting dispersed highly gratified with the treat they had from Mr. B., and venting loud and long imprecations upon of the meeting were unanimously given to the deadly foes of the strong but unmerciful Governthat infamous traitor Griffin.—The Chartists of Neweastle held their usual business meeting on Monday evening, Mr. Robson in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, two men of it is based on the precepts of Christianity.— Hall, a room capable of accommodating between the united body of boot and sheemakers said, that they A vote of thanks was given to him, and a collection three and four hundred persons, for the purpose, as had called on a few of their shopmates, and procured made for the defence of our incarcerated victims. The 14s 6d. for the general defence fund, that they expected arrests of Mr. G. Julian Harney and Mr. G. Parkes in timated in the hand-bills, which were headed, to make it a pound to-morrow, and would either hand have aroused the dormant minds of the people to "Radical Reform meeting," of hearing an address to make it a pound to-morrow, and would either hand have aroused the dormant minds of the people to from Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., on "The preit over to the Committee or transmit it themselves to action; they are no longer in a state of apathy, but sent aspect of political affairs, and the means to be the General Treasurer. The latter was considered most appear to outvie each other by their exertion in advisable; and it is hoped the other bodies will follow the good work. Steps were instantly taken to provide the example so nobly shown by the boot and shoet the means of defence, and we are authorised by the makers of Newcastle. Mr. Sinclair submitted the copy treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of seven shillings of a Circular, appealing to the sympathy of the middle and elevenpence, and seven shillings and fourpence, classes on behalf of the victims, and requesting their being collections made among friends on two Saturday aid in procuring funds for their defence. The copy nights by Mr. Spencer (a working man). We have was approved of, and it was agreed that 200 copies only to say to all—"Go and do likewise." A friend of should be immediately printed. Several sums were Mr. Dale, of Woodhouse, has also sent three shillings paid in to the defence fund, and the Committee adfor the same purpose. In the Evening Star of Monday Journed until Wednesday evening. The Evening Star last, a correspondent from Sheffield says, "I fear that is read aloud every night (Monday excepted); com- it will be difficult for the poor fellows in custody from

mencing at eight o'cluck. LEES, NEAR OLDHAM -Mr. D. Ross, of Manchester, has just delivered a course of three lectures on elocution, to the members of the Lees Literary and Scientific Institution. The lectures were well attended through. Parkes, five pounds, after having sent four pounds to out, and the important science of elecution was ex. the General Defence Fund, by the Chartists assembling plained, and its principles reduced to practice, in a clear in Fig Tree-lane.

and masterly manner. transact other important business, Mr. Griffiths in the chermination was manifested to act with more energy to carry out the Charter. Mr. Thomseon more energy to carry out the Charter. Mr. Thomseon more energy to carry out the Charter. Mr. Thomseon the Chermination was manifested to act with more energy to carry out the Charter. Mr. Thomseon in this trist, and they pope his friends will assist in fair left the room highly delighted.

The lecturer was listened to with the greatest attention, and all left the room highly delighted.

The more energy to carry out the Charter. Mr. Thomseon the charter was listened to with the greatest attention, and the pope his friends are active in trying to the same show, which averaged one pound (160z.) each in weight. Mr. Smyth (Bradford) is informed that Mr. Smyth (Bradford) is inform WALSALL On Sunday, Mr. Thumason preached Mr West was examined on Tuesday last, at Ashby, party, and an address more especially to those

Dorthern Star,

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 257.

SOMERS TOWN.-At the usual weekly meeting, a

resolution, expressive of confidence in Feargus O'Con-nor, and of sympathy for his illness, brought on by the

tyranny of his persecutors, was unanimously passed;

also a resolution expressive of approbation in the Metro-

SHIP TAVERN, LONG LANE, BERMONDSEY .- J.

thanks was given to him. Several new members joined.

The members met on Monday evening for general

meeting at the Old Bailey. Report received. The

£7 in eight weeks in support of our glorious principles.

MARYLEBONE,-Mr. Farrer lectured to a very

TROWBRIDGE.-Mr. Wheeler has been nominated

day morning. The greatest enthusiasm was exhibited,

CARRINGTON, NEAR NOTTINGHAM .- A public meet-

ing was held here, on Sunday evening last, to nominate

lectured in the above room, proving the Charter

to be the inalienable right of man, and that

this town to procure sufficient bail." It affords us great

satisfaction to inform him, that four responsible persons

have voluntarily offered themselves as bail, and that we

have in hand for the defence of Mr. Harney and Mr.

DERBY.-EXAMINATION OF MR. JOHN WEST.-

those men who stood more in need of it.

Hanken, of New Inn Yard, was elected.

has been nominated for the ensuing Executive.

highly approved of.

the meeting separat x.

down by the Executive, pro. tem.

lecturer for his exertions in the cause.

LONDON.—A concert was held on Tuesday evening,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

at the Chartist Hall, 55, Old Bailey. The attendance weeks ago established a reading room for the purpose of only ones calculated to "conserve" our venerable their weekly meeting in the Large Room, Brown-taking the Northern and Evening Stars and other institutions, and to preserve intact the monarchy street, on Thursday evening last, to hear a lecture

politan Delegate Meeting, and the line of conduct laid BIRMINGHAM.—A collection was made at the Ship, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday, of 13s. 6d., making a total sum of £4 3s. 6d., sent from this Association. STAR COFFEE HOUSE, UNION-STREET, BOROUGH. -Mr. Fairchild delivered an instructive lecture here on Tuesday evening last, on the subject of Parliamentary The money has been sent to the National Victim

doubt but it will be attended with the same suc-

Fund LEAMINGTON.—A general meeting of the Chartists of this locality was held at Mr. Bromley's. The sentiments of the meeting were expressive of a firm determination to persevere in their onward course for Duncan, Esq. gave an able lecture to the members on the Charter, in despite of all persecution, and to increase Thursday week, in the Assembly Rooms of the above the general defence fund as the most important object at present. Mr. Sanfred moved that further notice tavern, upon the political evils of this country, and their remedy-namely, the People's Charter. The lecshould be sent to the Star respecting the painting to be turer throughout was much applanded, and a vote of raffled for; he was sorry to hear that only ten tickets had yet been sold; one gentleman offered £5 for the winning ticket, but he (Mr. S.) would guarantee four business. Mr. Maynard reported from the delegate times that sum to the winner. The whole of the proceeds were to be devoted to the General Defence Fund, balance-sheet for the two last months was andited and and he felt that it would be a disgrace to his friends if passed, which shewed that this locality had expended they did not subscribe. The painting is a beautiful "blagdalene," by an eminent French artist, and cost four hundred and eighty francs; he could not believe

painting for the good of the cause, but not to be sacrificed. The following sums were handed in: -5s. for White's Fund; 14s. for General Fund; 10s. for the Raffle; unanimously—"That it is highly desireable that a bers weekly, and one feeling exists—namely, each 3s. from Bristol for do. Tickets may be had from Mr. union should take place between the two counties, and member will use every exertion to raise funds for the J. B. Smith, 30, Park-street, Learnington; Mr. Bromto enable us to carry the above worthy object into support of those noble patriots who are suffering under ley, grocer, Renelagh-street, do.; and Mr. French, Saracen's Head, Park-street, Warwick. HEYWOOD.—I last week informed you of two

sermons that were preached in the Charter Association Room, by Mr. W. Heywood, on the 2nd instant, after which collections were made in aid of the Chartist crowded andience on Sunday evening last, and gave great satisfaction. After the lecture, a collection was movement. I have now to inform you that on this again made in aid of the General Defence Fund, when account the preacher was summoued to appear before 92.7d. was collected at the door. Mr. Packer again the magistrates on Satarday, the 8th instant, to answer account the preacher was summoned to appear before for having publicly delivered a lecture or discourse in gave the profits arising from the sale of the Chartist Circular, which amounted to 6d; which, with 9s. 11d an unlicensed room, to which room persons were ad-OLDHAM.—Mr. Bell, of Heywood, Chartist lectrary was brought in custody by the police of this town. He was apprehended at his own residence at two before on Sunday morning, and safely lodged in the ling next, give the profits arising from the sale of Camp.

Circular, which amounted to 6d; which, with 9s. 11d mitted by the payment of money. Mr. Leigh, attorney, at Heywood, was requested to defend the preacher, and before him, the special constable and his brother tool who appeared as witnesses, cut a most despicable figure. The prisoner was dismissed free from cost or penalty, after a trial of a few minutes—Cor.

to the ersuing Executive by the General Council of this MR. W. BELL, and Mr. James Reed, both having been arrested, and now being under a charge of sedi-tion, the first in Kirkdale, and the latter out on bail, place. The spirited conduct of the men of London was the council at Heywood deem it their indispensable HARLESTON, NORFOLK .- Mr. Morling, of Brighton, duty to endeavour to procure means of defence for them, and in full expectation that their call will be SALISBURY.—At a general meeting of the Council, responded to by their friends, they take the liberty to bring their case before the Chartists and the inhabitants tive. The sum of five shillings was voted to the vicof Heywood generally. Any contribution for the purpose of defending our worthy and talented friends, and relieving their wives and families in the hour of need, will be gladly received by any member of that the proceeds, after defraying expences, go to the Northern District Charter Union, was held on Monday Council, who will transmit it to the secretary and treadefence of the patriots that are suffering in the cause evening last, Mr. James M'Pherson in the chair. The surer. A meeting will be held in the Charter Associof liberty. There is every probability of the course ter- chairman opened the business of the meeting in a short ation Room, on Sunday, the 16th instant, at helf-past introductory speech, on the present alarming crisis. The two o'clock. minutes of the previous meeting being read and con-

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association, in no ways dispirited by the assaults on public iberty and the Chartist Chiefs, made by the unchanged and unmitigated Tory faction, continues to hold its meetings and augment its numbers. Valuable converts are made weekly, and the best spirit and appointed. After the transaction of some local business disposition are beginning to evince themselves in reland wherever the Charter can find an expounder. THE WEEKLY MEETING of the Female Charter raked up the evidence of felons to make sure of their the when it was held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5th, all classes was great when the news of the late ourselves, not only to continue our agitation, but to in the Hall, 38, George-street, when Mr. Henry arrests reached this city, it was raised to a still the standard that the standard the standard that the standard the standard that the standard that the standard the standard the standard the standard that the standard the standard that the standard the standard that the standard the standard the standard the standard that the standard the stand higher degree when, on this day week, the "Money Changers" who defile the temple of the Corn Exof the persecuted Chartist victims; likewise the sum of change, which should be sacred to freedom, yelled satisfaction at the announcement. However, notwithstanding the miserable sprinkling of the thoughtdelegate to the Scottish Convention. After some business less and besotted, who still decorate the audience-of less importance had been transacted the meeting benches at the hebdomadal repeal gatherings, there are several under currents at work which must NORTHAMPTON.—At a meeting of Chartists of Arms, 1s. 5d.; Idle, 3s. 7d.; Manningham, 1s; Jamesstreet, 1s. 101d.; T. M., 1s.; New Leeds, 3s. 3d.; A. this town, on Tuesday, the following resolutions were opinion. There is the general apathy and disgust engendered by the lavishing of means and the nonprogress of any effective agitation. There is the Evening Star. and commence an agency for that paper, the arrest of our uncompromising and indefatigable direct influence of the Irish Universal Suffrage Assoand that Mr. Smyth be instructed to correspond with leaders of our cause, and is of opinion that such arrests ciation, whose speakers and tracts have made deep the Editor." There are already six Stars taken in are despotic, and an insult to the principles of justice, impression wherever they have found their way, and Bradford, and we request each locality will make ar- humanity, and truth." "That the Chartists of North- there is a new antagonism now in "the trades" who magements to take in the paper, and notice the same ampton approve of the act of the Metropolitan Delegate had commenced auspiciously the regeneration of Meeting in electing an Executive, pro tem, to conduct "native industry and home consumption," under the THE CHARTISTS of Manchester-road met at the the affairs of the Association until another be elected influence of Doctor Flanagan, a popular pastor, house of Mrs. Hill, on Sunday evening, Mr. Pedder. by the country, which we recommend to be done as and a worthy man. With his assistance they had bridge in the chair; several sums were paid in for the early as possible; and that we are prepared to main-succeeded in establishing "Marts" for the sale of Defence, and arrangements made to forward the col- tain our principles, and will not swerve from them for their industrial produce, and the venal worthies who lections. The meeting adjourned to Sunday next, at the sake of expediency, nor be driven from them by infest the Corn Exchange, thinking something could lections. The meeting adjourned to Sunday next, at its sale of the meeting adjourned to Sunday next, at its sale of the meeting adjourned to Sunday next, at its sale of the meanagement of those concerns, got its o'cleck in the evening, when business of important persecution; but such persecution shall only stimulate be made of the management of those concerns, got us with fresh energy and determination to rally round their "mighty leader," as Mr. Thomas Steele calls and support our persecuted leaders; and will use all him, to declare that no progress could be made until legal means, and resist to the last the efforts now these marts were connected with the repeal movement. They were in most instances so connected. making by the Government to suppress public opinion. NOTTINGEAM.—A general meeting of the council and the immediate consequence was, the withdrawal in the morning to ten o'clock at night—he then worked residing in Nottingham, comprising the Rancliffe Arms, of all patronage by non-repealers, and as for the rebetween two and three hours each night for the Defence, Robin Hoed, Democratic Chapel, Nag's Head, New pealers the most part of them are too poor, and the and at the end of the week paid the above sum as the Radford, and New Lenton lecalities, was held on Sun more wealthy, too selfish to bestow any encouragement. The result now is, that the operatives and early managers of the marts are making an effort to throw the conclusion a vote of thanks was given to the lec- -" That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are off their self-elected masters, and are not slow in declaring their awakened suspicions that avarice. and energetic manner in which they have acted in the and not patriotism is the spring of their motions. present emergency." "That this meeting highly Meanwhile, Dan, the dupe-driver, is seeing that the approve of the plans suggested by the Executive pro citizens of Dublin have paid the Minister's money. tem, and pledge themselves to act upon the said sugges—which is the proviso to their being entered on the tions as speedily as possible." Twenty-nine men in Burgess roll. The outgoing Corporation have just levied a rate of threepence in the pound to help the this town are out on bail until the County Session; Labourers Library and Democrat always to be had in the room. Breakfast Beverage sold, of which one pemy out of each shilling goes to the Executive. The universally declared that it was not their wish for funds for funds and the country session; levied a rate of infrequence in the pound to help the citizens, seeing that the old Corporation had not fleeced them sufficiently. Then the "Compensation pemy out of each shilling goes to the Executive. The to be raised for their defence, for they could not hang for collection on the 30th. "Compensation" for them, and wishing them to send their subscriptions to what? Is it for voting for the Irish Coercion Bill. being a party to the accursed Rural Police Act. and to the measure for the disfranchisement of the forty shilling freeholders? A pretty emancipation it was, that half disenthralled an aristocratical section, and a candidate for the Executive, according to the plan deprived a whole people of the electoral privilege laid down by the London Committee, when Mr. Richard Nabocklish! though one of the Repeal Wardens, Big Slevin, I believe, was told the other day, on SHEFFIELD.—The folly and absurdity of the Government in attempting to destroy the liberty of the people by pouncing on their leaders, has been clearly proved here this last week. Two "good men and ayow in the rooms; and Councillor Clements detrue," (we cannot boast of gentlemen) have nobly come clared last week, that unless the people aroused forward to assist in the good old cause during the themselves, it would be better to give up the busiwe are entitled as Britons."—Mr. Brophy delivered two absence of our excellent teachers and advocates, Messrs. ness at once. This was after a letter had been read lectures in Newcastle on Sunday evening at the Quay, G. Julian Harney and Samuel Parkes. This is as it from John O'Connell, stating that he had failed in at five o'clock and in the Charter's Hell Goet Inc. should be, this is the way to convince our rulers, getting a hearing, much less any money in Limerick. that neither their persecution, nor the trickery and juggling of our would-be friends, the big loaf and cheap bread men, can much longer withhold from the people the obtainment of their natural and political rights. We hope that every place where the myrmydons of crated on the Sabbath for so unholy a purpose as tyranny have been at work, will experience the like amassing money from the most wretched population result.—On Sunday evening Mr. George Satton delivered in the world, in order to administer to the luxuries an excellent and instructive lecture in the Chartist of a man who has deluded and betrayed them.—Room, Fig-tree-lane, on the principles of the People's P.S. The good men and true have so far forestalled Charter. He repudiated the charge of infidelity laid the "Compensation" narpies, as to have got together

> lecturer.—On Monday evening Mr. Mordecai Travis ment. **DUMFRIES.—A** public meeting was held here employed in obtaining an amelioration of the condition of all classes." By eight o'clock, the hour of meeting, the Hall was densely crowded, and Mr. Irving Bell, having been appointed chairman, introduced Mr. Crawford; that gentleman, after much twaddle respecting the disinterestedness of his mo-tives in assuming his present position, his service in the cause of freedom, and the reception he had met with from the people of Scotland, proceeded to explain the principles of the Complete Suffrage movement, the first promulgator of which, according to him, was Joseph Sturge of Birmingham, the emancipator of the West India negroes." These principles were, of course, the six points of the Peo-ple's Charter; but he introduced in their exposition many allusions to certain dangerous men, who however earnest and scalous," were misleading the suffering massee, and endangering their cause by rash and illegal proceedings. Then we had rather a lengthy and laboured defence of the Anti-Corn Law

against the Chartists, and ably fixed it upon the backs upwards of two pounds, for the noble purpose of

of their accusers. At the conclusion, the thanks sustaining the incarcerated Chartists against their

SUNDERLAND—The Chartists of Sunderland a few the principles of which he was the advocate were the Chartist publications, which has been attended with complete success, having been the means of enrolling a great number of new members to the National Charter Association; and their example has been followed by the obvious though masked of the country the room was growded to suffocation.

Street, on Indicator, to new moment, by upon the present state of the Chartist movement, by upon the present state of the Chartist movement, by a respectable audience, in fact, notwithstanding by a respectable audience, in fact, notwithstanding the present in this part the persecution that is raging at present in this part the room was growded to suffocation. their brethren at Monkwearmouth, where there is no people, his venerable appearance and apparently earnest manner alone keeping down more decided manifestation. The audience was next presented with a treat " not in the bill," in shape of a speech

from John Collins, of Birmingham, in which he toadied "his friend" ad nauseum, and also introduced allusions to the "dangerous men," but in a more delicate manner than his productions more delicate manner than his productions more delicate manner than his productions and the collections of disapprobation, see groans, and other indications of disapprobations of disapprobations of disapprobations of disapprobations of disapprobations of more delicate manner than his predecessor. After Collins had got it all out, three stunning cheers one in the afternoon upon the present prosecutions, that their intention in having first got the trusty friends of the people into the clutches of the aristocracy, to foist O'Connell and the other middle-class leaders upon our movement, and then to use the masses as they have done before, for their own factional ends. But they know not the men with whom they have to deal. The working classes have been deceived by them once too often, and have now, by

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE. POLITICAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND.

painful experience become aware, that their own

cause is safest in their own hands.

Previous account

U. W CIIS	-0	0	6
J. Wells Chartists, Crown and Anchor,	Ů.		•
Bethnal Green	0	. 3	6
Thee Ford	ő	_	
II D			0
Carpenters Castle Citymond	0	.0	. 2
Carpenters, Castle, City-road Tectotal Chartists, Waterloo road	0		7
A terior Charists, waterloo road	0		6
A true Chartist, Twickenham		10	0.
Clock House, Leicester-square	0	1	5
Wimeswould	0.	1	3
Eingswood, near Bristol	0	-4	6
John Hart	0	2	0
Silk weavers' locality Friends, Bermondsey		4	Ŏ
Friends, Bermondsey		5	ŏ
Pontypool, per W. Williams		ő	ŏ
Brightlingsea, near Colchester	7	13	6
Yeovil		2.	
Challantan	0	ှဉ်	2
6 A Dahali As water G		10	0
"A Rebel" to untrue Government	- 0		. 0
Newport, Isle of Wight	10	10	- 6
Bury	- 1	0	0
Ditto, females	0	. 5	0
Sedbury, Hereford	0	5	0
Ramsgate, per Campbell	0	6	6
W. H. Wilkin	Ŏ	_	6
Mr. Byrne, North Bruton		ĭ	ŏ
Friends, Commercial-road	ŏ		Ŏ
IDF			
J. R. E. J. Jago, jun Wm. Coft	Ŏ	2	0
Wm Cote	0	ļ	
77 37711 1	0	1	. 0
H. Witherden H. Hamilton	.0	1	0
	0	1	0
— Beck and shopmates	0	1	10
Three tailors	0	2	6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends	0		
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile	_	2	6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile	0	2	6 6
Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End	0	2 1	6 6 7
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton	0	2	6 6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per	0 0	2 1 1 2	6 6 7 6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell	0 0 0	2 1 1 2	6 6 7 6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell	0 0 0 0	2 1 1 2 1 5	6 6 7 6 6 7
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor	0 0 0 0 0	2 1 1 2 1 5 2	6 6 7 6 7 6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1	6 6 7 6 6 7 6 0
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0	6 6 7 6 6 7 6 0 5
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 2	6 6 7 6 6 7 6 0 5
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 2 0	6 6 7 6 7 6 0 5 0 6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0	6 6 7 6 6 7 6 0 5 0 6 6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 2 0	6 6 7 6 7 6 0 5 0 6 6 3
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0	6 6 7 6 7 6 0 5 0 6 6 3 6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0	6 6 7 6 7 6 0 5 0 6 6 3
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Beeston Mr. Rogers	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0	6 6 7 6 6 7 6 0 5 0 6 6 3 6 2 6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Beeston Mr. Rogers Mr. Morley	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 6 7 6 6 7 6 0 5 0 6 6 3 6 2
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Beeston Mr. Rogers Mr. Morley	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 6 7 6 6 7 6 0 5 0 6 6 3 6 2 6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Beeston Mr. Rogers Mr. Morley	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 6 7 6 6 7 6 0 5 0 6 6 3 6 2 6 2 6
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Rogers Mr. Morley Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 67 60 50 66 36 26 26 66
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel Mr. Price		1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 67 60 50 66 36 26 66 66
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel Mr. Price Mr. Schapman		1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 67 60 50 66 36 26 26 66 66
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Beeston Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel Mr. Price Mr. Schapman Mr. Moffatt		1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 67 60 50 66 36 26 26 66 66
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Beeston Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel Mr. Price Mr. Schapman Mr. Moffatt Mr. Wourdouth		1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 67 60 50 66 36 26 26 66 66 66
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Beeston Mr. Rogers Mr. Morley Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel Mr. Price Mr. Schapman Mr. Moffatt Mr. Wourdouth Mr. Scanlan		1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 676050663626266666666666666666666666666666
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Beeston Mr. Rogers Mr. Morley Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel Mr. Price Mr. Schapman Mr. Moffatt Mr. Wourdouth Mr. Scanlan Mr. Scanlan Mr. Connor		1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 676050663626266666666666666666666666666666
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel Mr. Price Mr. Schapman Mr. Wourdouth Mr. Wourdouth Mr. Scanlan Mr. Conroy	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 676050663626266666666666666666666666666666
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel Mr. Price Mr. Schapman Mr. Wourdouth Mr. Scanlan Mr. Connoy Mr. Conroy Mr. J. Rogers		1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 676050663626266666666666666666666666666666
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel Mr. Price Mr. Schapman Mr. Wourdouth Mr. Scanlan Mr. Connor Mr. Conroy Mr. J. Rogers Mr. J. Rogers Mr. Con Doneven		1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 676050663626266666666666666666666666666666
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel Mr. Price Mr. Schapman Mr. Wourdouth Mr. Scanlan Mr. Connor Mr. Connor Mr. Conory Mr. J. Rogers Mr. Con Doneven Mr. Mo Carty		1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 676050663626266666666666666666666666666666
Three tailors Mr. Plunkett and two friends Few friends, Queen's Head, Mile End G. Armistead, Culverton A few friends, Bringbone, per Campbell Wilson Two operatives, Windsor T. F. B. Few Friends Ditto Mr. Bateman Mr. Humphries Mr. Campbell Mr. Jago Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark, Whitechapel Mr. Price Mr. Schapman Mr. Wourdouth Mr. Scanlan Mr. Connor Mr. Conroy Mr. J. Rogers Mr. J. Rogers Mr. Con Doneven		1 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	66 76 676050663626266666666666666666666666666666

BRADFORD, PER MR. SMITH. Great Horton ... 1 13 6 HortonGreen Middleton Fields George's-street White Abbey James-street ... Idle ... Manningham 0 3 4 B. B. Lane ... Nelson Court ... Lidget Green ... Mr. Ledlow ... Friend, per H. Undercliffe Thompson's Houses New Leeds 0 1 10 Samuel Jackson R. White Friend, Padsey Mr. Taylor ... W. H. ... C. H. Friend Bradford, second subscription, viz. Dunkirk-street Golden Cock ...

James Street 0 î Manningham ... T. M.... ... E. H.... Friend, Pudsey Masons' Arms... A. Jackson ... Friend Nelson Court ... £51 15 111

... $0 14 6\frac{1}{2}$

Manchester Road

New Leeds ...

By Post-office order, postage, and balance in Mr. Smyth's ... 0 0 8 £51 15 33 ... 0 13 0 Burnley ... Bath, per -Devenport 0 6 6 Complete Suffrage Association,

Bridgewater City of London Victoria Fund Committee, 55, Old Bailey ... 7 0 0 Female Chartist Association, Aber-£60 15 63

Note.—The sum total, it will be perceived, of Mr. Cleave's subscription-list has been nearly doubled during the past week. This is good; but it might be easily twice doubled, and that would be better: or, with a little more exertion on the part of his brother democrats, thrice doubled, and that would be the best announcement yet made by Mr. Cleave. Let, for instance, those who have hitherto enjoyed their pint and pipe, now, at any rate, dispense with such luxuries; and instead of

"Helping to swell our tyrants' bloated strength,"

ontribute every penny saved towards the defence of the victims, and the support of their families. Self-sacrifice—admitting the relinquishing such indulgences to be a sacrifice—is the duty of all who would have despotism defeated in its present attempt at "running a muck" against freedom. It is for the people now to determine whether Great Britain shall be a den of tyrants and a dungeon of slaves, or the land of freemen! The Political Victim and Defence

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY or Pive Shillings per Quarter. MANCHESTER.—The Chartist Mechanics held of the country, the room was crowded to suffocation, subscriptions for the General Defence Fund. CARPENTERS' HALL.-Mr. W. Jones, of Liverpool

James Leach came forward, and was received with sidered an important triumph, no individual in the loud cheers, mingled with expressions of sympathy meeting having the hardihood to oppose one single who are now suffering persecution at the hands of the same shopocracy, around whose leaders the masses age, with shameless effrontery, invited to rally; and three rousing groans for the enemies of O'Connor. We trust that this will be the last attempt of the vampires to seduce the good and true that their ontering in the proper to inflict upon him, for his advocacy of the same shopocracy, around whose leaders the persecutions. After the cheering had subsided, Mr. Leach addressed the meeting for a short time, exhaustream that their oppressors might that their oppressors might think proper to inflict upon him, for his advocacy of the chardinood to oppose one single principle of the Charter.

CHARTIST HAITERS, BROWN BEAR, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD.—This flourishing locality held its usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening last, when four new members were enrolled; £1 los. 3d. was collected for the Victim and Defence Fund. This is the fifth warkly subscription from this the immutable principles of justice to every man. He then administered a severe castigation upon the base and traitorous scoundrel who rejoices in the name of Griffin, and who, by the bye, has made the out to New York to him at the earliest opportufabulous monster of the ancients into a modern nity.

reality; and concluded by bidding his hearers farewell, at the same time reiterating his oft-declared determination never to relax in his exertions till the people were restored to their long-lost rights. No conception can be formed of the enthusiasm which having taken into our consideration the peculiar prevailed throughout the immense mass of living circumstances in which our society is at present beings who occupied the Hall. STOCKPORT .- YOUTHS .- Mr. Matthew Dep-

YORK .- At a meeting of the Chartists of York. on Tuesday evening, the following resolution was moved by E. Burley, seconded by R. Gill, "That we, the Chartists of York, do thank the men of London for the zeal they have evinced to serve the cause, by the election of an Executive, Pro. Tem , yet we are of opinion that such election was unnecessary at that time, inasmuch as the Executive are not yet convicted; and further, we consider the act they have committed unjustifiable, as the sense of the country ought to have been taken upon the subject; and we are further of opinion that the books of the Executive ought to have been placed in the hands of Mr. Morgan Williams, and all communications addressed to him, until Mr. Campbell is at liberty to act, or the country elect another General Secretary to supply his place." Second, moved by E. Burley, seconded by Thomas Hunter, "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given to the brave Chartists of Malton, for their noble conduct in attending the constable's meeting, and defeating the factions, by carrying their own list of persons in nomination for parish constables of that

INCOME OF THE EXECUTIVE from the commence-

Star, Golden-lane			s. 5	d.	
Rock, Lisson-Grove			2	ĭ	
Finsbury			ā	ō.	
Brompton and Knightsb	ridge		3	43	
Carrington			4	0	
Wilton, per Darlow			$\hat{3}$	ŏ	4.
Nottingham, Nag's Hea		•	5	ŏ	
Somerstown			ž	ŏ	٠.
Islington			$\bar{2}$	ŏ	,
Salisbury	•••		$oldsymbol{ar{2}}$	ĭ	
Yeovil	•••		6	ō.	
Democratic Chapel, Not	tingham	•••	10	ň	
Love Clough, near Burn	nlev ner		10	·	
Holland	aroji por		8	4	
Bath			4	6	
Shaw, enamelled cards	•••		3	ň	•

BIRMINGHAM. --- ASTON-STREET. -- There was a good assemblage at this place on Sunday night, with the expectation of hearing a lecture from Mr. Farren, but that gentleman not making his appearance, his place was admirably filled by that talented young man, Mr. Gammage, of Northampton. He began by observing that the Government was strong through the apathy of the people. The Chartists had the power to put down Whiggery, and surely they had the power to put down all of which they ransacked;—no doubt with the Toryism. We have not forgotten the time expectation of finding some seditions and treation of the control of th when the people of Ireland voted according to sonable documents; but in this they were griev-their conscience. The bloody massacres of Peterloo ously disappointed, for they found nothing and Rathcormac were still fresh in our memories. worthy of their search, but a few placards which What have they now done with the standing armies of military and police? They have indiscriminately | did without the slightest authority, and for which they butchered men, women, and children in the public ought to be severely punished. Had I been present at streets. They have made a decisive effort to destroy the time, I would certainly have prevented them from our press. Will they crush the Star? No. If they thus violating the law, and insulting justice, by intruddo, ten Stars, brighter, if possible, will arise. It ing themselves into the privacies of my household, will be chargeable upon the people, if they permit examining all my papers, and taking away what they so flagrant an outrage upon the people to be thought proper. My wife would have been justified in perpetrated. The enemies of the suffrage using every violence in resisting their search; but,

rant to exercise so important a trust with ceal, she cheerfully afforded them every facility in propriety and with benefit to themselves. examining my papers. On my way to Manchester I Admitting this to be a fact, the charge came was handcuffed, and at Lancester locked up in a humid with bad grace from parties receiving twenty mil- and filthy dungeon for four hours. I was then taken to lions yearly with the ostensible object of educating the New Bailey prison, Manchester, and on the following the people. It was evident from the indifference day I was brought up along with several others for exwith which they looked upon the brutality and amination, but remanded until Tuesday. In the interval ignorance which surrounded them on all sides, that several others were brought in charged with the same they cared more, a vast deal, for the pence than the offence as myself, all of whom I believe in my conscience, people. He concluded by a powerful appeal on to be entirely innocent of either saying or doing anything behalf of the imprisoned victims to Whig and Tory whatever having a tendency to cause a breach of the villany, and trusted they would not permit them to peace. On Tuesday we were all brought up and finally be sacrificed for want of necessary support. He was examined; I and three others were acquitted in conse received throughout with marks of the warmest ap- quence of the miscreant traitor, Griffin, not being able probation. On Monday, Mr. Murliss in the chair. to identify us. All the others (sixteen in number) were, Mr. Talbeit read an address from Mr. G. White on the evidence of this base and wicked scoundrel, comto the Chartists of Birmingham. Mr. Thorpe read mitted to take their trials at the Special Commission to the leading articles of the Star-after which a dis- be held in Liverpool on the 10th instant; or to find cussion took place upon the propriety of supporting | enormous bail for their appearance. Never in the whole Mr. White, in preference to those who have shown themselves to be enemies to the numerous and oppressed class from whom they received such efficient assistance. The balance sheet of the Association was then read, and auditors appointed

be read on every Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, at the Aston-street room; admission free. THE COUNCIL of Aston-street have resolved that any parties wishing to lecture there must give the Secretary, William Selbut, 98, Woodcock-street, a week's notice to that effect.

RECEIVED FROM THE CHARTISTS of Redditch, from Mr. Perifield, for the Defence of Mr. G. White, ten shillings; From Mr. Startin, thirteen shillings and sixpence, collected at the White Swan, New Johnstreet. The latter gentleman says, "I have friends, and the friends of freedom, from the fangs of fifty or more Stars, and would be glad to send them to Ireland or any where else where every locality do its share, and the work will be light. they are most wanted, if certain they will arrive at their destination, numbers which I have kingdom will do far more than cover all the necessary previously sent having been lost. Should any directions appear in the Star, I shall see them, at No. 12, Baggott-street, Birmingham." The committee for G. White's Defence, meet at 38, Bromsgrove-street, on Tuesday evenings, at seven o'clock, who may suffer for virtue's sake; and you will have the until further notice.

Prince's-end, on Sunday, Oct. 16th, when delegates of powerful guilt. from the following places are expected to attend :-Wolverhampton, Eilston, Walsall, Wednesbury, Great Bridge, Darleston, Coseley, West Bromwich, Tipton, Dudley, and Pensnett. Business of importance will be brought forward.

STOCKTON-ON-Tees - After the regular routine of business was gone through, on Wednesday evening, at the Chartist meeting room, Albion-street, a disenssion took place as to what are the best means of obtaining the Charter in the most speedy manner.
It was then unanimously resolved that Mr. P. M. Bronhy speak at Thornaby Green, at half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning, weather permitting. Should the morning be unfavourable for an out-door

THE CHARTISTS of Learnington and Warwick have

London.—A general meeting of the West End Ladies' Shoemakers was held on Wednesday evening, at the Temperance Hall. 50, Tottenham Court Road, to receive delegates from the Trades' Delegates Committee, and to consider the propriety of forming themselves into a portion of the Chartist body, Mr. Shute was called to the chair. Mr. Armstrong Walton, delegate from the Trades' Committee, in a long and eloquent address, explained the benefits which Trades' Unions would derive from the attainment of political power, and was received with great applause. Mr. Skelton moved a very lengthy great applause. Mr. Skelton moved a very lengthy resolution, pledging the trade to join the Chartist body, and send delegates to the Chartist Trades Committee. Mr. Andrews briefly seconded the resolution. Mr. Burden moved, and Mr. Smithers seconded an amendment "That as a trade they should not join the Chartist body." They approved of the principles of the Charter, but were fearful that it would cause the present Tory Government to again; bring the combination laws into operation. Mr. spent in ascertaining whether those members whose and all were determined to stick to the Charter in subscriptions were not paid up should be defiance of persecutions, prosecutions, or intimidation. At the conclusion of the lecture, several genture of the chairman put the resolution to the show of tlemen came forward and took the books to receive hands, but the meeting was so equally divided, that tellers were appointed, and after a considerable lapse of time it was ascertained that a majority of fifteen were unfavourable to the resolution. A resolution was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, approving of the principles of the People's Charter, and pledging them to assist in carrying them out but at the same time making the carrying them out, but at the same time making the Chartist body distinct from the trade association. This body of shoemakers is the most aristocratic in the kingdom, and the result of this meeting is con-

locality, making an average of fifteen shillings and sixpence per week. They have also manufactured a splendid hat for Dr. M'Douall, which is to be sent

READING —At a meeting of the Chartists of this town, held on Monday last, Mr. Preston in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That we, the Chartists of Reading, placed, fully approve of the conduct of the Metro-polition delegate meeting in appointing an Execuledge delivered a very instructive lecture on the evils of class legislation, on Sunday afternoon, in the room Bomber's-row, to a very attentive audience, for which he received a unanimous vote of thanks. Ten shillings was voted and sent to the Evening Star office for the general defence fund.

they have come forward, and issued their manly and spirited address." Mr. T. M. Wheeler, of London, was nominated as a fit and proper person to sit on the Executive Committee. Other local business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned. Defence Fund — Subscriptions received by Mr. Cook, Dudley, since Sept. 23:—

From the Star office	•	£ 5	S	d 5
		ា	7	_
Walsal		.0	2	6
Stafford	•••	0	16	0
Liverpool		0	4	0
55, Old Bailey, London		0	6	0
Kingswood, near Bristol	•••	0	2	6
		<u>-</u>	12	

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. "Now's the day, and now's the hour. FELLOW-MEN,-Having promised my incarcerated brethren when in Manchester, to appeal to you in their behalf, I hasten to do so; more especially, as theirs is a case of the most urgent necessity, which, if neglected, may lead to the most direful consequences. In the first place, allow me to say a few words as to the hardship of my own case. On Friday, the 30th of September, while I was busily engaged in my usual vocation in my shop, Mr. Grahame, superintendent of the Carlisle police force, accompanied by inspector M Knight, from Manchester, entered my shop, and stated they wished to speak to me privately, a friend of mine being in the shop at the time. I retired with them up stairs, when the inspector communicated to me the very unexpected and unpleasant news, that he held a warrant for my apprehension; and that I must immediately surrender myself into his custody I requested him to read the warrant, which he did and which charged me with attending a certain illegal meeting in Manchester, on the 17th of August last, and then and there exciting the people to riot against the laws of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, &c. Of course I surrendered myself, and was scarcely allowed time to change some of my upper garments, as a postchaise was in waiting for me at the door. Inspector M'Knight then searched my person, from which he took a pocket knife and a bunch of keys; and I was hurried away from my business and family, without being allowed a single moment to give directions to my wife as to the conducting of my business; and placed in the custody of one of the Carlisle officers, who conducted me to a place called Causeway House, about six miles south of Carlisle, where we waited the arrival of the Engineer coach to convey me to Manchester. Immediately after my departure from Carlisle, Inspector M'Knight and Mr. Grahame searched my house, and examined all my deaks, drawers and other places,

had been published some time previous. All this they declared the working men were too igno- knowing well there was nothing that I wished to concourse of my life did I feel more indignant than I did on looking at the vile wretch Griffin, while he was being cross-examined by Mr. M'Cartney, of Liverpool, who made him admit, that he was amongst the first to call the Conference together; that it met for the sole Notice.—The Northern and Evening Stars will purpose of perfecting the organization; and that he would not have appeared against the Chartist prisoners.

had they given him money. Surely no jury of twelve men, having the slightes claims to honour and honesty, and a desire to promote justice by protecting innocence against the attacks of powerful guilt, will besitate for one moment in rejecting the evidence of so base, a miscreant. But you know well, my friends, that justice cannot be obtained without considerable expence; indeed, though I was acquitted on being brought up before the magistrates, it every locality do its share, and the work will be light and agreeable; a small sum from every Chartist in the expence attending the trials of these honest but perse cuted men, and will fully support those who depended upon them for support. If you do your duty honestly and assiduously, you will afford consolation to those heartfelt satisfaction of knowing that you have been A DELEGATE MEETING will be held at the Shovel, the means of protecting innocence against the attacks

I remain Your friend and well-wisher, JAMES ARTHUR P.S.—I understand the Chartists of Carlisle are doing their duty nobly, as they have invariably done on all trying occasions when their aid was re-

ENORMOUS AND HEAVY APPLE.-We have seen (and it is now at the shop of Mr. Watkiuson, in the Market-place) an enormous apple, 162 inches in circumference, and weigning 213 ounces, grown by Thomas Bagshaw, Esq., of Altrincham. This apple took the first prize at the Altrincham floral and hormeeting, Mr. B. will lecture in the Reading Room, Albion-street, where he will also lecture at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

Let a the Altrinonam norm and norm meeting the Altrinonam norm and norm and norm meeting, Mr. B. will lecture in the Reading Room, Albion-street, where he will also lecture at half-past six called the King Apple, and was grown on a small standard tree, which produced altogether a bushel and a half of fine fruit; as indeed may be inferred from the fact, that ten apples from this small tree were exhibited at the same show, which averaged

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.—An important meeting of the whole of the General Council residing in the Metropolis was held on Thursday week, at the Hail 55, Old Bailey. Shortly M'Carthy, in a long and energetic address, seconded a discharged. electing an Executive pro tem., and in the line of conwhich was carried unanimously. Mr. Brown, of Walof the victims from Mr. Charles Bubb; the present was accepted with a vote of thanks. Mr. Parker moved, pressed with the importance of the public press, which ought to be the reflector of public opinion, and deeply regretting that it should be made use of to interfere with the province of jurymen, when they are to be and in the yard, and uncovered, waited the approach of more, Wheeler, and others having spoken to the reso-Intion. it was unanimously carried. Mr. Brown moved. son diet. and Mr. M'Carthy seconded, that the General Council should meet once a-week; but, on the suggestion of

meeting adjourned. KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.—The Chartists here have succeeded in obtaining a room of their own in the mended by the Executive, pro tem." Ten shillings Market; the first lecture was delivered on were also voted to the Executive. aday evening, October 5th, by Mr. Ruffy Ridley,

STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN LANE .- Mr. Bolwell wictims, and a vote of thanks passed to the delegates collected the sum of 3s. 9d. meeting at 55, Old Balley, for their promptitude in electing an Executive pro lem.

ON WEDNESDAY evening

question, none declared themselves opposed to the in times gone by. People's Charter; but on the contrary all were of opinion with the exception of one, that nothing short of such a measure would ever permanently improve the condition of the working classes. The following motion was moved by Mr. H. Wilcox, "That we decline to express ourselves as a trade in favour or political agitation, or to join the National Charter Association." Mr. D. M'Carthy moved the following amendment, "That the journeymen women's-men of the City of London, view with alarm the present distress of the working classes. which distress we attribute solely to class legislation: therefore as a means for its removal we are resolved to agitate for our political rights, and we hereby declare ourselves as a trade in favour of the People's Charter. The amendment was declared by the Chairman to be carried by a majority of three to one.

A METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING was held on Sunday, Mr. Matthews in the chair. Two shillings and sixpence were received for delegate meeting, from the Clock-house; two shillings from the Three Doves; and three shillings from the Cleck-house. Mr. Cuffay reported from the Victim and Defence Committee; and after some discussion, it was resolved that the locality should give to the delegate meeting a pleage of security to the amount of ten shillings each book for the due return of the books issued for the collection of subscriptions, and the weekly return of the monies therein contained. Each delegate was then farnished with duly authorised books, signed by the Committee, and sealed with the seal of the delegate meeting, and all books previously issued were requested to be withdrawn. A pair of children's shoes, and a handsome fender were presented to the meeting for the benefit of the victims. and votes of thanks were given to the doners, Messra. Price and J. Carey. Mr. Brown was added to the Raffle Committee, which body reported progress. A report was received from the Observation Committee, and from the Secretary. A member of the Birmingham Christian Chartist Church, who had been written to for a quantity of the tracts issued by that body, offered them to the delegate meeting at the rate of 1s. the hundred, (the regular price), to be sold for the benefit of the victims; it was moved and seconded that the offer be accepted; and, after a very long and animated discussion, the offer was rejected with three majority. The meeting, after transacting some minor business, adjourned. During the course of the evening, the committee for assisting Dr. M'Douall's family, and CAMBRIDGE, BARSTOW, 911 1500 19th Oct. the Provisional Committee, held their sittings, and conmiderable business was transacted.

WORKING MEN'S HALL, 291, MILE END ROAD .-On Sunday evening, Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured to a numerous and very respectable audience. Mr. Shaw read the letter of Feargus O'Connor, and made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the victims, which was responded to by a collection of 10s. The meeting then Ediourned.

MR. FUSSELL lectured on Sunday evening, at the Goldbeaters' Arms, to a crowded audience. A collection was made for the victima.

MR. DAVOC lectured on Sunday evening, at the Flora Tavern, York Place, Barnsbury Park, to a crowded andience, and gave great satisfaction. Mr. Wright was elected delegate to the metropolitan meeting. A code of bye-laws were agreed upon, and a considerable sum col-

ST. PANCRAS ROAD, SOMERS TOWN .- At the usual weekly meeting, held on Sunday evening, at the Horn of Plenty, Little Guildford-street, Bloomsbury, after the transaction of considerable business, the money in hand, £1 12s., was voted to the Victim and Defence Fund; and the Chairman, Mr. Clinch, was authorised to convey it to the proper quarter. Messra. Cobham, Page, and other members, spoke warmly on the necessity of being liberal in their contributions to the above

ALBION COFFEE HOUSE, SHOREDITCH .- At a meeting of the Chartists of this locality, on Sunday last, a collection, amounting to 83., was made for the victims. This is the third sum contributed by this locality, making a total, in three or four weeks, of £1 7s. They are but few in number, and wish all others would go and do likewise. A public discussion on the Pains in the Head and Face—1s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sturge question will take place at the room on Sunday evening.

CONCERTS, BALLS, RAFFLES, &c. are constantly taking place in all quarters of the metropolis, for the benefit of the victims. The Pavilion Theatre is also engaged for the same patriotic purpose, and London is last redeeming her character.

CROYDON, SURREY.—At the weekly meeting here, on Monday, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Hodges and seconded by Mr. Claxton, "That this Dropsical Complaints, &c. meeting is of opinion that the working men of this sountry are imperatively called upon to exert themmelves to obtain the People's Charter. Seeing the majust arrests of our talented and faithful leaders. and believing the powers that be are determined if possible to crush our legal and peaceful agitation, we plodge ourselves to act with renewed energy until every man twenty-one years of age, not convicted of felony, is fully represented in the Commons' House of Parliament." It was carried unanimously. Right shillings, for the defence fund, was handed to the secretary; two

here by Superintendant Sawley, under a warrant for attending an illegal meeting. At the request of Mr. Sawley, he was remanded until Saturday, the evidence not being ready. On Saturday, Mr. Chippendale was after the appointed time, the hall being densely crowded,

Mr. Keene was called to the chair, and briefly stated until Monday, the magistrate at the same time informthe objects of the meeting. Mr. Brown moved, and ing him that he would accept bail for his appearance Mr. Carey seconded, "That for the better organization on Monday, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 of the metropolis the names and residences of the whole each. Mr. Chippendale stated that he was a stranger of the sub-Secretaries should be taken down, that in in Manchester, and did not think that he could get the event of any pressing exigency, they might be im. that amount of bail, but saked for the privilege of mediately summoned." The motion being carried, Mr. writing out of the prison to his friends, which the ma-Saimon was appointed Secretary for the evening, and gistrate granted. On Monday, Mr. Chippendale was a co., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmice, the names and addresses were registered. Mr. Balls adplaced at the bar before the above magistrate, when and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) Hull, dressed the meeting on the necessity of active steps Mr. Sawley again requested that he be remanded, but or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated being immediately taken to increase the amount of sub- the magistrate refused, stating that the man had been scription for the political victims; Mr. Wheeler stated remanded since last Friday, which, in his (the magisthat the Metropolitan Victim and Defence Committee trate's) opinion was time sufficient for Mr. Sawley to had adopted measures which would have the desired have got his evidence ready to have gone into the case. effect. Mr. Cuffay corroborated the testimony of Mr. As it was, the man had been put to great hardships by Wheeler, and denied the existence of any spathy on the remaining in prison. If, therefore, Mr. Sawley was part of the Chartists of the metropolis. Mr. Page not prepared to go into the case, he should be obliged spoke of the great exertions which were being made in to discharge the prisoner for want of evidence, which the Bloomsbury locality. Mr. Drake moved, and Mr. he accordingly did, and Mr. Chippendale was forthwith

motion for the appointment of a class investigator in Monday Monning.—The prisoners at the New each locality, and detailed the great amount of benefit Bailey, Doyle, Campbell, and the others, were removed and the large increase of funds it had produced in the in the railway omnibus to the Liverpool and Manchester shoemakers' locality. Mr. Wheeler approved of the railway station, to be taken by the seven o'clock train spirit of the motion, but as classes formed no part of down to the Liverpool Special Commission. When the amended organisation, they, as a general council, they arrived at the station, every avenue was crowded could take no cognisance of the subject; any body of with anxious spectators wishing to have the opportu-Chartists could adopt or reject it as they thought proper. nity of taking a farewell of the friends of liberty. Messra Parker, Cuffay, and others took the same view When they came out of the omnibus to go into the of the subject, and the motion was ultimately with station, they were greeted with a tremendous cheer, drawn. Mr. Wheeler read the address issued by the and the police with groans and hisses. As soon as the Executive pro. tem. and stated the motives which induced train started, it was the signal for another cheer, and the line of policy they have adopted. The address the cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, contigave great satisfaction. Mr. Parker moved, and Mr. Lucas nued as long as the carriages remained in sight. When seconded, "That the General Council highly approve the train approached Eccles, both sides of the line were of the conduct of the Metropolitan delegate meeting in crowded to give the patriots another proof of their attachment to them and the principles that they were duct which they had adopted." Messra Blackmore, suffering for. As soon as the train came in sight, Ruffy Ridley, Jones, and others supported the motion, the assembled thousands were uncovered in a moment, which was succeeded by three cheers worth, presented to the Raffle Committee thirty shillings for the People's Charter, which was responded to worth of children's toys, being a present for the benefit in excellent style by the prisoners. This was followed by long and loud cheers for the prisoners, and a hearty God bless them wherever they go," escaped from and Mr. Mantz seconded, in elequent speeches, the the lips of many a broken-hearted son and daughter of following resolution:-" That this meeting, fully im- toil. As soon as the train was seen approaching that citadel of democracy, Patricroft foundry, it was the signal for all hands to leave off work; and master and men assembled in the windows of the upper stories, called upon to adjudicate between the crown and the train in solemn silence, and when it arrived in parties charged under the law, as instanced in the con- front of the works, they gave them three hearty cheers, duct of the Sunday Times, which, by a base and ma- and continued to cheer and wave their hats and handlignant article, has dared to attempt to prejudge the kerchiefs, as long as the carriages were in sight. At cases of individuals opposed to it in politics, hereby Liverpool they were received with the same tokens of pledge themselves to discountenance the said paper, kindness and tender regard, which the faithful and true and recommend the Chartists of the United Kingdom always find in the hearts of a grateful people. The to carry out this resolution." Messra Ridley, Black- Liverpool men set about providing food for them, so that they might not be compelled to live upon the pri-

MOTTINGHAM,-The Chartists met at the Demo-Mr. Wheeler, it was withdrawn, as was also a motion cratic Chapel, Rice Place, on Monday evening, Mr. for a monthly meeting. A resolution, expressive of the Charles Oats in the chair, when the following resoluapprobation and the confidence of the meeting in tions were unanimously carried:-"That the thanks of the Evening Star, was unanimously carried, and the this meeting are due and are hereby given to the brave men of London, for their manly exertions in the Democratic cause." "That we also adopt the plan recom-

UNION COFFEE HOUSE .- The Chartists meeting at n, on the benefits to accrue to the working this locality have commenced active operations. On in the Charter. The Chartests intend to open Monday evening a new Council was elected, and twenty- Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free on receipt acvery evening, that their brethren may have the one members were enrolled; and judging from the with anity of receiving political information and in- perseverance and intelligence of its members, it augurs well of becoming a very important locality.

REDRUTH.-At a meeting of the Chartists here, lectured to the shoemakers here, upon the Life and held on Tuesdoy evening, October 4th, the sum of ten Character of Robert Emmett, on Sunday evening, shillings was collected for the defence of the persecuted Three shillings and twopence was collected for political victims of misrule. The Sturgites in the town have also

held on the 6th instant, at the vestry of Liversedge ilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c. week, a general meeting church, for the nomination of constables, according to of the City Trades Union of Ladies' Shoemakers took the precept issued by the magistrates of Halifax. The place at the Jacob's Well, Barbican, which was called meeting was adjourned to Mr. Millbrook's, the Black in virtue of a requisition signed by ninety-five of its Bull Inn, Millbridge, when Mr. Penny was called to members, to consider the propriety of coming out for the chair, and the Chartists, who mustered strong, the Charter. A majority of the members were present, carried their list to a man, to the sad disappointment of and whilst some opposed our taking it up as a trades' the factions, who thought to carry their men as usual,

SALISBURY.—At a meeting of the Chartists of Salisbury, after the usual quota had been voted to the Executive. and 5s. to the Victim Fund, Mr. T. M. Wheeler was nominated as a fit and proper person to High Street, Birmingham; and by all Booksellers ait on the ensuing Executive.

TROWBRIDGE.—At a general meeting of the Council of the above place, held on Thursday evening, incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated after the transaction of business connected with the in this cautiously written and practical work, are life. The consequences arising from this dangerous Victim Fund, Mr. T. Wheeler was nominated to sit on almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, the ensuing Executive Committee.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

ST. ALBANS Mr. Richard Sibley, Groves, tailor, Dagnell-lane. Mr. Matthew Varey, bricklayer, Spencer-st. Mr. Frederick Mitchell, carpenter, ditto. Mr. William Harris, bootmaker, ditto.

Mr. Robert Juby, coach painter, Fishpool-st., sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Riddle, tailor, Old London-road, sub-

Secretary. NOTTINGHAM .- UNION COFFEE HOUSE. Mr. John Bladderwick, frame-work knitter.

Mr. Henry Dormon, Mr. William Goldspink, tailor. Mr. Charles Perkins, shoemaker. Mr. Freeman Dawson, Turkey aroma maunfac-

Mr. William Swann, cabinet maker, Drury Hill, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Samuel Boonham, frame-work knitter, Mill Hill, New Spenton, sub-Secretary.



FOR NEW YORK. Line of Tons Tons Captain. Regis. Burthen. To Sail acket Ship For Passage in SECOND CABIN or STEER-AGE, apply to

C. GRIMSHAW and Co. N. B.—State Rooms in Second Cabin for Families or Parties wishing to be more retired.

TO THE PUBLIC.

READ the Life and Sufferings of a FACTORY LAD. A Tale replete with the most rivetting interest, commencing in No. 42, of WHITE'S PENNY UNIVERSAL BROAD

SHEET, in which publication also will be found numerous other tales. charades, riddles, original poetry, &c., and all the advantages of a Family Newspaper

FOR ONE PENNY. London: Thomas White, 45, Holywell Street, Strand; Abel Heywood, Manchester; and all the dealers of cheap publications throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

KERMAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS OF SPECIFIC MEDICINES, Under the Sanction and by the Recommendation of Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the Afflicted.

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE

Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the sion of the human organization."-The Magnet. Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel,

ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND

LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT. For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indolent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years standing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases;

MANCHESTER.—New Bailey, Friday, Oct. Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency 7TH.—Mr. Chippendale, from Halifax, was brought throughout the whole Human Frame. Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent

> No pretensions are made that any of these Medicines form a PANACEA for all Diseases; but they are offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not claiming the merit of universality as is frequently done by all-sufficient pill proprietors.

The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by the Proprietor, GEO. KERMAN, Diepensing Chemist, (for which see small placards on the wall,) who have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) for vending the same; or through any respectable Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet bears his Name, in his own hand thus—"George Kerman," to imitate which is Felony.

The attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investiga-

tion into their authenticity is courted :-Hull, June 4th, 1841. This is to certify that I, Arthur Harris, of Wincolmiee, Hull, sawyer, have been for many years subject to frequent attacks of severe rheumatism. and never found much relief from medicine until I took, from recommendation, your valuable Pills, which not only afforded me relief but wrought a

ARTHUR HARRIS. To Mr. Geo. Kerman, chemist and druggist, Hull. You may advertise the cure your medicine has wrought in my case as much as you please. My case was this; I was a labourer in Wincolmlee, and was used willingly all the means they could devise without benefit. On my wife's asking the last one what he thought to my case, he replied, "Why these cases seldom get better;" meaning that it was likely to cost me my life. I had so many blisters on one after another that they created a large wound. At the cury on the skin, by cruptions on the head, face, and bedy with anneyed made of cury for head face, and have taken me most of half an hour to turn round in bed; and in ten or twelve days I was able to call on you at your own shop. I was really free from pain after taking your medicine three days; and, indeed, I think sooner than that. I shall be glad to tell any body all particulars about it.

Hull, December, 1841. THOS. PHALEY. I, Samuel Mandum, of Upper Union-street, Hull, shipcarpenter, being asked to give a certificate of the cure performed by the medicine I was furnished with from Mr. G. Kerman, chemist, I hesitate not for a moment to state that I had a speedy cure of an old standing case of rheumatism. Subsequent to this I had a friend, a person quite in years, who was attacked with this painful affection. I recommended him to try Mr. Kerman's preparations, and he also got as speedy a remedy as I did myself.

SAMUEL MANDUM. P.S.-My friend's name is Parker. He resides in Drypool.

AGENTS.—Leeds—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton_; T. B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Burmandtofts; Stocks & Co., Medicine venders. &c. 5

of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; with Remarks on the LITTLE TOWN, NEAR LEEDS -A meeting was Treatment of Ghonorrhoe, Gleet, Stricture and Syph-

> BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON. Published by the Authors; and sold by Brittan 11, Paternoster-row; Effingham Wilson, 18, Bishops-gate-street; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Burgess, 28, Coventry-street, Haymarket; Huett, 141, High Holborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; John Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous those salutary cautions this work is intended to confor the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."-The Planet.

"The best of all friends is the PROFESSIONAL FRIEND: and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly VIGOUR." The initiation into vicious indulgence truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how 'MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to en-counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the outward physical aption of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and instead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."—Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, bottle is saved. and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery

Prepared on and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in wellwritten, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal : to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well-PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE
PILLS,

For both sexes. Price 1s. 12d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious versant with the diseases of the most delicate divi-

"The security of HAPPINESS in tions. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to reno-

Messrs. Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the even-ing, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower ELLIS, the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on WEDNES-DAY, the Twenty-sixth Day of OCTOBER instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police-officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others, having Business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby also Given, that all Appeals not previously disposed of will be heard at the sitting of the Court, on Thursday, the Twenty-seventh Day of October instant. And that ships. Fresh water is served out daily. Good conall Proceedings under the Highway Act will be venient apparatus for cooking is provided and every taken on the First Day of the Sesssion.

JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 1st October, 1842.

By Order.

Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s. in Sealed Envelope, and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 5s.

THE SILENT FRIEND, A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of attacked with rheumatism in consequence of having manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—
unthinkingly, while at work, pulled off a second pair with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLIof trowsers which I had worn as drawers. I was seized with violent pains all over me, which ultimately settled into a violent racking pain in the hip joint. I had three doctors one after another and partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPROand constitutional WEAKNESS. NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EX'INCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration:

and constitutional WEAKNESS. NERVOUS (entlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the time I commenced taking your medicine, it would body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the OBLIGATIONS OF MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be con-

> By R. and L. PERRY, and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS, Leeds and Birmingham. Published by the AUTHORS, and sold by Buckton

50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and eff-ctual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhan, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous control of the Bladder, Prostrate until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM. Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error, and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of into a gradual but total degradation of manhood—into affliction. a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the which nature wisely instituted for the preservation means of escape and the certainty of restoration. of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and with him the form and aspect of other men, but withthere are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, out the vigour and energy of that season which his Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, early youth bade him hope to attain. How many is confided the care of young people, who ought to men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy early youth bade him hope to attain. How many remain for a moment devoid of that information and manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itvey. Not only are the most delicate forms of gene- self! the consequences of which travel out of the rative debility neglected by the family physician, ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame but they require for their safe management the ex- | with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the impregnating the wholesome stream of life with routine of general practice, and (as in other depart mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic the daily and long continued observation requisite harmony; and striking at the very soul of human

intercourse. The fearfully abused powers of the humane Generative System require the most cautious preservation and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to be successful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designated their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with any of those previous symptoms that betray its faithful, but slas! for human nature, with afflicting approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, ob-

structions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakpearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuaness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of tion of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually moved by its use. And even where the disease of SteriLity appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum will warm and purify the blood and juices, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impediment to maturity.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear unstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility, most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and be a task too formidable for me, and which has pre-

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 44, Albion-street, Leeds, (Private Entrance in the passage,) and 4, Great Charles-street, Bir-Observe, none are genuine without the signature of

R. and L. PERRY and Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twolve shillings;) may be had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great things, but since he had taken Park's Lipe Pills Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the he was quite a new man. THE MARRIAGE country who require a course of this admirable STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 12d., and 6 dozen entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations.

"I am medicine, Finding sector for the full benefit of such advantage."

"I am medicine, Finding sector for the full benefit of such advantage."

"I am medicine, Finding sector for the full benefit of such advantage."

"I am medicine, Finding sector for the full benefit of such advantage."

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America. Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter

the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

THE NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS 1. Sail punctually on their regular days from LIVERPOOL.—As follows, viz.

SIDDONS, Cobb..... - tons, 13th Oct. CAMBRIDGE, Barstow800 tons 19th Oct.

These vessels are all first class, and have been built expressly for the convenience and accommodation of Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage Passengers, who will be treated with every care and attention during the passage by the officers of the necessary suitable for the voyage. As these ships are decided favourites, being celebrated for their fortunate and quick passages hence to Americe, it is requested that all persons desirous of securing good berths will deposit, by post, or otherwise, £1 each as early as possible, and passengers will not require to be in Liverpool more than one day before the day named for sailing.—Address

P. W. BYRNES, 36, Waterloo-road, Liverpool. The Ship TEMPLAR, for SYDNEY, calling at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, will sail 10th Oct. All Steerage Passengers for North America, after the 1st October, will be provided with One Pound of Bread daily, by the Ship, according to Act of Parlia-

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR-THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842. flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

sulted without exposure, and with assured confidence box, who stated that they had done her immense ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; of success.

| Coldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Rhodes, Rhode bad that no one could hear her speak; but having Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith,

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enterprised by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in ment Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week. and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but over-hours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do. which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and rancour. The old people continuo to take the pills Cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their regularly in small quantities, and find them as neces- affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both sary to their health and prosperity as their daily sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, food,

Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and you the fact as I have received it from his employer, pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a Co., to give such advice as will be the means of and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. him since his convalesence. The man is a working An ample consideration of the diseases of women; mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last also nervous debility; including a comprehensive year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no sance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of other interruptions of the Laws of Nature. nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper. I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"WILLIAM HICK. To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London.

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,-I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat-driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, the operation is generally attended with considerable and have previously gone through a regular course danger. I therefore determined not to risk so pain- of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there ful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoleave the result to nature and Providence. Fortu- rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, nately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti-Pills, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceivable which being carried by the circulation of the blood ing any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy con-I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left at another period producing the most violent pains in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. 'I feel certain you would have accounts of far more debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts cures, if people would persevere in the use of the a period to their dreadful sufferings. pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your

(Signed) "W. MOAT. "Witness-John Hough, Cheadle, carrier. " Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

PROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

grateful and obliged servant.

"Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would vented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills, for Life Pills they were to him, they had done him so much good, in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

"Another said they were worth their weight in gold ! as he was not like the same man since he had | tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicttaken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other. "A very respectable female said her husband had

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"JOHN HEATON. "7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.
"To Messrs. T. Roherts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

CAUTION-BEWARE OF INITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words Park's LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Patients are requested to be as minute as possible words Parr's Life Pills to be engraved on the minute detail of their cases, as to the duration of the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides ground. The Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be the order to communication must be accompanied by the usual allowance to the National Charter Association.

These Medicines are composed of Plants which are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must also a vote of thanks was manimously passed to those man who have in boldy accepted the cfine of Executive, and the procious of Native Vegetable Concentrated in Medicine, being a light part of the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated is the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated in Medicine, being a light part of the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated in Medicine, being a light part of the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated in Medicine, being a light part of the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated in Medicine, being a light part of the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated in Medicine, being a light part of the duration of the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the duration of the duration of the duration of the more provides. Without this mark of authenticity they are equiposed to the scene and the duration of the duration of the duration of the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the more provides. Without this mark of authenticity they are equiposed to the scene of the provides of living, and cocupation. Medicines can be fo

CORROBORATION OF THE INNOCENT YET RELIEVING PROPERTIES OF BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON. 19, Lisson Grove, St. Mary Le Bone. IR,—In recompence for the great benefit I have D received from the use of Blair's Gout and Rheu-matic Pills, I feel it a duty I have long owed to the afflicted with the excruciating torture of the Gont, to make your valuable remedy more extensively

I am upwards of seventy years of age, and have. when occasion required, used them for more than twelve years past. I have at all times found nothing to relieve me but them, and my firm belief is that they are not composed of any thing injurious to the constitution, as I always find after their use, my general bodily health renewed, and my appetite con-

siderably sharpened.
Should you, Sir, think this statement worthy of insertion in your list of testimonials, I can with truth solemnly declare the above.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, April 16th, 1842. ANN MOORE. .P.S.-I will with pleasure answer any application in proof of this testimony.

The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a elebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbage, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and indeed for every rheumatic or gonty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is not a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evidences of the benign influence of this medicine.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little Heats, Property, Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little Heats, Property of the Property ince its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are ried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darling-mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlingwas completely restored, as was evident by the way Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartshe spoke. | Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartshe spoke. | Ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d. (Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingdom, in a scaled envelope, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.)

THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER ood.

in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate

> Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on its victims.

This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on this subject, imparting information which ought to be in the possession of every one who is labouring under any secret infirmity, whether male or female,

BY M. WILKINSON,

CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his

Agents. MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and

to the successful treatment of

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,-and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed.

In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in malady, which the different medical men who at-tended me all pronounced to be a serious case of from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure.

> sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scury, in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mis-taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes

> What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

> Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee.

For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

PURIFYING DROPS, price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the know-

ledge of a bed-fellow. They are particularly recommended to be taken pefore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexaing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Vir.

Noble's Bookseller. Market-place. Leeds .- At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton, , Briggate. Wakefield—Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.

Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. Bradford-Herald Office. London-No. 4, Cheapside,

Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookse'ller, Market-pl. York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street, Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookse'ller, Market-place. Knaresboro' and High Harre, gate—Mr. Langdale Manchester-Mr. Watkin on, Druggist, 6, Market-

Beverley—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston—Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street

Sheffield-At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Belvedere-street. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Resi-

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

Attendance every Thursday in Bradford, at No. 4,

George-street, facing East Brook Chaple.

resist their masters, and to abstain from labour, telling

them that this was the only means within their reach

by which they could obtain the accomplishment of their

favourite Charter. I am glad to be informed, gentle-

men, that on some portions of the multitudes to which

these unhappy men were not content with exercising

the privileges which the law allowed them, of agreeing

among themselves not to work without a certain rate of

remuneration, but they attempted by force to compal

others to quit their labour. When a case of this kind

persons might assemble together, a few only might be

engaged in any criminal design. Still, as the criminal

multitude inspires, any man who joins the mob becomes

one of the persons countenancing and furthering the

plicated party, and is by law guilty of riot, though the

party accused may have done nothing more than merely

brought to the mob the sanction of his personal presence.

I do not mean to say that a man might not be in a mob

innocently; for a person going home might find it neces-

sary to pass by the place where the mob was assem-

bled, or he might go into the mob for the purpose

excess. There might be innocent motives which

brought a man in the midst of a mob; but as

by his presence he increased the multitude, the

amount of which occasioned terror, it lies upon him

presence there was voluntary or otherwise. I meation

this as a case of simple riot; and if you find persons

joining assemblies which had illegal objects in view, or

which conducted themselves in a tumultuous and riot-

ons manner, you must bring them before this Court;

for if they have any excuse which may operate

in their defence they have no means of producing it

before you. The finding of a true bill against them will

be justified by the evidence of a prima facie case

against them; and if that case he proved against them,

the onus probandi as to their innocence will afterwards

be thrown upon them. From the information laid be

fore me. I believe that I have now described the general

character of the cases which will be submitted to your

consideration; but there are two other cases which I

ought to mention. I have stated that where a crowd

the character of the assembly to be unlawful. You

terror and force, they have been guilty of the offence of

which will come before you. Gentlemen, you are

Whether any cases amounting to this offence will come

before you, I am not sufficiently informed to say, but I

When, I believe, every person felt there was existing

take its start. It is singular that this should be the moment

chosen to foment these disturbances; and the country

has suffered in consequence of a suspension of that pros

Cresswell Cresswell.)

CONSPIRACY.

William Moorhouse, S, Lees, R. Wild, J. Wild,

The Attorney-General (Sir Frederick Pollock), the

Poetry.

SONG FOR THE CHARTISTS.

- BRITANNIA'S sons arise, arise, All your interests blend in one; Nobly face your enemies, Hurl injustice from its throne. Freedom's banners now unfold. Rach determine to be free:
- Imitate your sires of old, The contest is for liberty. Now a mighty phalanx form.
- With the brave O'Connor join; Firmly brave the impending storm. For the Charter all combine. Britain's sons with courage fight. Rach determine to be free:
- Put the factions both to flight. The contest is for liberty. Britons, will you still submit To either Whig or Tory power;
- Will you cringe beneath their feet, Or kneel their favours to implore? No! let every Briton cry, We're determined to be free; Or struggling for our Charter die; The contest is for liberty.
- Hail! noble O'Connor, our chieftain, we'll greet thee, The foe to the tyrant, and friend to the slave ; The bold sons of toil in their thousands will meet the And honour thy name as a patriot brave. We'll flock to thy standard, and in voices of thunder. Proclaim to the world that we yet will be free; And tear from the tyrants their ill-gotten plunder. 'Mid shouts of O'Connor and sweet liberty.
- Hark! 'tis the voice of the nation swaking. And every effort to crush it is vain: The Charter's the watchword while tyrants are quaking. The millions are bent upon breaking the chain. Our banners are waving, each hurricane braving. No danger shall daunt us, we yet shall be free:

The trumpets are sounding, each heart is rebounding, With O Connor, the Charter, and sweet liberty.

G. J. H.

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS .- THE LEEDS IMPROVEMENT ACT .-CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE - We are glad, for the sake of the new Improvement Act, on the subject of the consumption or prevention of smoke from steamengine chimneys, furnaces, &c., are somewhat stringent; not more so, indeed, than they ought to be. and we do hope that possessing the power the Council will be determined to compel all proprietors of steam engines and furnaces, within their jurisdiction, to adopt such means as will abate the intolerable nuisance to which the inhabitants of Leeds as well as other large manufacturing towns have been so long subjected. Much has been said and written on this topic, and we are surprised to find that even yet there are parties so stupid, or so wilfully blind to their own interests, as to argue that there are yet no means discovered by which smoke can either be prevented of consumed. Various plans have been brought forward to effect the object, and amongst others by Mr. Williams and Mr. Rodda, who, we believe, have fitted their apparatus to several mills in this neighbourhood, that of the latter being highly spoken of, though we have not yet witnessed its operation. But on Saturday last, we visited several mills in Leeds, to the steam-engines of which had been attached a recently-patented apparatus, invented by Mr. Prichard, of Burley Mills, near Leeds; and if the effect in all cases would be the same as in those where this apparatus is already in operation—and we see no reason to doubt that it would be so-it will reflect no credit on the manufacturing community generally, if they wait until reason to complain.

GLOSSOP .- A correspondent sends us the following statement:-Fifteen persons have been arrested in this neighbourhood, and committed to take their trials at the forthcoming assize, for offences connected with the recent turn-out. Of this number, four have been liberated on bail; the remainder are now in the county gaol of Derby. Two boys, named Samuel Howard and Lot Lawton, together with Betty Lawton, have been committed on a charge of felony, with intent to commit murder on the person of Joseph Cooper, a stout young man, about twenty-five years of age, the son of a factory master residing at Helehouse, in the parish of Glossop. In this case, the magistrates, George Andrew, Moses Hadfield, Robert Ashton, and George William Newton, Esqrs., refused to accept of bail. Lot Lawton is sixteen years of age, and Betty Lawton, his mother, sixty-two. Immediately after their committal, they were placed upon, and hand-cuffed to, the Sheffield coach, on their way to Derby, in F. the charge of Joseph Oates, constable for Whitfield, in the parish, amid the shricks of the weman's children and aged hu-band, who is very infirm and helpless, and cries of "shame! shame!" from the speciators. The Lawtons have always borne very respectable characters, and have brought up a family of thirteen children, none of whom, before this event, ever appeared before a Magistrate, either for offence or crime. Never was more paltry evidence given in a Court of Tyrrell's Breakfast Powder, from the 24th of Justice than that which was given on this occasion against an evidently innocent boy and his aged mother. A committee has been appointed for the purposes of raising a fund for the defence of the above victims, they being poor and not having themselves wherewith to employ in their behalf the services of gentlemen of the long robe. The walls of this place have been placarded with addresses, calling upon the people to come forward and subscribe their mites on this occasion. The committee earnestly call upon the work-people employed in the factories to subscribe weekly and liberally, in order that, on the day of trial, the needful may not be wanting, nor the victims sacrificed at the altar of tyranny and cruelty. The committee meet every evening at the house of Mr. James Coe, hat manufacturer, Howard-town, Glossop, where subscriptions will be thankfully received.

THE TARIFF.-AMERICAN PORK IN HERTFORD.-We are informed that American pork of the first quality is seiling in this town at fourpence a pound, half the price of English, or semething less.—Hertford Reformer.

THE 531 Regiment is to be made a royal regiment, having attended her Majesty in Scotland.

More Returned Emigrants.—The Eutau, from their native land, some of whom are in a melancholy state of destitution. By a letter from Philadelphia,

"Sending ROUND the HAT."-The beggar's annual petition is ushered into the columns of the Pilot with a very paipable hint that every succeeding year adds to the " cogency" of the claim; and it is further notified that " to neglect the collection of the fund in any parish on this occasion would be treason to the cause in which he (the first Catholic Lord Mayor) straggles." The hat goes round on Sunday, the 30th of October, just one day before Mr. O'Connell's term of the mayoralty, with its emoluments, expires. The people," say the barefaced trustees, " are prepared for the call, and feel that to neglect it now would be, practically, to coalesce with the enemies of the country." The people prepared for it! Is it possible that, after the famine of the summer, the alleged ruinous prices of stock at fairs and markets, with 50 other similar evils, the people, meaning thereby the starving peasantry, are panting for the arrival of a day to disgorge their superfluous earnings into the exchequer of Burgh-quay? If so, there must have been missiatements and exaggerations in more quarters than one. - Times Correspondent.

of this tragical event, but were both discharged on Monday, at an inquest before Lewis Reece, Esq., external bruises or wounds. After the Coroner's recapitulation of the evidence, the Jury returned the following verdict:-" We find, from the evidence adduced, that the unfortunate deceased was drowned in the junction between the new and old canal, but how or by what means he came there we have no reason to adjudge, otherwise than by accident. We fully concur, however, in the mysterious and sus- Through a similar infamous Act of the present Parlia- protested against paying the public creditor, and dispicious appearances touching the absence of the ment, the shopocrats have been induced by bribery and regarded their own obligation to obey their own law money known to have been in his possession prior to corruption to sell the rights of non-electors. This same made for his security. If such a system of democracy deposed, I am a constable of Hyde. On the first Wedhis death, and consider there is every probability of business was on Surday handled in St. James's Park.]— were established in England, the first consequence needs in August I heard a bell ringing in Hyde on the prisoners. his having been robbed."

STRIKE IN BIRMINGHAM.—The Birmingham papers state that a general strike for the new prices has taken place among the tin-plate workers of Staffordshire; and a similar strike exists to a considerable

extent in Birmingham. Honesty. -- As Mr. Wright, of Holles-street, Clarenarket, was leaving a house which he had occupied for some time in Denmark-street, St. Giles's, a few days ago, he allowed a poor man named Williams, a carver and gilder, who has been for upwards of They arrived at Chester about four o'clock this day, eighteen months out of work and was in the deepest by railway, and having been met by the sheriff of distress, to remove some lumber which appeared to the county. Mr. E. D. Davenport, proceeded to be of no value. The following day, however, Williams called upon his benefactor with a small box containing £20, which had been deposited several years since and forgotten among the lumber. We trust that the did not last longer than five minutes. poor man, whose necessities must have been a powerful temptation to dishonesty, was adequately re-

THE BOYLE FAIR.—This fair was held here to-day. have proved most disheartening. There was an ex- intimidation and violence other parties from foltensive supply of cattle; but the prices offered did lowing their lawful occupations, rioting, uttering not generally amount to the sum paid for the same seditions speeches, and conspiring to excite disaffecstock last November or May. The only lot of bul- tion and discontent against the laws and government locks which we heard were sold were those belonging of the realm. Since the printing of the calendar, the to Mr. Denis. This gentleman disposed of twenty number of the prisoners has been increased by fresh (out of a lot of thirty) at £10 7s. 6d. each, although | committals; but it is expected, as many of them will he refused, on the 4th of April last, £11 5s. each for be tried at one and the same time, that the whole of the entire lot. Fat sheep sold at from 35s. to 40s.; the cases will be disposed of by Saturday next. The lambs, from 18s. to 22s.; milch cows, from £8 to case which will probably excite the greatest interest £10; fat cows, from £8 to £9. A few horses were is that of the three prisoners charged with rioting at

offered for sale, but most of the buyers of the English market having gone to the great fair of Balinaslee, at present existing between the farmer and dealer. comparatively trifling sales were effected. Some prime springers went off at from £10 to £12. Father and dealer, prime springers went off at from £10 to £12. Father and dealer, prime springers went off at from £10 to £12. Father and dealer, prime springers went off at from £10 to £12. Father and dealer, prime springers went off at from £10 to £12. Father and believes, and good honest people the object of which prime springers went off at from £10 to £12. Father and believes, and good honest people the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people they will not allow to enter; but let us be fore you—namely, those who does the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people they will not allow to enter; but let us be fore you—namely, those who does the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people they will not allow to enter; but let us be the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people they will not allow to enter; but let us be the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people they will not allow to enter; but let us be the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people will and the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people will and the cotton lords and thieves, and cotton lords and thieves, and suppers they will not allow to enter; but let us be they will not allow to enter; but let us be the cotton lords and thieves, and suppers they will not allow to enter; but let us be the cotton lords and thieves, and cotton lords and thieves, and suppers they will not allow to the prices now offered appear lower than they really of the inhabitants of this large town, that the powers | are, because of the unnaturally high rates obtained during the last two or three years.

DEWSBURY.—Subscriptions received by William Robshaw, for Mr. Dewhirs:'s Defence Fund :-

-~ '							_			
3	_						£	8	d	Chalton-lodge; T. Hibbert, of Birtles; G. C. Antrobus,
}- [Dewsbury		•••	•••			4	7	5	of Eaton-hall; J. Tomkinson, of Davenham; C. Stan-
e	From Doghor	ise, a	place	with	only	about				ley, of Denham; E. Leigh, of Joddrell-hall; Sir P.
10	ten house	es .	·	•••	•••		1	5	0	Townsend, of Wincham; and Mr. J. Brocklehurst, of
S	Birstal		•••	•••		•••	1	15	0	
d	Ossett						0	12	0	The petty jurymen were chiefly selected from Birken-
0	Horbury		•••		•••		0	10	1	
0	Wakefield		•••	•••	•••		0	10	5	head, opposite Liverpool.
	Batley		•••				0	7	7	The Grand Jury being sworn,
	Earlsheaton			•••	•••		Ū	6		Lord ABINGER addressed them as follows:-Gentle-
	Dawgreen		•••	•••	• • •	•	Ā	6	0	men of the Grand Jury, you are assembled at this unu-
n	Mirfield				•••		^		0	sual season to discharge a very painful, but a very im-
	Potovens	•••	•••	•••	•••		Ā	_	6	portant duty. A due regard for the public safety makes
re i				•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	_			it essential that all tumultuous and unlawful assemblies
ls			To	tal rec	eived	±	210	5	0	of the people should be put down by force, if neces-
g						_		•	-	sary, and punished with the utmost rigour of the law.
EXPENCES FOR DEWHIRST'S DEFENCE.									sury, and punished with the dimost light of the law.	

To pay ... £8 5 0 the friends of justice and humanity and haters of become the victims of their own delusion, and suffer tyranny and oppression, to come forward to the next misery and privation, and many of them punishment-

Attorney's Bill, and sundry expences ... 18 10 0

... ... 10 5 0

Cash received

Ifence Fund, by Mr. Skevington:	
s d	l
Barrow Females 2 0	
Hathern 5 1	l
Mountsorrel 10 0	ĺ
Sheepshead 16 2	1
Loughborough, collected by Mrs.	
(T	į
	l
	ì
Ditto Mrs. Renals 1 3	1
Ditto Mr. Skevington 9 10	Ì
A hater of tyranny 1 0	
42.10	1
£2 13 9	ĺ
Order and Postage 0 0 7	1
	ĺ
£2 13 2	
NANTWICH.—Collected for the Defence Fund, by	
. Danning :-	ŀ
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	١.
	i
From a few Chartist friends 6 0	١.
Mr. Wm. Russell 2 0	
Mr. Shrimpton 1 0	
For Mrs. Holberry 1 6	
	
10 6	
CHARTIST BEVERAGE.—The proceeds due to the	i
xecutive from the sale of Messrs. Crow and	1
verell's Breakfast Powder from the 24th of	

	, 1,110.10 210.11.1101 101.1101 11011 110			-
	Sept., to the 8th of Oct., are as follows:-			
		£	. 8	Ċ
	Mr. Leach, 40, Oak-street, Manchester,			
,	wholesale agent for Lancashire	1	10	(
	Mr. Arthur, Carlisle	0	6	(
,	Mr. M'Farlan, Northampton	0		(
	Mr. G. White, Birmingham	0	3	(
	Mr. Leach, Cheltenham	0	3	(
	Mr. Horsfield, Accrington	0	3	(
	Mr. Brook, Leeds	0	3	(
	Mr. Yates, Staffordshire Potteries		1	€
	Mr. Abel, Gloucester	0	1	6
•	Mr. Sweet, Nottingham		1	- 6
	National Charter Association, Hull	0	1	- 6
	Mr. Cram, Alford	0	1	- 6
	Mr. Jones, Northampton		1	(
	Mr. Barraclough, Nuneaton	0	0	9
	Mr. Griffiths, Worcester		0	
	Mr. Foster, Exeter	0	0	5

RIOTS AT NEWBURY. The town of Newbury, Berkehire, has been the share, in the conduct of the Government and in the scene of disturbances, in which property to a serious making of laws. I am a raid that the manufacturing amount has been wantonly destroyed. The circumclasses have been of late the dupes of this sort of perstances which gave rise to the riotous proceedings are suasien; and you will find in the occurrences which briefly as follows: there are within the borough of have called you together sundry examples of this de-New York, which arrived at Cove on Tuesday, had Newbury, two open fields, known as Bast and West lusion. You will find that there is a society of persons no less than 250 emigrants on board, returning to Fields, which are held in severally by the respective who go by the name of Chartists, and who, if they owners of the soil, from or about the 8th of November have not excited or fomented those outrages which will in each year, until the corn of the ensuing summer is be brought under your notice, have, nevertheless, taken which arrived in town yesterday, we learn that the wholly cleared: when for very many years prior and advantage of them for their own purposes, have engreatest distress exists among the emigrants in that up to the year 1836, and again to the present time, deavoured to prevent the unfortunate people from recity, as well as in New York, and the writer empha- they were thrown open for the pasturage of all kinds turning to their work, and sought so to direct them that tically adds, "God only knows how thousands of of cattle, not only of the proprietors of those particular they might be conducted to the attainment of political these poor people will pass through the winter."— lands, but of all freeholders and inhabitant householders objects. And what is the object of the Charter, which within the town and parish of Newbury, without any these men are seeking? What are the points of the stint or distinction whatsoever, and without reference Charter? Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and to the possession or occupation of land. There were no Vote by Ballot. Yet, Gentlemen, you will find by the fences to prevent the catile depasturing there from evidence which will be produced before you, that it has straying out of the fields into the public roads and been inculcated upon many misguided persons that the streets; they, consequently, when turned out, ac sovereign remedy for all abuses, and the only means of quired the habit of straying, and became restless, putting themselves in possession of such a share of straying and became restless, putting themselves in possession of such a share of the straying and the share of the straying at the share of the straying at the and frequently impounded. It was decided upon power as would enable them to vindicate their own that these fields should be enclosed, under the pro- rights and secure themselves against oppression, is by visions of the Common Fields Enclosure Act, of the the enactment of what they call the People's Charter. 6th and 7th of William IV., c. 115. The decision was In what a strange situation this country would be confirmed at a public meeting of the inhabitants. A placed if those who have no property were to possess a large portion of the lower classes declared themselves preponderating voice in the making of the laws! These return. opposed to the plan, and expressed their intention of unhappy men do not consider that the first object of resurting to summary measures for their own defence civilized society is the establishment and preservation of if the enclosure should be persisted in. An opporta- property and the security of person. What, then would nity soon occurred. Two horses belonging to one of bethe state of any country if multitudes were to make the the townsmen named Aldridge were impounded. The laws for regulating property, or were permitted to employ owner of the horses with a large number of his physical force to restrain individuals from employing partisans determined on rescuing them. They proceed their own labour according to their own judgment, or ed to the place whither the animals were being led, and preventing their subsistence? The foundation of committed an unprovoked assault on the men who had civilized society may be considered to consist in the them in their possession. Mr. R. Fuller Graham, a protection of property and the security of person; and solicitor of the town, put himself in communication if these two objects were removed, society must be dis-Suspected Case of Murder and Robbert at with Aldridge, (who led on the mob to the attack) solved. What a strange effect, then, would the estab-CARDIFF.—The neighbourhood of Bute-street and and informed him that if he and his party were con- lishment of a system of Universal Suffrage produce; places adjacent have been greatly excited, in con- tending for what they considered their rights, there for under it every man, though possessing no property, sequence of the death of Captain Carter, whose body was a plain, straightforward manner in which they would have a voice in the choice of the representation was found on Sunday morning last, in an erect position, between the lock gates under the railway- take the course which the law pointed out to them, system would be, that those who have no property would bridge, crossing the new-cut at the bottom of Bute. and bring the question before a legal tribunal, he make laws for those who have property, and the desstreet. The singularity of the position of the body would pay the costs of all parties, be the verdict truction of the monarchy and aristocracy must neces-(being nearly midway between the two gates, and what it might. He failed, however, to satisfy the sarily ensue. I do not pretend to judge the motives of therefore centrally erected in the lock,) together mob, who received his proposal with contempt, and those individuals who entertain such views as I have with the finding of a pocket-book outside the dock, replied to him by the most aggravating insults. The been alluding to, but they seem to forget that it is imgave rise to reports that the deceased had been numbers soon increased to some hundreds, some of possible to establish a perfectly democratic representamurdered, robbed, and thrown in. Two boat- whom were the most dissolute and reckless inhabitants tive assembly, in the formation of which every man in men, the one named Thomas Davies, and the of the town. A large portion of Mr. Graham's pro- the country should have a voice, without eventually other John Richards, alias John Moss, were taken perty was destroyed, several hundred yards of iron destroying the monarchy and the influence of property, into enstody under suspicion of knowing something railing, shrubs, &c., being torn up, broken to pieces, and leading to the creation of a form of Government thrown into the road. A body of constables were sent which would become in the end an odious tyranny. out by direction of the Mayor, but they were speedily Such is the history of all attempts to establish a de-Coroner, held at the Bute Arms, in Bute-street, on withdrawn. In an address to the inhabitants of New- mocracy in countries where a government consisting of Monday morning. The body of the deceased was bury, issued by Mr. Graham, it is asserted that Ald-mixed elements formerly existed. There is a country examined, and found to be perfectly free from any ridge, the ringleader of the lawless and unprincipled which cannot be spoken of without respect and attachmob, had been in communication with the Rev. Dr. ment, as emanating from ourselves—I allude to America, Binney, who was appointed to the rectory of Newbury from which you may collect what security for property three or four years since by Lord Melbourne. A full is afforded by a pure republic. In the different states

Evening Star.

CHESTER SPECIAL COMMISSON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The special commission ssued for the trial of the prisoners charged with the commission of offences in various parts of Cheshire, during the recent turn-out in the manufacturing districts, was opened this afternoon with the customary formalities at the Chester Castle. The judges appointed to try the prisoners are Lord Abinger. Sir E. H. Alderson, and Sir C. Cresswell. Chester Castle, and opened the commission, after which the Court was adjourned until half-past ten o'clock on the following day. The whole ceremony

The calendar contains the names of 66 persons, more than half of whom are charged with taking part in an attack on the Stockport workhouse, and the rest are variously charged with assembling to The prices obtained by the few persons who sold disturb the peace, with conspiring to prevent by disposed of at from £8 to £20. Pigs were very low. Brookfield, near Glossop, and demolishing the mill

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

Trafford-hall; J. W. Tatton, of Wittinshaw; G. F. workmen for the purpose of dictating terms to mas- there. He addressed the meeting, but I took no notes city immediately. Wilbraham, of Delamere-house; S. Jacsen, of Newton-bank; J. B. Clegg, of Thurstanton-hall; C. Ford, of But, though this is not an indictable offence, so long Charter. The meeting lasted nearly three hours. Moor-Abbeyfield; G. J. Shackerley, of Whatcroft; Sir E. S. as the combination be conducted in a peaceable and house also addressed the meeting. He said, "you have Walker, of Chester, Knight; J. R. Daintry, of Northroad; the Hon. C. E. Cust, of Leasowe Castle; Messrs. join them by terror or intimidation, they are guilty of also to tell you that a meeting will take place at Staly—with the trials of the priming at man-pass mine of close, and processing will take place at Staly—with the trials of the priming at man-pass mine of closes, and processing will take place at Staly—with the trials of the priming at man-pass mine of closes, and processing will take place at Staly—with the trials of the priming at man-pass mine of closes, and processing will take place at Staly—with the trials of the priming at man-pass mine of closes, and processing will take place at Staly—with the trials of the priming at man-pass mine of closes, and processing will take place at Staly—with the trials of the priming at man-pass mine of closes, and processing will take place at Staly—with the trials of the priming at man-pass mine of closes, and processing will be a staly—with the trials of the priming at man-pass mine of closes, and processing will be a staly—with the trials of the priming at man-pass mine of closes, and the priming at man-p C. S. Swettenham, of Somerford; T. C. Chalton, of one of the most daring and outrageous acts of tyranny. Chalton-lodge; T. Hibbert, of Birtles; G. C. Antrobus, What would be said, if a government differently conof Eaton-hall; J. Tomkinson, of Davenham; C. Stanley, of Denham; E. Leigh, of Joddrell-hall; Sir P. Townsend, of Wincham; and Mr. J. Brocklehurst, of cised in a similar manner, in order that the workmen Hurdesfield, M.P.

sual season to discharge a very painful, but a very important duty. A due regard for the public safety makes it essential that all tumultuous and unlawful assemblies of the people should be put down by force, if necessary, and punished with the utmost rigour of the law. At the same time we cannot reflect on the occurrences which have recently taken place in the manufacturing districts without mixed emotions of compassion, and, if I may say so, indignation—compassion at the weakness and ignorance of those deluded multitudes, who imagined they could effect the purposes they had in view Notice.—The treasurer, Mr. Robson, will thank by force and violence, and who, as they never fail to do, facturing community generally, if they wait until council meeting, to be held on Sunday, the 16th of they are compelled to remove a nuisance under which all large manufacturing towns have so long which all large manufacturing towns have so long at two o'clock in the afternoon, with their subscriptions, to enable him to settle the above account. by addressing to their minds deceitful arguments, un-Loughborough.—Sums received for the General founded in reason or in sense, and had then endeavoured to take advantage of the delusion they had caused, in order that they might thereby carry into effect their own objects. I need hardly remind you that it is one of the evils incident to a nation of great manufacturing and commercial prosperity, that the country which was flourishing from that prosperity should occasionally be subject to great reverses. It is the nature and habit of of inducing another not to join it, or prevent sons employed thereat. industry and enterprise to keep full the channels of supply, sometimes to overflowing, and whenever a check to the demand occurs there must follow for a while a suspension of employment, a diminution in the price of manufactured produce and in the wages of labour, and to prove his innocence, and to show whether his very often, unhappily, distress and misery of the manufacturing classes. The history of our own country furnishes examples of this kind. A bad harvest either at home or abroad; the blockade of foreign ports with which we are accustomed to traffic; a war with a nation which takes a large quantity of our manufactured goods; the disturbance of friendly relations between this and other nations with which we have commercial intercourse; the uncertainty of the laws which affect trade and commerce; sometimes the public agitation of the great questions or principles on which commerce depends; sometimes even the opinion that the Government is not wise enough to propose, nor strong enough to carry important measures for the maintenance and advancement of the public weal,—all these are circumstances which tend to paralyse industry and the enterprise of commercial men; and at the same time to assembled and acted illegally, those facts determined suspend all those advantages which the country was before gaining from a prosperous condition of trade will find that in some cases attempts have been made to d and commerce. It would be easy, if necessary, to trace many, if not all, of these causes which have in acting have succeeded in their design through the aid of succession or combination produced that distress we have lately witnessed. I stated just now that we cannot robbery. This will probably form a class of the cases work. view without emotions of compassion the situation of the industrious classes, who, not having a competent aware that if any assembly of persons begin to demolish knowledge to form a judgment of their own as to the and pull down any building, that act constitutes a felony. principles or the rights of property, or upon the

> have reason to think that some of the cases may take imagine that they can by force and violence dictate that shape. All the different classes of offences which terms to their masters, and thereby rescue I have mentioned will probably come under your conthemselves from a degree of privation and sideration. If you find any persons fomenting disturbdiscomfort, against which no Government, howance, or endeavouring to work out their own particular ever it might be formed, and no law, whatever views by creating a suspension of labour, ruinous not might be its intention, could effectually secure them. only to the parties themselves, but also to the country, and Nevertheless you will find many, in that situation of by forcibly compelling others to cease labour, they are life to which I have just alluded, and with that infirliable to heavy, punishment. If you find others seeking mity of judgment easily inflamed, when subjects are to obtain by intimidation money or provisions, or entouched on relating to their own means of existence and gaged in pulling down buildings, these offenders would £3 2 3 their state of discomfort, induced by crafty persons, come under a different class, but they would deserve who excite and mislead them, to imagine that they your serious attention. I believe I have now described are the fittest persons to govern themselves, and that the character of the different offences, and I am not they ought to have an equal share, if not a superior aware that I could add anything which might direct your inquiries. Still I shall be very happy to give you if needful, every assistance in my power to facilitate your investigations. Nevertheless, I do not think i probable that gentlemen of your experience and know ledge will require any further information. I cannot conclude without repeating my expression of compassion for the unhappy people who have acted under the delusion I have referred to. But, gentlemen, the law takes no account of such delusions; and if a man commits guilty acts, he must be prepared to submit to the consequences of his conduct. It is true that the poorer classes of the country have been suffering from great privations; and I may allude to this subject, as it is matter of notoriety, and has formed matter of public discussion; but it is very singular that the time chosen to break out was a period when a more settled commercial policy had been adopted, when every person expected a revival of manufacturing prosperity, and

questions on which their own prosperity is involved,

perity which might confidently have been anticipated. and of which, I trust, it is not too late to hope for the (Before Lord Abinger, Sir E. H. Alderson, and Sir Stephen Shirt, and John Fairhaut, were placed at the bar to answer an indictment charging them with conspiring together, with divers other persons, at Stockport, in this county, on the 26th of July last, and subsequent days, and by threats, violence, and intimidation obstructing the cotton trade and manufactures there and then carried on by the peaceable subjects of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. They were also charged with unlawfully assembling together with a view of effecting, by force and violence, certain great changes in the constitution of the country. The prisoners were indicted, together with several other persons not in custody, and a person named James Lewes, out on bail. This individual not appearing, was called upon his recognizances, which were estreated. The prisoners, on being asked whether they would traverse, all consented to be tried, with the exception of James

Attorney-General for the Palatine (Mr. Hill) Mr. Jervis M.P., Mr. Welsby, and Mr. Pollock, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Yardley for the defence. Singular as it may appear, these were the only barristers in Chester, one only being left (Mr. Yardley) for the defence of the prisoners, and as two courts were sitting in the course of the day, prisoners were obliged to be tried undefended. statement of these outrages is to be placed, without of America there are pure democratic associations delay, before the Home Secretary. [This is the conse- elected by Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot; and

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in stating the case for the prosecution, gave a succinct history of the commencement and progress of the disturbances in the manufacturing districts, and proceeded at considerable length quence of an unjust seigure of the common allotment some of these states have recently exhibited the regard lands of the parish by the Church banking party. paid to property by democratic assemblies, by having to point out the character of the disturbances. He

Mr. POLLOCK having opened the indistment,

William Clayton was the first witness called .- He would be, that the security of property would be rethat day. I attended a meeting on that day to the The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied briefly.

moved; the public creditor and all commercial accu- extent of about 2000. I saw William Moorhouse and mulations would be destroyed; and, finally, or perhaps Robert Wild, and Stephen Shirt. At this meeting a the Jury found the prisoners Guiliy. the first object aimed at, would be the destruction of person of the name of Condellet was the chairman. He property in land. There would be a universal agrarian read a resolution, which was seconded by Moorhouse, law. The formation of such a Government in a that if there was another reduction would they one and country like this must work universal ruin and dis- all come out? and there was a cry of "Yes, yes." Contress; and, after inflicting the most bitter of all tyranny, dolett then preposed a show of hands in favour of it, that of a democratic assembly, would terminate in and he then said, "I hope the people of Hyde will Guilty." a despotism. But it appears that persons enter- preve true to one another, and we will soon have our taining a design to establish such a form of Go- rights, and that will be the Charter, and nothing but rights, and that will be the Charter, and nothing but vernment have taken advantage of an occasional the Charter." Moorhouse and Leach both spoke at depression of the commerce and manufactures of the that meeting, and Condelett announced that on the folcountry, and the privations which the labouring classes lowing Sunday morning a meeting would be held at are suffering, for the purpose of encouraging them to Mednesham-green, Matham-moor. Cross-examined by Mr. Yardley.- I am a constable at Hyde. I have selected that part of his speech which seemed the most striking. The meeting dispersed quietly. Some of the speakers impressed upon the

meeting the importance of keeping the peace.

such topics were addressed they failed to have an effect Joseph Little-I was at a meeting on Sunday, the There was a certain feeling of common sense, and a 17th August, at Mednesham-green. There were about remaining attachment to the institutions of the country, | 409 persons present. Moorhouse was the chairman, and which forbade many to listen to the voice of these on taking the chair he said, "My friends and fellow- and put upon their trial. Chartists. Nevertheless, gentlemen, you will find by workmen-I am appointed Chairman of the meeting, the evidence which will be produced before you that and must inform you that we are not met here far a great pains were taken to inculcate these doctrines on wage question, or a religious question, it is for a national the minds of the pe ple, and to encourage them by the question; but I will not intrude on your time, as you force which belongs to assembled multitudes to carry | will be addressed by my brother Chartists from Hyde, them into effect. In the cases which will come before Ashton, and other places, who are more able to address you, gentiemen, you may find persons entertaining you than I am, and they will explain to you that we these doctrines. I am desirous not to be understood Chartists are met here for a national question. I will the three days to be placed in the dock to receive as stating that the mere holding of any abstract opinion | sit down" He called on another person, who came | sentence. on political subjects is an offence; but if these persons forward to address them. I left the meeting, and rewho entertained such doctrines as I have alluded to turned again in half an hour, at which time a person Wool brought 16s. per stone.—Boyle Gazette.

Lisburn Fair.—The autumn fair of Lisburn was held list week. The show of horses was greatly in
Horozaneid, near Glossop, and demonstring and demonstring and delivered in his charge to endeavour to enforce them by popular tumult, they was addressing the meeting, but I did not know him will be recollected, fired upon the mob who attacked his premises, and wounded these three prisoners. A feter my return Leach and Condelett addressed the prisoners too, cases satisfactorily proved, where persons have meeting in the presence of Moorhouse. He told them below the different principles, and the course they had adopted to enforce ferior to that of other years. There were a few handsome young horses, adapted for saddle or harness, degrees of education which the prisoners have return to work, or have resorted to measure of the different prisoners have return to work, or have resorted to measure of the church (politing to Matham Church) was built for them upon others; and concluded by passing on them degrees of education which the prisoners have rereturn to work, or have resorted to measures of tumult a good purpose, but now filled by thieves and robbers, the following senter cos: ceived, and from this statement it appears that and disorder in order to carry into effect their favourite the cotton fraternity; but they would all be parsons and about eighteen can neither read nor write, seventeen objects, there can be no doubt that such persons are "blue bottles," if they were paid by the Government Wilde, John Farhurst, and Samuel Lees, each two market having gone to the great fair of Balinaslee, very few, even of the lowest description, changed hands. The show of cattle in Smithfield market was hands. The show of cattle in Smithfield market was and seven read and write well.

about eighteen can neither read nor write, outcomes, in who persons are justly liable to punishment; and you, gentlemen, will doubtless feel it due to your country to bring them works only one day out of seven. But let me tell you, Castle; Stephen Shirt, eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. In Chester works only one day out of seven. But let me tell you, Castle; Stephen Shirt, eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour in Knutsford House of Core before this Court. There is another class of offenders said Leach, "the church is an open hell, and filled by ment, with hard labour, in Knutsford House of Corwho will be brought before you-namely, those who the cotton lords and thieves, and good honest people rection; James Wilde, Thomas Thorpe, James No foreign grazier can compete with the Irish farmer hall, Foreman; Messra. H. Mainwaring, of Peover- afraid, for I believe the law has been altered in this more than the highest descriptions of stock, and hall; R. G. Leycester, of Toft-hall; R. G. Perryn, of respect, that the prices new effects t

quiet manner, yet if they attempt to force others to been told the evils we labour under, and I am requested bridge to-morrow morning, and will proceed from factory to factory and turn them all out, and when we stituted from our own, and acting by direct force on the are out we will stay out until the Charter, the only people if the powers of such a government were exer- guarantee for wages, becomes the law of the land. I hope to meet you all to-morrow morning, at Stalybridge, where might not continue at their labour? Would it not be we will join hand in hand in this great national turn-out." described as an insupportable tyranny, and as forming A show of hands was taken, and they agreed to be a just ground for insurrection? Yet you will find that present at the meeting at Stalybridge on Monday, the ducted the present in this Court. made by tumuit, riot, and force to detach the labourer became the law of the land. On the following from his occupation, you will consider them offences of morning a meeting was held in the same place, and an aggravated character, and in such cases I would similar language was used by the speakers. Leech was recommend you to find the bills. The the third class of present, and said they intended to go and join the themselves-one part to go to Ashton, and another to

one of the persons countenancing and furthering the little of the little of the persons countenancing and further of the little of together, creating alarm to the neighbourhood in which it assembles, and assuming a character dangerous to the the Judge then adjourned the Court until to-morrow public peace, every person who joins it becomes an im. | (Friday.)

NISI PRIUS COURT. (Before Sir E. H. Alderson.)

Joseph Taylor, William Smith, James Kershaw, and William Martin, were placed at the bar, charged with having feloniously thrown down and destroyed a lock on the Peak Forest Canal, on the 15th of August last, for the purpose of putting a stop to the labour of per-

Sir E. H. ALDERSON inquired whether the prisoners had counsel to defend them? and Mr. VAUGHAN, a solicitor, stated that though he was instructed to procure the aid of counsel for the benefit of the prisoners, he was unable to do so, as no counsel were present except those employed for the Crown. The Learned JUDGE then informed Mr. Vaughan that, under these circumstances, he would be permitted to plead on behalf of the prisoners. Mr. VAUGHAN replied that he could not undertake to do this, as he was already engaged to assist in the defence of other prisoners, at present on trial in the

Mr. HILL, the Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Chester, described the nature of the charge

against the prisoners, and called James Compton, a constable, who detailed the circumstances under which the outrage was committed. The Jury having retired; returned into court, and brought in a verdict, acquitting Taylor, and finding the other prisoners Guilty. They recommended Kershaw to mercy on the ground of his previous good chaextort money or provisions, and whenever the parties so

The same parties were again indicted for riotously assembling at Marple, and conspiring to disturb the public peace, by preventing persons by means of force and intimidation from continuing at their

In proof of the charge against the prisoners it was stated, that words of an exciting tendency had been addressed by the prisoner Taylor to a meeting; and street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghallthat among other things he advised the people not to return to work until the Charter became the law of the land. It was also stated that a person introduced to the meeting by Taylor had made use of inflammatory language, and had advised the people to act as Lord Kinnaird had said in the House of Lords he would act Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. -namely, that if he wanted food he would take it

where he could get it. The prisoner Taylor, who is a working man, and appeared to presess considerable intelligence, addressed the Court in his own defence. He denied that he had used words of a seditious character, and contended that one or two passages ought not to be selected from the speech he had delivered to the meeting in question, but that the tendency and character of the whole of it should be considered.

The Learned JUDGE, in summing up, said that Taylor might have used improper language to the meeting he was addressing, but intimated that there was no proof of a conspiracy on his part to force others from their employment. Taylor was responsible for the language used by the person he introduced to the meeting, as he was present while the language was uttered, and did not protest against it. With respect to the words the person who uttered them at the meeting, considerng the circumstances under which they were uttered at that meeting, to commit robbery.

The Jury Acquitted the prisoners of a conspiracy, but found them Guilty of attending an unlawful Both the Courts adjourned until nine o'clock next merning.

FRIDAY, October 7. This morning, Lord Abinger sat alone in the Crown Court; two other courts having been opened, one at the Nisi Prins end, and the other in the Grand Jury room. In the former, Mr. Baron Alderson presided; and in the latter, Mr. Justice Cress

The trial of the prisoners, arraigned on the previous day, was proceeded with. James Wild, one of the Hollingworth rioters, who, at the opening of the case, expressed a wish to traverse to the spring Nov. 22, at eleven, at the Bankrupts Court. Solicitor, assizes, appeared in the dock, and asked to be tried along with the other prisoners. This request was complied with; and Mr. Yardley, on the part of the should be taken as applying to him, as well as to Great Winchester-street; official assignee, Mr. Lackingthe rest of the prisoners.

A witness named James Buckley, a labourer, was

called to prove the offence; and his testimony, such of Down, and Lancashire, bleachers, Oct. 20, Nov. 22, as it was, was supported by one or two others. Mr. YARDLEY addressed the jury for the defence.
The Jury returned a verdiet of " Guilty" on all the counts against the whole of the prisoners, with the exception of Shirt, who was found guilty on chants, Oct. 25. Nov. 22, at two, at the Commissionersthe second count only, The prisoners were then rooms. Manchester. Sols. Mr. Fox, Finsbury-circus; ordered to stand down. Several other prisoners were tried during the day

John Thorp, Manchester, merchant, Oct. 25, Nov. 22,
for rioting at Rollington, but no feature of interest at one, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Sols. Several other prisoners were tried during the day

was presented. SATURDAY, Oct. 8. Lord Abingen presided in the Crown Court. Mr.

Mr. Justice CRESSWELL in the Grand Jury room. Lord ABINGER took his seat on the bench this morning at a quarter-past nine o'clock. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (with whom was Mr. Sergeant Jenvis) conducted the prosecutions in this Court throughout the whole of the day. The Jury having been sworn, James Thorpe, Samuel Fearns, George Taylor,

The ATTORNET-GENERAL stated the case. Mr. YARDLEY addressed the Jury in defence of

The Learned Judge summed up the evidence, and James Darbyshire, Martha Baker, William Rock. Joseph Smith, and Hamer Smith, were all placed in the dock, charged with riot and robbery in the Stockport Union Workhouse, on the 11th of August last. The whole of the prisoners pleaded "Not

Darbyshire was tried alone, the other prisoners being for the present ordered to sit down. The Learned Jungs summed up the evidence, and the Jury immediately found the prisoner Guilty.

His Lordship then sentenced him to transportation for life. William Turner, Samuel Kaye, and William Robinson, were indicted for having, on the 13th of August, riotously assembled, and, with many others, conspiring together to stop the process of labour, at Marple, in the county of Chester.

They were all found Guilty.

John Webb, Martha Baker, William Rock, Joseph Smith, and Hammer Smith, were again brought up

The ATTORNEY GENERAL stated the case. The prisoners were found Guilty, and each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour in the Chester House of Correction. This being the last case that was to come before the court, his Lordship ordered the whole of the prisoners who had been found Guilty before him during

Lord Abinger, in addressing the prisoners, repeated

(Before Baron Alderson.)

The learned Judge took his seat on the bench this morning at half-past nine o'clock, and proceeded ing into the Stockport workhouse. The whole of the cases tried to-day in the three Courts were all more or less concerned in the attack on the Stockport workhouse, and as the evidence was in each case substantially the same, it would be useless to

repeat it.
Mr. Attorney-General Hill and Mr. Pollock con-6th. I att nded a meeting in the market-place, Hyde, about six o'clock in the evening. I should think there were tried before him yesterday and found guilty of were at least three thousand persons present. The riot to be brought before him. They were severally prison r Morrhou e and others addressed the meeting. sentenced as follows:-Thomas Morris, Charles The general substance of the speeches was to advise the Harrop, Samuel Gosling, and Samuel Shepley, to comes before you, gentlemen; when you find attempts people not to go into their work until the Charter 18 months imprisonment, with hard labour, in Chester Castle; and Joseph Done, one year, in the

same prison. The sentences passed upon the prisoners tried today, who were convicted of riot and felony at the offences is in its nature not so aggravated, and yet is not people of Ashton, and from there they would go to the Stockport workhouse, were as follow:—Thomas offences is in its nature not so aggravated, and yet is not to be passed over—namely, where persons have joined in a tumultuous crowd, engaged in some illegal design.

Exchange in Manchester, where they would meet the Hayes, transported for 14 years; John Charles—cotton lords, and he had no doubt they would soon have worth, Michael Leyfield, and Thomas Torks, seven you may say, and justly, that though a vast number of the Charter. I believe he advised them to divide years; William Wright, two years imprisonments. with hard labour in Chester Castle; Joseph Taylor, Stockport. I attended another meeting on the same sixteen months, with hard labour; Joseph Torks, design could only be effected by the terror which a day, and it was much longer than the one in the morn- James Hatton, John Rhodes, and James Harrop. ing.

Mr. YARDLEY, for the defence, cross-examined this Castle; William Smith, James Kershaw, and Wm. twelve months, with hard labour, all in Chester

(Before Mr. Justice Cresswell. In this Court, also, the cases tried were for riok

and felony at the Stockport workhouse.

Charles Howard, William Seddon, and Thomas Warhurst, transportation for life; John Smith, Wm. Miller, James Smith, Joseph Cowan, and John Selby, transportation for ten years; John Burgess, Edward Walker, William Barnet, Michael Lenard, John Duncalf, William Simmons, Thomas Simmons, Matthew Bradley, Joseph Hesketh, Anthony Duffy, Joseph Wright, William Hargraves, John Swan, Thomas Summons William Stonehower Levi Green. Thomas Summers, William Stonehewer, Levi Greenhalgh, Ralph Brooks, John Liddell, Stephen Simpson, and Edward Hadfield, each to twelve months imprisonment, with hard labour in Chester Castle. The business of this Court terminated about four o'elock.

Thus has ended this miserable mockery of justice on the part of the Crown. Every unfair advantage -every legal technicality which the cunning of the Crown counsel could discov r, have been greedily snatched at by them, in order to convict the unhappy prisoners. We know of nothing in the annals of history, with the exception of the "bloody assize" of Judge Jefferies, which at all assimilates to the late unconstitutional proceedings at Chester.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Oct. 7. BANKRUPTS.

John Charles Smith, Woolwich, grocer, to surrender Oct. 18, at one, Nov. 18, at eleven, at the Bankrupt's Court. Solicitors, Mosers. Riss and Son, Fenchurchstreet.

William Matthews, Bushey, Hertfordshire, carpenter, Oct. 12, at two, Nov. 18, at eleven, at the Bankrupts Court; solicitor, Mr. Sanger, Essex-court, Temple; and Messrs. Cowley and Son, Watford; official assignee,

John M'Connal, Liverpool, tea-dealer, Oct. 18, Nov. 18, at twelve, at the Carendon-rooms, Liverpool; solicitors, Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry; and Mr. Evans, Liver-

Benjamin Holmes, Birmingham, bootmaker, Oct. 17, Nov. 18, at eleven, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Atkins, Serjeants'-inn. Fleet street; and Mr. Greatwood, Birmingham.

John Burton, Levenshulme, Lancashire, victualler, Oct. 29, Nov. 18, at three, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Bourdillon. Bedford-row; and Mr. Chew. Manchester.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Leyland and Atkin, Liverpool. Dyson and Grimshaw, Leeds, flour-dealers. J. K. Huntley and Co. Liverpool, attributed to Lord Kinnaird, it was improbable that ship-brokers; J. M'Bain and A. Oliver, Manchester, they were ever used by the Noble Lord, or the House joiners. Chambers and Munro, Aybruth, Lancashire, of Lords would no doubt have noticed them; but it coach-builders. S. Boulton and Co, Manchester, shirtwas a regular exhortation to the people, on the part of ing-manufacturers. H. and G. Venn, Warrington, Lancashire, saddlers. G. Hall and J. Fozard, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturers, Kay, Barlow, and Aston. Manchester, attornies; so far as regards A. Kay. J. Jones and W. Stephenson, Liverpool, spiritmerchants. Gilling and Smith, Thirsk, Yorkshire, curriers; so far as regards J. Smith. Jenkinson and Harding, Manchester, tailors. A. Scmith, W. Tritschler, and M. Katterer, Leeds and Carlisle, German clockmake s; so far as regards W. Tritschler. Roxburgh and Co. Liverpool, merchants, Tatlock and Love Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. J. Rhodes and Brothers, Rochdale, Luncashire.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Oct. 11.

John Thomas Boor, Lower Thames-street, eatinghouse-keeper, to surrender Oct. 27, at half-past one, Mr. Wilson, Furnival's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basin hall-street. George Ridley, Gould square, wine-merchant, Oct. 20.

defendant, consented to the arrangement, with the at one, Nov. 22, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court, understanding that the evidence given on Thursday Sols, Mesars Baxendale, Tatham, Upton, and Johnson, ion. Coleman-streat-buildings.

Thomas M'Conkey and Adam Gowie, Lambeg, county at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Sols. Messrs. Vincent and Sherwood, Temple; and Messre Littleale and Bardwell, Liverpo

Samuel Thorp and Thomas Thorp, Manchester, merrooms, Manchester, Sols. Mr. Fox, Finsbury-circus; and Mr. Earle, Manchester.

Mr. Fox, Finsbury-circus; and Mr. Earle, Man-George Davenport Thomas, Wem, Shropshire, grocer, Oct. 26, Nov. 22, at eleven, at the Shire-hall, Shrews-

Baron Alderson in one at the Nisi Prius end, and bury. Sols. Mr. Cuff, Half-moon-street, Piccadilly; and Mr. Barker, Wem.

Alexander Jacob, Manchester, merchant, Oct. 27, Nov. 22, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Sols. Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple; and Mr. Hitchcock, Manchester.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Underwood and J. Pickton, Manchester, brewers. William Wilde, and James Hague, were the first
T. Underwood and J. Pickton, Manchester, brewees.

prisoners placed at the bar. Wilde, Thorpe, and
Murgatroyd and Whitehead, Buel y full, Yorkshire, Hague, pleaded "Not Guilty," and Fearns and dyers. Dennis and Simpson, York, dealers in patent-medicines. O. Taylor, W., J., and M. Todd, Rockdale, woollen-printers. E. Smith and Co. Liverpool. proprietors of the "Liv-roool Mercury" newspaper. W. Ackers and Co., La Guayra, and Ackers, Greenshields, and Co., Liverpool, merchants.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SHEFFIELD. My DEAR FRIENDS-Expecting to be removed from here to Kirkdale to-morrow, I address to you a few Words before leaving this royal college, where, having paid some attention to my studies, I have already pro fited by my retreat from the "busy haunts of men; indeed, I have no doubt that if the flat of our merciful rulers should consign me to a lengthy seclusion in "durance vile," I shall return to the ranks of demo-

cracy a better soldier even than I left them. I am light of heart, entertaining fond hopes that out of the present evil immense good will come. Persecution has ever failed in effecting the objects of those who have had recourse to it. The records of history from the earliest known period of man's existence, down to the present hour prove this. The advocates of great and good principles have ever suffered insult and wrong -chains and dungeons-tortures and death. Still there have not been wanting in all ages good men and true. found ready to offer themselves willing victims at the altar of despotism, when the cause of truth and justice demanded the sacrifica. Shall such men be wanted now? No! There are not wanting those who, despite black-hearted treachery and blood-gorging tyranny, are prepared to play the part of men. Are you prepared to support them? Are your souls so wedded to the love of liberty that you can appreciate hearts broken, and patriots trampled down by the iron heel of despotism? Will you prove this by filling up the places of the betrayed, and throwing the shield of your protection over those now suffering in your cause? I hope so, not because I am numbered with the present list of victims, I hope so for the sake of yourselves, for never until you do your duty in this matter will you be respected or feared ('tis all the same thing) by your tyrants; when you act upon the great truth that he who oppresses one, oppresses all," your enslavers will have cause for dread, and you for hope, but, never

till then. I need not recapitulate the particulars of my of applause is too often raised without thought, and withheld when most wanted. But, beware, while svoiding one error, you do not fall into its opposite. By the "intelligent few," I don't mean those conceited prigs who exhibit, as the proof of their intelligence, the abuse they are ever pouring out on the heads of the old and tried champions of freedom, and attest their have nothing to do; no union with the doubtfuls; let | quail before their fellow-men? B cause despotism C : will come when tyranny shall roll in the dust,

"Come it will for a' that. When man to man the warld o'er,

i rled : that-

Shall brithers be and a' that." My dear friends, for the present (pressed by time) I the Iscariot ruffian by whom myself and comrades have been-not betrayed, for he had nothing to betraysought to be seld for the wages of blood into the bands of despotism. I loathe to stain the paper with a word about the miscreant, and indeed I pity the wretch even more than I hate him, : what a spectacle of treachery, what a monument of perfidy does this miserable reptile present to the astonishing gaze of the men who once confided in his honour and believed in his patriotism. When the day of trial arrives, I would not change places with him for all that tyrants give as the price of purchased treachery. I have that within my breast of which tyrants nor traitors can deprive me, the consciousness of rectitude, and the consoling reflection that, as a public man, I have ever to the best of my judgment, done my duty; what then though probably further persecution awaits myself and comrades, I can smile in my dungeon and with mind serene bid the thunders of Liants roll on. Let me have fair play and I will prove my innecence and the guilt of my accusers. But if despotism has decided that victims it will have, be it so-the fate of Clayton and Holberry may be mine-

> "Far dearer the grave or the prison, Illumed by the patriot's name, Than the trophies of all who have risen On liberty's ruins to fame."

In concluding this letter, I would wish to tender my sincre thruks to my excellent friend Mr. Morris, to that werm-hearted Chartist Mr. Cooper, to that true men of Manchestar, who have so nobly sympathised with and assisted me and my comrades since our arrest; they are worthy of the thanks of the country at large. May their gallant conduct in every practicable way be everywhere imitated. And now, my dear friends, for the present farewell.

Nail your colours to the mest. For one broadside of the enemy return you two, until, triumphant o'er your after which the assembly dispersed. foes, you raise the exulting shout of "Victory! victory! our Charter's won!"

I am, my dear friends, In the cause of Democracy, Fraternally and devotedly yours, GRORGE JULIAN HARNEY. New Bailey, Manchester, Oct. 7th, 1842.

PUBLIC MEETING IN HOLBORN.

A great public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Hall of the National Association, The meeting was called by the City members of the National Charter Association; admission one penny, the proceeds to be appropriated to the Defence of the Victims. Mr. Balls having been elected to the chair, read the bill convening the meeting, and said, the object they had in view was arrests lately made by Government, and to raise a dustrious artisans. It was evidently the intention of the Government to uphold the present evil system of class legislation; that they might enable the few and endeavour to deprive them of their only remaining right, that of public discussion. Public discussion, in his opinion, was a most invaluable right, and should be defended at every sacrifice. (Hear.) If a stop could be put to that, there would be an end to all safety and freedom. If they thought they which was now spread throughout the three kingdoms for the great and fundamental principles of the constitution, as contained in the document called the People's Charter, they were wretchedly deceived. Passing events showed plainly to his view that the time was not far distant when those principles would become the law of the land, in spite of every persecution, calumny, and torture, which was at present being heaped upon their advocates. Mr. Balls then made a very feeling appeal to them on behalf of the victims, and sat down loudly cheered.

Mr. Cameron moved the following resolution :and indignation the numerous arrests of the advo- of the Juries, to whom it is directed, and by cates of the People's Charter, firmly believing the objects of the Government are to perpetuate the horrors of class legislation by the employment of perjured spies and the prevention of public discus- and dishonestly used. We have before had and emissaries have been employed by both factions

as the present, called at such a short notice. They seditions language as they thought proper, without incurring the same danger as in the provinces. A word in season on that point might not be imprudent. He was sure if they trusted to that opinion they would commit an error. There would be no favouriteism extended to them; and they ought to exercise a great amount of caution in the words they made use of, lest they should be caught in the snares of the law. Imagination was sufficiently fertile, language was sufficiently comprehensive, for them to convey all the information they possessed, and desired to communicate, without exposing them-selves to the fangs of the law. They could not prevent them from thinking, though they must not speak. He thanked Heaven that the inward soul of man was a sanctuary which no tyrant could in-vade; and that they could think and dream of sedition even while they refrained from attering it. The object of the Government, in the arrests they had made, was too palpable not to be perceived: but they had one advantage—they knew their enemy —they had experienced his fangs of old. It mat-tered not which was in power, the Whig or the comes amiss. Yesterday we commented upon his Tory, there was such a striking femily likeness be. Lordship's charge to the Grand Jury at Chester, and

foul libel to say that a man like Feargus O'Connor charge of the Judge at Stafford, and stated his opinion | masters." that the men were perfectly justified in striking to benefit their condition, and that the laws which would punish them for it were anti-Christian and anti-moral. He still entertained a hope that the men who would act as jurors would prove themselves men-that they would not be intimidated by any men, how ever great, learned, or influential, but act according to their conscience, and a trium-phant acquittal would be the result. Mr. C. concluded by making an eloquent appeal for the victims, and sat down loudly cheered.
Mr. Armstrong Walton seconded the resolution,

in which he cordially concurred.

Mr. Ruffy Ridley supported the resolution, which was then unanimously carried.

Mr. J. Brown moved the next resolution :-"That this meeting, in the face of Whig and Tory threats and despotism, pledges itself to exercise increased zeal and devotion in the cause of the starving millions, and never to relax their exertions until the People's Charter shall become the consti-

tutional law of the land." By adopting this resolution they would be pledging and declare, also, that where the finest spirit of Frest, the seizure of my papers, letters, &c. &c. I themselves, in the face of parties with whose nature democracy exists, there is to be found the most rigid and discharge of one of the Chartist friends in this would not have mentioned these things, but to they were well acquainted—men who were anxious despotism. Truly, our country may blush for the remind you that the Association book was seized not only to butcher, but to devour them. They had late proceedings against her children. The spirit of slong with my papers: much good may its perusal do had sufficient said on behalf of the victims to know heartless persecution abroad "is not nor cannot be 5th, under would not have mentioned these things, but to they were well acquainted-men who were anxious the captors. One thing I am not ashamed of—they their duty. Those victims had nobly performed their will see that I am not a nominal member of the Charter duty, and for that they were encased in gloomy Association; every penny of my contribution has been dungeous; they could not say, feel, or do too much paid. I wish that, in looking through the book, its present holders could see the same of all whose names and every effort should be made to render them the trial of six Chartists for conspiracy, &c. the his residence, with the intention of searching assistance. It was because they had shewn such a hold front in the metropolis that government was bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. One of the bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. One of the bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. One of the bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. One of the bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. One of the bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. One of the bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. One of the bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. One of the bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. One of the bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. One of the bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. One of the bold front in the metropolis that government was his house, but it was no go. paid. I wish that, in looking through the book, its for these men; meeting after meeting should be held, rolment of members; at least, I left that advice behind | venting its spleen upon them, and endeavouring to me. If this is done, it will try what you are put down Chartism; a more hopeless task never made of, the cowards, the humbugs, and poltroons of forced itself upon the attention of any body of men, every description will, no doubt, fall back; the brave however mad-brained they might be. As well might and sincere will mere eagerly come forward; but they attempt to veil the sun at noon day; as Enware of having your mare theorers; beware of the men of froth and fury; tho the will give their three cheers for the Charter and the surrender, but surrender it all the while by their threes or neglect of duty; we have had sufficient of such men, and if you are wise, you able against the attacks of armed myrmidons. The will not have them in future. Seek not numbers, seek starving millions were acquainted that the Charter rather the banding of the intelligent and sternly true; would remove misery, wretchedness, and destitution, no matter though even these be found few, their sup- and would give to them plenty, happiness, and port in the day of adversity will be found more cheerfulness; and they were learning to defy the effective than the unthinking multitude, whose roar iron hand of despotism, and to stand forth in the moral dignity of freemen. God made no distinction between man and man, and they met that evening to declare they would have an equal share in the Legislature of their country; and in despite of the grandeur of the wealthy, and the glittering tinsel arrayed against them, the voice of the masses must be speedily listened to. If they were men possessed honesty by coquetting with the enemies, while they de- of intelligent minds-if they bore the impress of nounce the friends of the good old cause; with such Deity stamped on their nature, why should they anch and true stand by each other and battle for stared them in the face, and had with its iron hand the cheered on by the undying hope that the seized upon their brethren, should they relax in their exertions-should they cease their agitation ? They the bright banner of equality be triumphantly un- (Cheers, and loud shouts of "Never.") They might try to stop them, but God and common sense was on their side, and their enemies would never succeed; they had driven them by bludgeons for the Charter know that the Commons, the Lords, read and then I will take care that you do search it and sabres from Kennington Common, Paddington, and the Queen, will never voluntarily adopt the Charrington rightly: I know what is your duty, and I will see and other meetings; but had they conquered them ! ter; therefore, the advocates of the Charter intend to that you perform it. At this time, another officer have nothing to add in the shape of advice. It might, (No.) They were there that evening to declare they force its adoption on the Commons, the Lords, and arrived, and said Well, ma'am what's to do?' The perhaps, be expected that I should say something of would never rest satisfied until they had achieved the Queen. Now, the fact is an assumption and woman said, Nothing, sir; only read me the warthe victory. There was not an Englishman or an the inference a sophism. The advocates for the rant, then you will be right; Irishman, a Scotchman or a Welshman, with a Charter do not know of any such invincible hostility. drop of honest blood in his veins, that did not cry It is mere matter of opinion, and of opinion which aloud against that tyranny which deprived the poor it is not very decorous to express in relation to the

man of proper sustenance in return for his industry. Sovereign. The hostility may be invincible or it Mr. Brown then drew a fearful picture of the dis- may not. Whether it be is a fact in the womb of tress in the country, and implored them to throw time, and no prophecy of the future can be a ground away the pint and the pipe, to forbear the use of for convicting, of present guilt, those who disbelieve spirituous liquors, and devote their savings to the the unproved inspiration and infallibility of the prosupport of the victims. The present was not the phet. Nor does it follow that those who assert time for delay or for a retrograde motion. Their principles which the present Legislature will cermotto must be onward; as fast as one patriot was tainly never adopt, must therefore intend violence. arrested another must rise up to supply his place; At that rate Jeremy Bentham was criminally mediand they would, ere long, obtain that goal for which all patriot hearts were seeking. Mr. Brown then life. Such doctrine would convict every Reformer made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the victims, who looks beyond the passing moment. As the arguand concluded a long address, during the whole of

ported by Mr. Mantz, in a very eloquent address, and unanimously carried. Dr. Shorsky moved the third resolution, "That this meeting deeply sympathises with our patriotic existed. brother Chartists now in bondage, and solemnly pledges itself to raise a competent fund for their defence and support, and also for the comfortable maintainance of their selicted wives and families." Mr. Brandreth briefly seconded the resolution,

Mr. PEAT seconded the resolution, which was sup-

which he was vociferously applauded.

which was carried without a dissentient. A vote of thanks on the motion, of Miss WALKER,

Mr. Cameron moved and Mr. Prat seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who, in his reply, impressed upon the meeting the necessity of supporting the Evening Star, as an organ of their cause.

Cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor and the victims, and three dismal groans for the Sunday Times,

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1842.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

MUCH, very much, may be found now-a-days to be connected with a name. The name Chartist has not only become offensive to "the ears polite" of faction, but it creates unutterable terror in the minds of all who fatten on the present cannibal system. In that name they imagine they behold the devilgincarnate, clothed in all the terrors of hell. to give the inhabitants of that part of the Metropolis In it they see robberies, murders, and incendiary an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the fires in every direction. In it they see monarchs decapitated, thrones overturned, venerable institufund for the maintenance and defence of those men decapitated, thrones overturned, venerable institu-who were awaiting their trials in gloomy dungeons tions annihilated, and peace, law, and order wholly for vindicating the rights of the oppressed and in- destroyed, and the monster Anarchy ruling predominant through the land. All these, and horrors more multitudinous and revolting than pen can to live in luxurious idleness on the toil of the many; depict, are ever in the mind's eye of the tax-eating and profit-hunting tribes on the bare mention of the

The Judges, in their recent observations at the throw by argument the truths of Chartism. opening of the Special Commissions seem very would be able to put a stop to the organization anxious to make the "Gentlemen of the Jury" bclieve that a Chartist is the very personification of vice and crime, and that the principles the Chartists propound, and the measures they assay to establish are fraught with the most disastrous consequences.

The extra-judicial harangues of Lord ABINGER, in particular, have obtained for him a most unenviable notoriety; that of converting the bench into a political debating shop, in which the argument is all on one side, and in which the lameness of his rea-"That this meeting views with feelings of alarm soning is concealed by prejudice from the perception authority from exposure and refutation by the prisoners against whom it is most unfairly lived in eventful and perilous times. He had heard would, in charging Grand Juries, play the zealot of a starving people, to excite the credulous and unjurors into his charges against particular individuals on trial before him. The proceedings in his Lordship's Court at Liverpool during the present the Whig faction) originated the late Strike, and week have been sickening beyond everything of consequently, caused the riots, risings and destruction which we have had any previous experience. His of property resulting from the Strike: therefore flagitions charge to the Grand Jury has drawn they are the promoters of tumult and disorder. forth the following castigation from two of our

> Lord Abinger is proving himself to be to the Tory Government what his Lordship appositely described Suisse to be to the Marquis of Hertford,

daily contemporaries. The Morning Advertiser of

Wednesday says :-

selves; Sir Robert Peel might pull the strings too in pronouncing both of these charges a disgrace to cates of freedom will be unveiled; and the name of tight, and be foiled in the object he had the Bench, whereto the public have been taught in view. He firmly believed in the integrity of his to look rather for an impartial and temperate exconscience that the charges brought against the postion of the law, than for political disquisitions, prisoners were grossly and basely false. He felt or such liberticide harrangues as those by which himself included in the calumny cast upon his Lord Abinger has descarated it. We have albody. They were charged with creating insurrection, riots, rebellion, &c. He rebutted the charge, and threw it back with scorn and contempt lie wrongs and opinion, under pretence of mitted, and with impunity too, by many who upon the accusers. He had been some years ac-tively engaged in the Chartist cause; he knew most Lord Abinger's charges most fearfully confirm this of the persons actively engaged in it; and it was a apprehension. By his Lordship's exposition of the law, the mere fact of seeking any change in the among men. -(tremendous cheering)-who had sacrificed health system of Government, by means calculated to and wealth for the sake of the people, would incite alarm the authorities, is equivalent to an overt act

> And from the Evening Star of the same day we take the following :-

"We call the attention of the public to the Special Commission, in another column. We confess that we have not read the whole of it, but we have read quite enough to be disgusted. execrated. For our own part, had we never entertained till now the opinion of the necessity of a fair representation of the poorest class of individuals in the community, we should think it time to give utterance to the opinion—and we believe that the Chartist cause will speedily advance and be faithpeople, now that it is evident that a kind of tyranny s in vogue, which has not for many years been known in our history. It is palpable, and easily proved, that where there is the most rigid despotism, there is found the finest spirit of democracy; and now we may take the converse of the sentiment, good."

The Morning Chrenicle of the same day quotes

"' Now, he would ask, what were the objects of property. That was the object avowed in the placard which had been produced in evidence, and the man who had been capable of writing such a placard must have had intelligence enough to know that such an object never could be effected without force and violence. It must be known that the House of Commons, as at present constituted, would never allow every man in the kingdom, whether having property or not, to have a vote for our representatives, or allow their members to sit without a property qualification, or sitting to receive a salary for their Parliamentary services. But even if the Commons should consent, the Lords would, to leges. Finally, was it to be expected that the Sovereign would, without force or violence, consent to the changes proposed by the Charter?"

Having given this quotation from the Judge's speech, as reported by the Times, the Chronicle, in commenting upon it. says :-

of the prisoners, i.e., their violent and revolution-ary intentions, from the nature of their object as will turn everything upside down.' I tell you, Sir' compared with the hostility of the Legislature to that object. The argument stands thus:—The advocates searching my house till I hear the warrant tating violence through the last half century of his ment overlooks the fact that the House of Commons, as at present constituted, does actually allow its Scotch members to sit without a property qualification, its assumption of an hostility invincible except to violence, is still less entitled to respect than it would have been had no such exception

"The present legislative hostility to the Charter may be more unconquerable by peaceful means than way its hostility to Reform, or to Catholic Emancipation. But the appearances are so similar, that we cannot imagine the guilt or innocence of a Chartist difference. If a profound observer can point out the was given to the shareholders of the hall, for difference, and shew why the one was vincible, and returning two pounds for the Victims, out of the the other is invincible, let him do so by all means. democrat Dr. Halley, and to all and several the brave £3 10s. Od. paid for the room, and carried unani- Still it is hard upon the Chartists, who cannot perceive the distinction, to be sent to gaol as conspirasort of constructive and inferential proof to be a novelty in our criminal jurisprudence.

"A jury has convicted these parties, and we are very far from questioning the propriety of the verdict. Probably the conviction ensued, as conviction always ought, upon proved facts, and not upon unsound logic. Nor do we contend that the charge really delivered by Lord Abinger, was not a perfect model of calm impartiality, clear reasoning, and judicial dignity. Our business is with a sophism in the columns of the *Times* newspaper. And we do say that it is an atrocious sophism to infer the guilt of one man from (not his own, but) the opinions of another man; to decide that A intends violence, because B thinks that A's object cannot be accomplished peacefully. It is very vain to mourn over the want of 'reverence' in the lower orders, while such dicta are attributed to those who occupy high leces. And we thus far agree with the Post, that Government is to become a great tract distributor. Lord Chief Justice Tindal's address is the one for

icheap circulation and reverential reading." "Inflammatory speeches" such as those of Judge ABINGER, may be quite in keeping with the profession and station of ermined functionaries, but the sophistry and unfounded allegations uttered by them is a palpable evidence of the untenable basis on which the system they attempt to uphold is founded. They no doubt, find it an easy task to make charges; and they do not find much difficulty in dealing out sarcasm and ridicule by and may be taken by the magistrates in their own wholesale against principles which militate against localities. Let every locality whence a prisoner comes the present order, or rather disorder, of things; but | see to it at once, and have him out. it is very plain that these "eminent lawyers" lack the power to substantiate their charges, and to over-

We contend that all the charges falsely brought by the Judges against the body of the Chartists, are such as can be proved against the two factions which uphold the present state of things.

It has been repeatedly shown that the Whigs were the authors of the conflagrations at Bristol, Nottingham, &c., during the "Bill" mania: therefore, they are the incendiaries.

It is well known that the two factions who have alternately ruled the destinies of this country, have brought her to her present degraded condition by their incessant acts of peculation; therefore, they are the robbers.

It is notorious as the sun at noon-day, that spies Judges who distinguished themselves as violent to worm themselves into the associations of the He had great pleasure in seeing such an assemblage and unscrupulous partisans, and who upon occasion people; and by inflammatory appeals to the passions it asserted that in the metropolis they might use as upon general topics; but his Lordship has re- suspecting to the commission of acts of outrage served for himself the exclusive glory of com- which might terminate in imprisonment, banishment pletely denuding himself of all the decencies ap- and death; therefore, (without adverting to the pertaining to his office by bringing these unworthy many unprovoked attacks made upon the peaceablyappeals to the class feelings and animosities of assembled people, by the yeomanry, police, and soldiery), they are the murderers.

It has been proven that the LEAGUE (a section of in short, the anarchists.

But it would not answer the purpose of the Judges to look at these matters. The Chartists are the great eve-sore of faction; therefore the whole artillery of despotism must be played against them alone. And what will be the result? Why a number of really honest and useful men will suffer, (as has ever been the case in every rightcous cause), but they will be tween them, that it was only by name, and not by to-day we refer to the report in another part of our instrumental in shewing to the world, the gross perdeeds, that they could be distinguished, but with all paper, of a similar charge on opening the Special version of justice in the English Courts; the base

A VOICE FROM THE DUNGEON! their statesmanship they might yet overreach them- Commission in Liverpool. We have no hesitation means resorted to by oppression to crush the advo- C. Connon.—His appeal to the Chartists of the Brunt was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Chartist will become respected. And why should it not be respected; seeing that the principles of the Charter, if carried into operation, would prevent those crimes with which many Chartists are now labour to establish peace on earth and good will

There is we repeat it much in a name, and notwithstanding the odium cast upon that of the Charlists them to riot or destruction of property. We it reason be to think that he had done so? (No. no.)

It was impossible. Mr. Cameron then analysed the very rattling might disturb the repose of their task-Let the enemy in their triune character of Whigs. Tories, and Corn Law Repealers impugn our good name with all their infernal power, we can smile the while, knowing that their every attack renders extra-judicial charge of Lord Abinger, which us still more invulnerable, and we shall stand as will be found under the report of the Lancashire Chartists when all faction is consigned to the tomb of forgetfulness, or at least, only remembered to be

THE "RIGHT OF SEARCH" QUESTION.

WE are very glad to learn that some of the people are recovering a little from the surprise into which fully sustained by an overwhelming majority of the the late wholesale and illegal transactions of Government had thrown them, and have summoned resolution to recognise the old maxim, that "an Englishman's house is his castle." A correspondent sends us the following account of the capture, attempted search of premises, and ultimate acquittal "Mr. --- who was arrested on Wednesday, Oct.

5th, under the charge of attending a meeting in Manchester, on the 17th of August last, was acquitted on Monday last, after being three times examined, their being no evidence against him on the from his Lordship's speech to the Petit Jury, on day of his arrest. Two of the constables went to inform you that we have arrested your husband, likely to be obtained, what was the object sought, and hope you will have no objections to searching by the advocates of the Charter? It was such a your house. The wife said, 'Not if you have authochange in the laws as would give to the labouring rity to de so. Pray, Sir, have you got a warrant? classes the framing of all laws for the protection if so, read it; otherwise you must not search. But pray, Sir, what have you taken my husband for?'
The constable said, 'I suppose he is a Chartist leader.' 'A Chartist leader, indeed!' said the wife, pray, Sir, what do you call a Chartist leader?' suppose he has been at a meeting in Manchester, and I hope you will allow me to look through your house. The wife said, 'If you have a warrant, I tell you. Not that there is any thing that I am afraid of your seeing; but certainly you must first show your authority before I shall allow you: then you may search as hard as you like.' The constable then turned round to his companion and said, Go fetch the other two officers.' Thinking to the last, resist the destruction of their own privi- frighten the woman to submission, this had not the desired effect. The wife said 'Very well, Sir, fetch whom you like; only bring a warrant with you; but I am determined you shall not search my house without one.' The constable sat down by the door in the way of taking possession of the house. After sitting some time mute, he said Now, ma'am, if you will only allow me to look

"The passage we have quoted argues the guilt the things over, I will look them very slightly. I my house to be searched without one.' 'Very well,' says the officer, 'we will go.'"

The conduct of this woman cannot be too highly eulogized. Her example ought to be universally followed. A cool, firm, determined but perfectly peaceable and even respectful assertion of her own rights. So far as this information goes, there seems to have been no violent language, nor provoking insolence made use of; but a steady, quiet insisting upon the production of a proper authority for the prosecution of the search. Let the same plan be followed everywhere.

THE LEAGUE.

FROM the specimen of COBDEN'S rhodomantade, which our readers will find given in another column, it appears that they are not yet satisfied with the many defeats they have experienced. They are now going to inundate the country with tracts for nothing, but which we guess will be found dear into turn upon his perceiving or not perceiving the deed, if time be consumed in the perusal. They think of doing wonders during the winter, (mark the time), no doubt in the SWING business; but the country has suffered enough by their recent STRIKE—the innocent are the sufferers; but we shall tors, for their lack of perception. And we take this watch their every movement. We shall see for what purpose they want to "Assess" the poor to the tune of £50,000. But will they get it? Not from the workies; we know that, and they know it too; but, perhaps it may flow from another quarter interested in carrying on the game of fire, blood, and commotion. We shall soon see.

TO THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN

STAR." Northern Star Office, Thursday.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-The length at which the reports of the Special Commissions are this week given, precludes all space for comment on the particular cases; you must read and think. I had purposed to say many things to you in a letter which perhaps I may yet get ready for the Second Edition; but the fact of my only arriving in Leeds from Liverpool at two o'clock this morning, and my kind friend Mr. Hobson's having been also unavoidably absent at Liverpool to perfect my bail-will show you that I have had work enough on my hands to-day. Next week, if all be well, will resettle us for a few months, after the temporary inconvenience of my arrest. Remember many good men are still lying for lack of bail. The bail is now reduced to two sureties of £50, or four of £25 each,

God save you, and speed the Charter!

To Beaders and Correspondents.

T. M. Wheeler, London, correspondent to the Nor-&c, is respectfully requested.

THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a very useful and excellent present from the Chartists Army; 250 copies of No. 25, of the Chartist Charter; also two complete sets of the English Chartest Circular; and 1,000 copies of "Watkin's Address to the Women of England." The kins's Address to the Women of England." The two copies of the English Chartist Circular contain Nos. 1 to 66, inclusive, with the exception 19, 20, 22, 32, 42, 54, and 62.

2433, Temple Bar, London.

John Lowery, Ballyhanny, by French Park, IRELAND, will be obliged if any Chartist friend will send him a Northern Star.

THOMAS MORTON, SUNDERLAND.—The letter he alwhich we cannot advise himself and friends. AN ENEMY TO TYRANTS.—A writer under this signature complains much that in the quarter he resides in some professing Chartists are given to habits of intoxication, by whose conduct the cause is made a taughing-stock to those who are desirous of any plea for scouting the Charter. He dates his letter from Stroud, and advocates the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

Moule, Redditch.—His letter was received too late for last week's Paper: we must now decline its insertion. E have received several publications for review

they shall all be noticed in due time. M. A., who sends us "Britannia's Tears" for publication, should have acknowledged the source from whence he copied the piece.

Auckland district is an advertisement. HENRY DOWELL GRIFFITHS.—His letter was duly received: we decline its publication.

JOHN ALLEN, BRIGHTON, calls upon the Charitsts of that locality to attend meetings which are held every Monday night at the Cap of Liberty, in Portland street.

John Watkins.—His communications are reserved till opportunity serves.

WILL MR. BROPHY send his address, as soon as pos-A. H.—We have no room for poetry just now, and must decline his lines headed "O'Connor, the complete and unanswerable. The impossibility of the Brave." We have not had occasion to read the work he enquires about, and therefore give no opinion of its contents.

6, AMEN ALLEY.-You can have all that are published by enclosing 1s. 6d. to this office.

I., GLABGOW.—His letter must stand over for re-perusal. He is quite mistaken in his opinion any other or all ethers. as to the writer of the production to which he is replying.

JOHN THOMPSON.—We have not room for his letter. ness to support the charge, and that such witness was Ils statements do not affect us. ALL LECTURERS wishing to visit Sunderland are requested to correspond with the Council, through sitions.

the secretary, George Esplin, cordwainer, No. 30, Robinson's Lane. A Lover of Justice.—We can see no reason wh he should object to his name being published with his letter.

GEORGE CLARKSON.—We cannot print his letter. tone, that others may be blameable. KEIGHLEY .- Thanks: we have made a note of his address, and shall avail ourselves of his infor-

CONSTANT READER sends us a long statement of the matters in dispute between Messrs. Cooper send such a statement to us on anonymous autho-

HENRY HODGSON.-Yes. W. POOLE, COLLUMPTON.—Received.

mation if need be.

given the trades and residences with the list of Council which he has sent. CLARK.-His opinion is correct. Every such illegal.

or 23rd October, for the above object. He himwill take it up.

our Subscribers on November 19th. They will be in the hands of all the Agents by November 16th; The charge for the Star on the day the Portrait of Duncombe is distributed will be the same as the charge for it on the day the Petition Plate is delivered.

LE OF WIGHT .- Wm. Norman, James Cantello, C. to Wm. Minns, 24, Pyle-street, for the Plates, which have been sent by parcel.

£ 8. d.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

From A. Haxton, Cupar a few friends at ditto 0 Leeds Chartists... Nantwich, per T. Dunning ... W. Egremont 0 5 a few friends at Redruth, Cornwall ... 6 3 the Chartists of Wingate Grange ... 2 0 ... a few friends at Bank, Leeds... ... 0 2 8 two friends, Leeds 0 2 0 ... Joseph Horsfield ... a few friends to the Chartist cause at a hater of oppression at Worsley Dr. Chapman, Emley ... Jonathan Midgeley, Lepton ... Earl Graham, Black Quarter, near Huddersfield Huddersfield the Chartists of Honley, per Mr. Haigh 0 10
Magdale Academy, per Mr. Haigh ... 0 2 a friend, Leeds ... a poor woman, Leeds a few masons at Leeds R. Goodhall two friends, Leeds ... two sisters ... Leeds, A. Z. the Chartists of the Vale of Leven ... 1 ... the Chartists of Redruth, Cornwall ... 0 10 a few friends at Holme Mill ... 0
a young lady at Holme Mill, per the Chartists of the Forest of Dean ... 1 Brick-street 0 J. Dovenor and a few friends friend from Goole Littletown, per Mr. Penny ... Wakefield D. Fryer, Halton ... a democrat, Chepstow... a few friends at Barnsley, per B. Hrque ••• a few friends at Bury 1 1 1 Darlington, per N. Bragg .. a few friends of liberty, Castle Donnington the Chartists of Old Basford, near Nottingham a few friends at Lock ... a few friends in Hunslet-lane, Leads 0 2 a rew triends, per B. G. ... the Leeds Chartists, collected by Jas. Haigh FOR MRS. HOLBERRY. From Coventry Nantwich, per S. Dunring 0 I 6 the Chartists of the Vale of Leven

FOR P. M. M'DOUALL From R. Goodball FOR PROSECUTING THE POLICEMEN WHO HAVE

BEEN SEARCHING WITHOUT WARBANTS. From D. Fryer, Halton 0 1 6

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION (Continued from page Seven.)

(From our own Correspondent.) STAFFORD, TUESDAY NIGHT, 12 O'CLOCK. TRIAL OF MR. THOMAS COOPER FOR DEMO-

LITION AND ARSON.

I have only time to say that Mr. Cooper, with four-

teen others, were this day arraigned at the bar before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, for the demolition and burning of the dwelling house of William Parker, Esq., a on the 18th inst., contains 186 prisoners, classed as magistrate, on the 16th Aug. Mr. LEE, on the part of Mr. Cooper, applied to allow

him to sever in his challenges and his defence. The Court granted the application, and lordered all the prisoners, with the exception of Mr. Cooper, to be

Mr. Cooper was then placed at the bar, and challenged the Jury to his full number of twenty. He was then indicted for the demolition and firing of

Mr. Parker's house; to which he pleaded in a very firm voice, "Not Guilty." All the witnesses examined thern Star, informs the public that he has before the magistrates at Newcastle when he was arrest-removed from Knightsbridge to 2432, Temple ed, repeated their evidence, and signally failed in their Bar, where all future communications must be attempt to connect him with the arson. The prosecuaddressed. Timely notice of all public meetings, tion closed at five o'clock, when Mr. Cooper rose and delivered one of the most thrilling addresses that has ever been delivered within a court of justice; of which I will endeavour to send an outline to morrow. He then called on Mr. Hall and Mr. Sylvester, who proved of Sheffield, consisting of 250 copies of "What is a Chartist!" 250 copies of "Hints about the and the jury were locked up. On to-morrow (Wedness and the jury were locked up. On to-morrow (Wedness

day) he will resume his defence.

imprisonment and hard labour; Wm. Beckly and M. Baugh, nine months and hard labour; Samuel Jones, fifteen months and hard labour; Wm. Gibbons, twelve of two copies of each of the following numbers, months and hard labour; Wh. Cribbons, twelve months and hard labour; Thos. Burney and John which were not in the parcel, and which are Griffiths, six months and hard labour; John Morris, wanted to complete the two sets, viz., Nos. 2, 18, twelve months and hard labour; Thos. Pitts, six D, Isaacs, Bath.—Send the cards to Mr. Wheeler, and hard labour; Simpson Bales, twenty months and hard labour; Wm. Jones, six months and hard labour; Thos. Hughes, six months and hard labour; Benjamin Rowley, twelve months and hard labour; John Timmins, six months and hard labour; Solomon Allen ludes to was received, but has been mislaid. To and hard labour; Charles Simpson, ten years transpornine months and hard labour; Wm. Burns, two months the best of our recollection, it is a matter on tation; John Parkis, twelve months and hard labour; Thos. Banker, fifteen years transportation; James Saunders, transportation for life; George Skitt, two years confinement and hard labour; George Arnell, eighteen months and hard labour; Benjamin Dudley, eight months and hard labour; John Deakin, six months and hard labour; Wm. Page, twelve months and hard labour; Wm. Holyrake and Wm. Parry, six months and hard labour; Benjamin Withingstone and Thos. Prout, six months and hard labour.

(Sentences by Mr. Baron Rolfe.) Croxton, Rathbone, Brunt, Johnston, and Wilkinson, were, with the exception of the last prisoner, found guilty of a burglary in the house of Mr. Griffin

a solicitor, on th 16th of August. Croxton and Rathbone were transported for life; Deane and Johnston were transported for fifteen years; rages, or had seen a blaze or even a spark, on the Simpson and Spilsbury were transported for ten years; night of the 15th August.

Stafford gaol, and hard labour-This terminated the proceedings of the day.

(From another Correspondent)

STAFFORD .- MONDAY NIGHT. The work goes on at a rattling pace. The Ellis tra-gedy has advanced another stage. Ellis has been con-victed—"Guilty, my Lord;" and now he has to un. dergo its last scene-sentence, transportation, and

death. prisoner being present at the fire at which he was charged with assisting, was proved to demonstration. It was observed, however; that the Solicitor-General was more severe than he was ever before known to be er was thought capable of being. It was evident that his heart was bent on obtaining this conviction beyond

The Judge's summing up was far from impartial. He took no notice of the fact that there was but one witproved to be altogether unworthy of credit, by the glaring variation between his evidence and his depo-

Never have we observed the magisterial occupants of the bench so eager as on the present occasion. They had hungry hankerings after O'Neil, Cooper, and others, but Ellis was their "dish of peacock's brains." Ellis had beaten them at a county meeting-held in that very court. He had sat as chairman in that very chair now We are very sorry to see the feeling manifested occupied by the Learned Judge; he had lashed them in it encouraged by any Chartist. It is no for their vices, their folly, and their ignorance, till they excuse for him, or his friends who hold a like ran out in dismay, and left him master of the meeting which they had themselves called. There was wounded henour, then, acting in aid of their political prejudices. and urging them to crush the galling memento of their own mental inferiority. One by one did these "pillars of the state" drop in

and crowd the bench, as the latter part of the summing and Co., of Glasgow, and their workpeople. He up was being delivered. This over, the Jury went cannot be "a constant reader" of the Northern through the farce of retiring. In so doing, they passed Star, or he would have known that it useless to to a room behind the Judge, through a door close at the left of Lord Ingestrie, the foreman of the Grand Jury. It will be many a year before we forget the look of searching inquiry which his Lordship gave as the twelve arbiters of his digestion for the day's dinner BROADBENT, Ashton-under-lyne, should have passed at the skirts of his cut-away coat; but their look of humble deference was consolatory. A few minutes elapsed and the door again opened,

and out came the twelve, smilng with the consciousness meeting, and all such correspondence, is decidedly of having done a profitable action. Then their names were read over, and then the names of the prisoners; a NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.-J. Watts, Finsbury, stoppage at each to enable Mr. Bellamy to record their writes us to suggest that each subscriber to the Northern Star should oblige the News Agent of whom he takes his paper, to give one halfpenny for each Northern Star sold by him on the 22nd Lord? Do you call that nothing?"

The bench now grew chatty. Spite of their confiself will give the profit upon all Stars sold by dence in the jury selected by one of themselves there him on those days, and he hopes the localities had been misgivings. Follett, leaning forward, his face up, and supported by his hand, appeared bursting with joy, but he made an effort, and controlled HE PORTRAIT OF T. DUNCOMBE will be given to all its exhibition. It was not so, however, with his helpers; theirs was lusty grin.

The spectators in the body of the court were taken by surprise. Those who were hostile to Ellis, in consequence of his political principles, were consoling them-selves with the hope of catching him by some of the other indictments for riots, sedition, &c. His frendsand the poor fellow has many-were heart-broken His wife !- sh! here we might tell of the shricks of a Bright, J. Barnes, B. Urry, and H. Attwell, apply frantic woman-happily, however, destitute of consciousness for several hours-deprived of a husband whom she adored, and driven for the remainder of her days to a Poor Law Bastile. But the tale would be useless. She has four young children, and snother will soon add to her misery. Till this last affair they were comparatively happy. Ellis was always opposed to physical force, and was constantly denouncing it, and even disliked all allusion to it. He was beloved by all who knew him. It is difficult to calculate the amount of happiness which such a man is capable of creating and reflecting. But all now is blasted!

(From our own Correspondent.)

STAFFORD, WEDNESDAY NIGHT. This week is big with importance, interest, and instruction to the people. The transactions of this week have imparted to the people instructive lesson that have sunk deep into their hearts-lessons which will not be easily forgotten-lessons that will guide them in their future mode of action-lessons, which if they do not make them as "mild as doves," will make them " as cunning as serpents." That such will be the effect of these lessons the governors and tyrants of the people will ere long know. Mad must be the man and little acquainted must he be with the nature of the human heart and the character of Englishmen who supposes that the terrors of a special commission will have the effect of strangling Chartism. There have been charges of police, special constables, yeomanry, infantry, and cavalry upon the people—there has been blood spilled—there have been lived. lives lost—there have been arrests—there have been committals—there has been a Special Commission, and under the Special Com-mission there have been heavy and awful sentences -which will exile for ever from their native land many an affectionate husband—many a dutiful child—many a dear relative. These exiles will leave behind them heart-broken wives, orphan children, and afflicted relatives. What will be the result of those appalling visitations upon the people? The question may be illogically answered by another question. What, in answer, may be asked, has been the result of the persecution inflicted upon Christianity? What has been the result of the exiles, burnings, executions, hangings and drawings, which the founders of the glorious Reformation endured? What has been the result of the tyranny exercised under a weak and imbecile French monarch and his despotic Ministers? What has been the result of all those persecutions but the wide spread of the mild precepts of Christianity? What has been the result of those persecutions but the establishment of the glorious reformation? What has been the result of the despotism practised in France, but the raising of the standard of freedom upon the ruins of tyranny, and over the fallen heads of those despots who induced a weak, enfeebled, priest-ridden monarch, to suppose that his flat was the dictum which his subjects would slavishly obey? When the English people know what have been the results of those persecutions, is it to be wondered at that they should expect that similar results would follow their present struggles and their present sufferings in the glorious cause of liberty? Such are their expectations, and such expectations they certainly realise as the morrow's sun rises. However, as speculation, no matter how well or how firmly established, is not the point which at this crisis attracts public attention, it is better to hasten to the events of the week than to indulge

The Grand Jury have not as yet ignored a single bill. Faithful to their duty they have found true bills in every instance, and having done so adjourned to the 24th. In the whole 130 bills have been found, including in the same indictment five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and thirty persons. Since Monday thirtythree fresh bills have been prepared. By way of digression it may be remarked that exclusively of the 270 prisoners to be disposed of at the Commission, the Calendar for the Sessions which opens follows:—

> Read and write well 50 Ditt, ditto, imperfectly 42 Read well 59 Read imperfectly ••• ... 13 On bail Total 186

There are in gaol 815 prisoners. It is generally understood that all the prisoners sentenced to transportation will be conveyed away in the same manner that Frost. Williams, and Jones were hurried off-at a minute's warning, and in the dead of night. This is a species of refined cruelty worthy a Christian country.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF MR. THOMAS COOPER.

It was a most fortunate circumstance that Mr Cooper severed in his challenges and plea. If he had not, he would, like Mr. Ellis, have been sacrificed. Although assisted in legal points by Mr. Lee and Mr. Allen, he defended himself. His cross-examination of the witnesses was truly admirable, and even attracted the amazement of the cool, deliberate, and oily Solicitor-General.

The Crown having closed its case, which was

bolstered up by a worthy named Bramhall, a spotless character, who was proved to have been drunk on the night on which he said that he saw Mr. Cooper near Mr. Parker's, when his house was fired, and who was also proved to have in his possession two bottles of wine as he left Aitken's, and who, when he was asked by another to share his booty with him, said "No! d—n your eyes, go get them, as I do"; the Crown, as I said, having closed its case, Mr. Cooper rose, and in one of the most soul-stirring and thrilling defences that has ever been heard within a court of criminal justice, defended himself. He gloried in belonging to a country which boasted of a Raleigh, a Latimer, and a Ridley. He declared himself a Christian in the fullest sense of the word, a lover of peace, an enemy to drunkenness, outrage, and the burnings that were lately perpetrated. He proved that all his speeches were calculated to induce the people to observe peace, law, and order. He then gave an account of his progress through life, of his self-education, and of the small sum (ten shillings a-week) which he had to support himself. He reiterated the facts which he related, as to his movements at the time that he was arrested, and concluded by invoking the vengeance of heaven upon his head, if he had in any way encouraged the outThe following is the substance of Mr. Cooper's

defence:-"A man's general character is a scale which should "A man's general character is a scale which should William Hughes, James Robinson, John Manley, be considered when he is charged with criminality. If and George Edge, were charged with having, on the ressonable doubt of the folly or inhumanity of the charge, then the accused is entitled to that doubt. The prisoner before you is charged with arson—a crime of almost the blackest dye, involving the destruction, not whom he had struggled? I am not so ignorant of law or of the benefits resulting from peace and order in society, as for one moment to entertain the thought of commit crime.

"I call the attention of the Jury to that portion of the evidence against your prisoner, which relates lent expressions against him, which, however, they to the meetings where he addressed the people at various times at the Crown Bank. I ask of the jury Dolan and Manley were taken into custody, to weigh well that evidence—to sife it thoroughly. If The next witness called was Mr. Howarth, who At this stage of the proceedings, the Grand Jury At this stage of the proceedings, the Grand Jury and the stage of the proceedings, the Grand Jury and the stage of the proceedings, the Grand Jury and the stage of the proceedings, the Grand Jury and the stage of the proceedings, the Grand Jury and the stage of the proceedings, the Grand Jury and the stage of the proceedings, the Grand Jury and the stage of the proceedings, the Grand Jury and the stage of the proceedings and the stage of the proceedings are the stage of the proceedings. to weigh well that evidence—to sift it thoroughly. If anything editions—if anything edition in front editions—if anything editions—if anything editions—if a inality. I am, it is true, a Chartist. In that faith I have lived—in that faith will I die. Chartism makes known the oppression and tyranny of the rich over the poor, and seeks a peaceable redress for grievances. I have spread and will continue to spread those principles for the have taken it by force. benefit of the oppressed masses. In Lincolnshire I life-blood to its success. It was to relieve the suffering many that he had toiled—and surely a Jury having the alightest spark of philarthropy would acquit him of he should not press the charge; and the jury, in any desire to injure any man's life or property. I shall accordance with the directions of his lordship, leave my case to you, gentlemen, with a haughty conreturned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners or even countenanced violence, nor do I wish to bread in their hands. obtain the Charter by any but peaceable means. I annot-I will not say that I will give up agitation for the Charter, for it is based upon sound principles which I may go, and that length I will work in. I the faith which is in me. Meetings calculated to break with their demand. the peace, I will avoid as II have ever done-but I will maintain the right of discussion and I will discuss fully and witnesses were called to prove their general and freely, and discant energetically and manfully upon the benefits which I think will result from the adoption of the Charter. As honest and conscientious men. I trust the Jury will look to the evidence. It is a sound principle of law if there he any doubt of a prisoner's guilt, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of that him to be. doubt. This great principle of law had lately been overlooked. The Jury will be charged upon that point, been faisely said he had participated, and which he from his soul condemned."

Mr. Cooper then called two most respectable witnesses, who proved that he was at the George and Dragon, and afterwards on his way to Burslem. where he was arrested, at the time that he was Johnson's character, which the Jury understood accused of having been near the scene of outrage. The Solicitor-General replied, and for one hour and twenty-five minutes laboured hard, but in vain, The Lord CHIEF JUSTICE summed up the evidence

Lordship completely frittered away the baseless on the part of his fellows to retire. Not Guilty, unless they were satisfied that the prisoner's language and the burnings were so identified They then retired; and, after an absence of half near the spot when the burning took place. His accompanied their verdict with a recommendation works where the outrage was committed, and had Lordship was engaged upwards of two hours in his to mercy on behalf of Thorpe and Robinson, on the received, within the last 14 or 15 months, upwards

The Jury, after five minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

I beg to apologize to the Learned Judge for the in terruptions which, from the fervour of the moment I gave to his Lordship. I thank the Jury for their patient investigation of my case. I thank the Counsel and Solicitor who defended, and I thank all my friends for their kindness towards me. Mr. Cooper was then removed in custody, as an

indictment for sedition has been laid against him. It is also reported that a third indictment will be preferred againt him for a conspiracy.

CONSPIRACY TO BREAK OPEN STAFFORD GAOL, AND LIBERATE THE PRISONERS. Yesterday a letter was handed to Mr. Brutton, the Governor of the Gaol, informing him that a conspiracy was entered into by the prisoners to break gaol and free themselves. As soon as he received the information, he communicated it to Earl Talbot and the magistrates, who immediately assembled, Governor) double barred all the doors of the gaol, on the wing where the conspirators are kept, and added fresh iron doors and likewise increased the guards. The information came from a prisoner named Neale, who having been led into the secret, a stand of sixty-nine guns, and thus equipped would hasten to the liberation of their fellow-prisoners. The whole body would then rush out, and if resisted oppose force to force. If this plan had succeeded it is impossible to guess to what results it might have infantry and cavalry were kept in readiness to act

It is expected that Capper, Richards, Cooper, and an attorney by profession, was brought before Mr. on her trial this day undefended. The fellow ac-

On a minute's notice.

John Taylor, an old man, the father of the prisoner, who had not a coat on his back, declared that the fellow had received from him £1. 15s., and promised to defend his daughter for it. On yesterday, he demanded a further sum of 10s. which was paid him, yet he left his daughter, then at the bar, unde-Mr. Baron PARKE immediately ordered the fellow to refund the money, and that if he did net do that,

his Lordship should be informed of it the next day. A Barrister said, that the fellow ought to be The fellow sneaked out of Court, promising to obey the orders of the judge.

In answer to a question from Mr. Baron Parke, he said that he was an attorney on the rolls, but not qualified to act. LIVERPOOL.

NISI PRIUS COURT, TUESDAY, Oct. 11.

(Before Lord Abinger.) CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION. His Lordship took his seat on

quarter-past nine, when was complied with.

The evidence against the prisoner consisted in his having gone to a house in Peter-street, Manchester, to each individual in your employ! mill of Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., Temple-street, lings and fourpence.

Bank Top, he would "make the bed-stocks into Were your hands" Fire-wood.

Yes; they said they would not be turned out,
After the evidence had been gone through, the and that, if they were, they would return the next learned Jungs intimated to the Attorney-General, day. that he did not think the allegations in the indietment had been sustained; and, under the direction importance.
of his Lordship, the Jury found a verdict of Not His Lordship.

prisoner detained, in order that an indictment might as between the two sets of witnesses, and it would be preferred against him for an assault upon a be for the Jury to say which they would believe. Weaver named Henry Houghton, with the intention to intimidate him from going to his work. The prisoner was detained accordingly.

STRALING BRRAD.

the tenour of his life have been such as to give a loth of August, entered the shop of Joseph Howarth. provision dealer, Princess-street, Manchester, and stolen ten loaves of bread. The first witness called in support of the prosecution was John Stocks Tur-ner Greene, Esq., barrister, of Manchester. The almost the blackest dye, merely that of life itself, ner Greene, Esq., barrister, of Manchester. The merely of property, but frequently that of life itself, learned gentleman stated, that between half-past I call upon my judges to estimate the character of my twelve and one o'clock on the day mentioned in the life to the present moment. I call their attention to indictment, he was passing along Princess-street, the nature of my studies and occupations—the dispo-the nature of my studies and occupations—the dispo-sition which I have ever evinced in behalf of my fellow tween 40 and 50, coming from the direction of Poolmen. I ask if it be natural for a man who has for years studied to promote the happiness of mankind, to seek for the incarceration and banishment of those fer was made to Mr. Howarth's premises. Among the mob he recognized Dolan and Manley; the former of whom appeared to be the ringleader, and was the society, as for one moment to entertain the thought of first to approach the shop. Mr. Greene stated, that stealing a quantity of wood, which was afterproon; nor am I so uncalculating and excitable as to he saw three or four loaves thrown out of the shop, wards converted into bludgions, for the purpose of be led away by the 'will othe wisp' of the moment to which were torn in pieces by the mob, and carried arming the turn-outs. off. On seeing this, he ordered the police officers to be sent for, when the mob directed a number of vio- charge was clearly brought home to the prisoner;

stated, that when the mob came to the shop the door against whom a true bill has been returned for a was open, and that none of them entered the pre-mises, though he laboured under the apprehension Hall, at the Bow-street office, London, and there that if he had not given them the bread, they would held to bail to answer any charge that might be

benefit of the oppressed masses. In Lincolnshire I On this reply, his lordship expressed his opinion have seen wealth sustaining poverty—in Leicestershire that the charge of robbery fell to the ground, as it proxy, which would obviate all inconvenience. If and that the prisoners did not enter the shop, every feeling man. In the latter place trade flouriskes, and that the apprehension of violence by Mr. Howard that it would be impossible that the opposition of the state of Mr. O'Connor's have seen a sad contrast—painful to the heart of was clear that the prisoners did not enter the shop, which would obviate all inconvenience. If this is not consented to, I must trouble your Lordship is to allow Mr. O'Connor to plead by proxy, which would obviate all inconvenience. If this is not consented to, I must trouble your Lordship is not consented to, I On this reply, his lordship expressed his opinion arth was mere matter of conjecture, which might health, which is so bad, that it would be impossible have been realized or not.

After this intimation, the Attorney General said and, in fact, danger to his life. fidence in the supremacy and mercy of justice. I am were subsequently arraigned on a charge of misdeinnecent of the charge brought against me. If I am meanour, in support of which a number of police not, let heaven pour out the vials of its wrath with officers were called to prove that the prisoners formrighteous indignation on my perjured soul. I am ed part of the mob who went to Mr. Hewarth's innocent! Never in my life have I encouraged shop, and that they were subsequently soon with shop, and that they were subsequetly seen with

Mr. Howarth was re-called; and, in answer to a afterward. question by his Lordship, he said, that it was the number of the mob, and the terror and alarm which the soundest of the sound. I know the length to they inspired in his mind, that induced him to give the bread. He added that if there had only been one will avoid anything like violence, but I will maintain or two persons, he should have refused complying

Johnson, Thorpe, and Manley were undefended: good conduct and propriety of demeanour. The father of Johnson, who is a Quaker, and a man advanced in years, gave his son an excellent character. He said that he was the most affectionate lad imaginable, and everything he could wish

His Lordship, in summing up, explained the law with reference to riotons assemblies. He remarked, and will, I hope, return that verdict which alone is that, in cases of this description, character could o'clock. inst, and which alone is true, that the prisoner is not have but little influence; though he must say, that guilty—as he regrets the transaction, in which it has the manner in which the father of Johnson had spoken of his son had created an impression in his

mind favourable to the prisoner. At the conclusion of his Lordship's observations. the Foreman of the Jury inquired whether they might be allowed to see a testimonial in favour of could be produced from his master.

serving, that such a testimonial could not be received and Dewhurst's dyeworks. Salford, on the 12th of to destroy the alibi so satisfactorily proved by Mr. as legal evidence; but it might possibly have influence on the sentence. The Jury consulted together; and. after a few with great clearness and with his usual ability. His minutes' deliberation, the Foreman intimated a wish

His LORDSHIP asked whether their object in told the Jury that they should confine themselves so had particular reference to the prisoner Johnson? 12th of August, a mob of about 2,000 persons went wishin the limits of the law, and return a verdict of To which the Foreman replied, they had doubts to the dyeworks in question, and broke upwards of

ground of their previous good character.

Mr. Cooper said you are right gentlemen; I After the above case had been disposed, the folam perfectly innocent of the charge. I was lowing prisoners were placed at the bar to receive always a man of peace, and always preached peace. sentence:— Rowland Davies, William Reed, Jeremiah M'Cormick, John Platt, and William Cash, convicted of a larceny in the shop of Mr. Shipman, of

Manchester. His Lordship, after addressing the prisoners in similar language to that applied to Kelly and another, on the previous day, sentenced them to be transported for the term of seven years.

The moment the sentence was uttered, the mothers of the unfortunate young men uttered the most piercing shricks, and earnestly implored his Lordship for mercy, in which the prisoners joined, saying they had never been guilty of any offence before. They were then removed from the dock, but it was some time before order was restored in the

ATTACK ON MR. MORRIS'S MILL, AT SALFORD.

and ordered that every preparation should be made man, and James Gorton, were charged with having, on a charge of sedition, conspiracy, and a host of to resist the intended attempt to break the Gaol. on the 27th of August, unlawfully and tumultuously formidable et ceteras, of assembled together, and conspired to make an attack upon the mill of Mr. William Morris, at Salford, with a view to compel the men employed there.

Feargus O'Connor, Peter Murray M'Douall, James Scholefield, James Leach, Christopher Doyle, Barnard M'Caxiney, James Arthur, David Ross, Acting under these instructions, Mr. Brutton (the assembled together, and conspired to make an atto leave their work. The attack upon this mill will be quite fresh in the recollection of our readers, it being the one in which a man, named John Lyons. communicated it to the governor. From his state- lost his life. Several witnesses were called to prove, ment it appears that Ellis, who has been convicted that the prisoners were among the mob, and that of burning the Rev. Dr. Vale's house, was at the they took either a more or less active part in the

several times, not in a body, but, at one time, alone; John Lewin, George Johnson, Thomas Storer, Wm. and at others, two together. This was for the pur-pose of "picquetting." The prisoners were appre- Peter M. Brophy, John Wild, William Woodruffe, hended shortly after the attack had been made.

The two Hardmans and Gorton were defended by

gates and doors. Amongst other precautions, there ner and Co., Booth-street, and who was acting as a for their apprehension.

They were ordered to find bail, themselves in infantry and cavalry were kept in readiness to act that he saw the mob pass his house, and he was £200, and two sureties in £50 each, to appear at quite certain that neither of the Hardmans or the next assizes, and to keep the peace in the mean-Gorton were among them. He admitted, however, time. Ellis, will be tried for a conspiracy on Friday or that there were several other roads to the mill, Saturday. This day, a fellow named John Masser, along which others of the rioters passed; but, as these parties were engaged in throwing stones, he Baron Parke charged with having received £2.5s. did not go sufficiently near to be enabled to identify for the defence of Hannah Boon, but which he neg- any of them. The other two witnesses occupied lected to do, leaving the poor woman who was put fruit stalls in the Flat Iron Market, Salford, and both distinctly swore to the fact of their having knowledged having received the money, and in seen the three prisoners alluded to in the market, at mitigation of his offence said, that he was not furthe very time the attack was going on upon the mill-nished with the money to fee counsel. In answer to The mob were not dispersed till half-past twelve, Mr. Baron Parke, he said that he had not prepared and the witnesses would not take upon themselves to tried on Monday on another charge, and acquitted, say that they saw the prisoners in the market, from and the Attorney-General declined to offer any evieleven o'clock, the period at which the attack com- dence in this case. menced, up to half-past twelve o'clock, when it ceased. After the evidence on both sides had been

gone through, the Learned Judge ordered Mr. Morris to be recalled, when his Lordship put the following questions :--Have any reductions been recently made in your mill ?

Not since 1835. What kind of a mill is your's? Spinning and manufacturing. What are the actual number of hands employed by von ?

In the mill which was attacked 238, and in another mill, in which I am concerned, nearly 500. What is the amount of wages paid by you to each individual per week ! That depends upon the number of looms they have, and the kind of work upon which they are employed. Some of them have broad work, and others

narrow. Those who have two looms get from 103. some length commented upon the evil tendency of its said he had been convicted on the clearest evito 12s. per week, according to the description of contents. work they have. Those having three looms, get from 15s. to 18s. per week; and those having four that he saw the placard at defendant's door, where the people in employment had done him?—or John Dunn was placed at the bar, charged with looms get from 18s. to £l and upwards, after deductinimidating persons from going to work. I may state, that, refused at first to pull the placard down, but ultiBefore the case was proceeded with, the prisoner last year, I paid £500 more in wages than all the mately allowed it to be taken to the magistrate. requested that the witnesses against him might be rest of the mills engaged in the same description of He had seen the placard on the 19th and 20th at admitted into the Court separately. His request work in Salford; and, this year, I am paying 20 per defendant's door, and it was not taken down till for instance—all mankind would lift up their hands cent. more than any other firm in the same trade. Can you state the average amount of wages paid

occupied by a young woman, named Harroway, and Yes; taking the whole number of persons, men, threatened that if she returned to her work, at the women, and children, the average is thirteen shill-Were your hands willing to remain at work !

Lord ABINGER-I think your answers are of great The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then applied to have the remarked, that it was entirely a question of credibility

Importance.

His Lordship then proceeded to sum up the evidence; and with reference to the alibi set up he remarked, that it was entirely a question of credibility as between the two sets of witnesses, and it would be for the Jury to say which they would believe.

The Jury retired, and were absent upwards of half an hour. They returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.

General refused to prosecute, and they were acquitted.

His Lordship next seateneed Edward Walsh, All it imposed was imprisonment. Perhaps that law would require revision; for, if dangerous acts of the present kind should continue to be for the Jury to say which they would believe.

The Jury retired, and were absent upwards of half an hour. They returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.

General refused to prosecute, and they were acquitted.

All it imposed was imprisonment. Perhaps that law would continue to be for the Legislature to ensure the stolen 5s, from Thomas Tinan and should continue to be of the present kind should continue to be for the Jury to say which they would believe.

The Jury retired, and were absent upwards of half an hour. They returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.

General refused to prosecute, and they were acquitted.

All it imposed was imprisonment. Perhaps that the softence with transportation. All the support of the guitted.

His Lordship next seateneed Edward Walsh, All it imposed was imprisonment. Partick Mooney, Patrick Ferns, Thomas Tinan and John Calvert, who had been convicted of having application of Mr. Wilkins, approved of by the perpetrated, it would be for the Legislature to ensure twent eather of Mr. Gengral Walsh, All it imposed was imprisonment. Perhaps that the sentence of the Cure would require revision; for, if dangerous acts of the present kind should continue to be stolen 5s, from Thomas Snibson, at Manchester. In doing so, he said they had been convicted of a robbatic field in the case, the prisoner would n

The Learned Jungs immediately passed sentence; and, after commenting upon the liberal wages paid James Dodan, Frederick Johnson, Aaron Thorpe, reduction in wages for seven years past, and the fur-ther fact that the men employed by him were un-their work. willing to leave their employment, ordered each of them to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for

> hard labour for one year; Aaron Thorpe and James Robinson, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months; William Hughes to be imprisoned three months.

> ROBBERY AT THE MANCHESTER, BOLTON, AND BURY

BAILWAY. Edward Knowles was charged with feloniously entering the premises of the above company, and

The evidence in this case was very short. The

preferred against him. My application to your Lordship is to allow Mr. O'Connor to plead by to remove him from London, without imminent risk,

Lord ABINCER-This is only done in cases where the parties are in the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. WILKINS—It is frequently done at quarter sessions, my Lord; but I don't quote that as a precedent for your Lordship's guidance. Lord ABINGER-The question is, whether the Attorney-General will consent that Mr. O'Connor should plead either guilty or not guilty; and, if so,

whether Mr. O'Connor would be bound by it The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-I shall be quite satisfied with my Learned Friend's undertaking. Lord ABINGER-Then, for the purpose, I shall consider Mr. O'Connor as being present.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-I have seen the affidavits eferred to by my Learned Friend, and I have no doubt that if his application be acceded to, it will obviate much inconvenience. I understand that Mr. O'Connor intends to traverse, as well as several of the other defendants. Lord ABINGER-Very well; if you have no objection, I have none.

His Lordship then took another case of a party charged with riot, which possessed no features of interest whatever. The Court adjourned at ten minutes before six

CROWN COURT.

Baron Alderson took his seat on the bench this morning at nine o'clock.

TURNING OUT WORKPEOPLE.

Richard Stacey and John Tear (secretary of the dyers' and dressers' union,) were indicted for having Mr. SERGEANT ATCHERLEY and Mr. HILLIARD

appeared for the prosecution. Mr. COBBETT and Mr. WHIGHAM defended Tear : the other prisoner had no advocate. It appeared from the evidence, that to the dyeworks in question, and broke upwards of of gravel, which furnished them with abundant labour for an honest living, they should not be dicchester, and was bound over to appear when called amounting altogether to short \$200. Both the principle of the principle of gravel, which furnished them with abundant labour for an honest living, they should not be dicchester, and was bound over to appear when called the principle of gravel, which furnished them with abundant labour for an honest living, they should not be dicchester, and was bound over to appear when called the principle of gravel. amounting, altogether, to about £80. Both the prithat they could not be separated, that they were a an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty against all soners were sworn to as having been among the part and parcel of the same thing, and that he was the prisoners, with the exception of Johnson. They rioters. Stacey was an apprentice employed at the

received, within the last 14 or 15 months, upwards of £40 in wages. When arrested, he denied having been among the mob; but afterwards said he would sooner be transported than continue any longer to work as a block printer. Mr. COBBETT called two witnesses for the defence. who endeavoured to prove an alibi. The prisoners

were convicted. Sentence deferred.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.

(Before Lord Abinger.) SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

John Hickey, Hugh Cavannah, Mathew Dalton, James Tweedale, and James Saxton, were brought up to receive sentence, having been convicted on Monday of an attack on the mill of Messrs, Stirling and Beckton, at Manchester. Saxton was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the rest to twelve months' imprisonment in Kirkdale

THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

Immediately after the passing of sentence on the above prisoners, the "great gun" of the Government, which is to blow Chartism out of the water, John M'Cann, Giles Peter Hardman, John Hard- was adjusted and cleared out, by the arraignment

Richard M'Cariney, James Arthur, David Ross, Richard Olley, George Julian Harney, James Cartledge, Thomas Cooper, William Hill, Robert Brook, James Taylor, John Hoey, John Thornton,—Norman, William Fletcher, Thomas Brown Smith, Thomas Frazer, John Allanson, James Grasby, ment it appears that Ellis, who has been convicted of burning the Rev. Dr. Vale's house, was at the head of the conspiracy. The plan was as follows:—
It was agreed that upon a certain day, and at a certain hour, they would seize upon the ward's-man as they entered the day-room. They would the always carries with him. Having placed the ward's-man in a place of safe keeping, they would furnish themselves with the arms, which consist of furnish themselves with the arms, which consist of several times, not in a body, but, at one time, alone:

It was agreed that upon a certain day, and at a certain hour, they would seize upon the ward's-man as they entered the day-room. They would tacked three times on the day mentioned in the intention of the prisoners were among the mob, and that the prisoners were among the mob, and that they took either a more or less active part in the william Beesley, James Chippendale, Samuel William Beesley, James Chippendale, Samuel Parkes, Thomas Railton, Robert Ramsden, Hugh Said her on turning the tacked three times on the day mentioned in the intention of the prisoners were among the mob, and that they took either a more or less active part in the dillian Beesley, James Chippendale, Samuel William Beesley, James Chippendale, Samuel Parkes, Thomas Railton, Robert Ramsden, Hugh Said her on turning the tacked three times on the day mentioned in the intention of the prisoners were among the mob, and that they took either a more or less active part in the dillian Beesley, James Chippendale, Samuel William Beesley, James Chippendale, Samuel Parkes, Thomas Railton, Robert Ramsden, Hugh Stanker, Thomas Frazer, John Allanson, James Chippendale, Samuel Parkes, Thomas Railton, Robert Ramsden, Hugh Stanker, Thomas Prison, John Lewin, George Candelet, John Marsey, Wm. Stephenson, John Campbell, Robert Ramsden, Hugh Stanker, Thomas Prison, John Campbell, Robert Ramsden, Hugh Stanker, Thomas Prison, John Carrier, John Marsey, Wm. Stephenson, John Campbell, Robert Ramsden, Hugh Stanker, Thomas Prison,

and --- Clarke. Of these, the parties whose names are printed in led. The gaol is, however, now well guarded Dr. Brown, who called three witnesses, for the parties answered, pleaded, and traversed; (Mr. against any such attempt by an increase of men pose of proving an alibi. One of these, a man of duty within, and the double securing of all the named Driver, in the employ of Messrs. J. A. Tur- are not in custody, but bench warrants are issued

RIOT AT ECCLES.

John Bell, Andrew Pearson, William Forrest, Alex. Braid. John Tootle, Leonard Boardman, Geo. Grimshaw, Edward Williams, Thomas Hodges, and John Eccles, pleaded guilty to a riot at Eccles, and are to be sentenced this morning.

ASSAULT.

James Dunn was placed at the bar and acquitted on the charge of assault. The prisoner was

PRINTING A SEDITIOUS PLACARD. Thomas Turner pleaded guilty to publishing a seditious placard at Manchester, and expressed his contrition for so doing. He was to be brought up during the day.

PUBLISHING A SEDITIOUS PLACARD. Richard Warwick was charged with having, at

Oldham, wickedly, seditiously, and maliciously published certain false, seditious, malicious, and scandalous libels and placards.

the evidence, it appeared that on the 16th of August, the prisoner exhibited on a board at his door, the address of "the Executive Committee of the National of Liverpool), and he had undergone the punish-Chartist Association" to the Chartist, and that on ment. being requested to take it down by the chief constable he refused to do so. The Attorney-General read over the placard, and at

time of the riots, and the object of the rioters. His LORDSHIP summed up the case at great length,

RIOTING AT RICHDALE.

and, after commenting upon the liberal wages paid by Mr. Morris, and the fact of there having been no James Smith, and The mas Townley were charged

willing to leave their employeen by nim work.

Willing to leave their employment, ordered each of them to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year.

The following prisoners were also respectively sentenced as follows:—James Dolan, George Edge, Mr. Hudson told them that if they stepped the men that if they stepped the men and the control of the stepped the s and John Manley, to be imprisoned and kept to it would cause him great expense, and he asked permission to remain at work until ten elock. They said that would not do for them. He still remonstrated, and at last, one of the crowd suggested that they should have some money. Mr. Hudson gave them a sovereign, and they then went away. They had previously been at a coal-works, for the purpose of taking the plug out of the boiler, but they were prevented.

Mr. WILKINS, who appeared for the two Taylors and Townley, addressed the jury, and concluded by stating that he should call witnesses to prove an alibi, on behalf of J. Townley. A number of witnesses were then called, who stated that they were playing at pitching with Townley all the morning, till about five minutes past one, at James Clegg's beer-house. He came back again before two, and

remained till nearly seven,
Witnesses were called, who stated that they went
with David Taylor to Oldham at eight in the morning of the 12th August, and remained there until three or four o'clock. The ATTORNEY GENERAL rose to reply, when

take the rest of the case in the morning, and the court adjourned at six.

(Before Baron Alderson.) RIOT AT MANCHESTER.

Richard Malloy, Michael Lynch, Thomas Scott in certain riotous proceedings in Granby-row-fields

ham appeared on behalf of the prisoner Collins. The first count in the indictment charged the pri- forward. soners with conspiracy, the second charged them unlawful assemply.

regard to nine of the prisoners they were apprehended on the spot.

A number of witnesses were called, some of whom party of special constables came up, and advancing upon the mob from Oxford-road into Charles-street, stones, and, rushing on the specials drove them back. They turned towards Druid-street, but the mob establishing the important point that not one of the was sure it was an Irishman who behaved so brutally. "It was," repeated he, "a tall Irishman: I twelve calendar wonths, and that O'Brien should am sure it was."

Baron Alderson-Why do you think he was an dar months. Grimshaw-I don't know : he had a sort of glazed

fellow, with whiskers. Oh! I am sure he was an present, forming part of an unlawful assembly, and into recognizances to make his appearance when Irishman. (Renewed laughter.)

Grimshaw-Oh, he was a very ill-looking fellow-

been guilty of so cowardly an act. Grimshaw—Yes, my Lord. kicked him after he had been in custody. The witness said he might have struck him. (said he) when I saw the policeman knocked down, I rushed in amongst the crowd whether or not. I struck about me with my stick on all sides whether or not. When I saw the officer so hurt I could not

or not. Hugh Campbell, one of the Manchester police,

said he was struck with a stone from behind; and. on turning round, he saw Bryant Kearnan, whom he took into custody. James Dent identified Fitch and Bryant Kearnan. The latter, he said, threw stones at the police-officers.

stone indeed!" Sergeant Atcherley—How was it peculiar; the transaction. The prisoner, Thomas was said ing about 900 frame-work knitters, that is, seventy-five to be a person of weak mind, but he appeared fully to each master, the gross weekly average income is know how—it were neither round nor square—a capable of taking care of himself and exercising a about 9s. to each frame-work-knitter; allowing each frame-work-knitter to pay only 1s. per week for frame-work-knitter to pay only 1s. per week for frame-work-knitter to pay only 1s. gravel stone—as big as my fist: it it was no shape like—a sort of 'hoblong.'

Mr. Gawthorpe, who acted as a special constable he apprehended him with a stone in his hand.

their defence, denying their participation in the pro-His LORDSHIP summed up very minutely.

The Jury retired at a quarter before two o'clock. They returned at twenty minutes past two, and

found a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners. CONSPIRACY AND RIOT AT SALFORD. Thomas Ward, 21, was given in charge for having been concerned in a conspiracy and riot at

Salford. It appeared from the statement of Counsel and the evidence of the witnesses, that the transaction had occurred on Wednesday, the 12th of August, at Salford, upon which occasion a mob of 2,000 person assembled and attacked works belonging to Wilson and Co. The prisoner took an active part in the attack, and, after the mob had effected their purpose at Wilson's, the prisoner directed them to proceed to the concerns of Mr. Langworthy, Mr. James, and Mr. Greatrix, whither they went and directed the

hands to be turned out. The prisoner was found guilty on both the counts of riot and conspiracy. Mr. Sergeant Atcherley informed the Court that shed certain false, seditious, malicious, and scan-alous libels and placards.

From the statement of the Attorney-General and in drilling the Chartists, and that he was then sentenced to twalve months' imprisonment. He had been convicted in that very court (the Crown Court

> The prisoner said he did not deny the fact of his former conviction.

His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner. He and say, "what a tyranny do the people endure under Mr. Irvin, of the Manchester police, and others, such a monarch;" and that the prisoner, who pregave evidence of the progress of the riots, about the tended to be for freedom and liberty, should exercise such a despotism and tyranny—an insupportable tyranny—over his fellow-men, would be marvellous, if it were not true. He had been convicted before Richard Warwick and William Walmsley Warwick, his son, were then arraigned on another charge of publishing a seditious libel, but the Attorner-did not visit his offence with transportation.

Alexander Hutchinson pleaded Guilty to publish.

Alexander Hutchinson pleaded Guilty to publish.

Alexander Hutchinson pleaded Guilty to publish.

Bists, doubtless with some ulterior view; and, thereceive punishment. The sentence of the Court was, that Sigley and Harret should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for nine calendar months, and wife of Mr. Joseph West of that all the others should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months.

All it imposed was imprisonment.

Perhans that

for two years. soon as I come out, I'll start again."

RIOT AT WEST LEIGH. boilers in that town.

took place on Thursday, the 11th of August, and that ceeded to acts of outrage and robbery, which were no the fires were pulled out in the works of Messrs. part of the general scheme, or else, not being mingled in the general design, they had taken advantage of

The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to the confusion to plunder the shopkeepers in the imprisonment and hard labour for three calendar town. This was one of the purposes turbulence

RIOT AT HINDLEY.

James Mather was given in charge for having ocen concerned in a riot at Hindley, near Wigan. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday, the 15th of August, a mob of several thousand people stopped the mills at Hindley, and abstracted provisions from different places, and that the prisoner, The prisoner was convicted.

RIOT AT ENTWISTLE.

Jabez Birch, William Tootal, and Wm. Bridge, were given in charge for having been concerned in a riot at Entwistle, near Bolton-le-Moors. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday, His Lordship intimated that it would be better to the 13th of August, the mills of Messrs. Roxborough and Bust were attacked by a large mob. armed with sticks and bludgeons, and that the prisoner Birch, was the person who took the weights of the safety-valve and let off the steam. The jury acquitted Bridge and convicted the other two prisoners, recommending them to mercy.

> to nine this morning. (Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.)

SENTENCES ON THE CONVICTED PRISONERS

show; but so far as the inquiry had gone it would term of 15 years.

appear that they had no pretence to be dissatisfied

James Ashley a with their wages. It was true that for some time riot and conspiracy at Todmorden. were casual spectators of the riot; others were con- before much distress had been experienced, and perstables and special constables. It appeared that on the morning of the 11th of August, at half-past eleven o'clock, a large mob had assembled in the transactions that a single criminal had not been had gone to the mill of Messrs. Hardman and streets adjacent to the mill of the Oxford-road Twist brought before the court who was himself suffering stopped the works. Hoyle had also knocked out Company, to which great damage had been done on from privations, or driven to the excesses by either the plug from the engine at the time the riot took the preceding day. Charles street, Back Charlesstreet, Canal-street, Garratt-road, and Granby-rowfields were completely filled by them, and they behaved those who had the means of subsistence, that had tenced—Achley to 18 months, and Boyle to 12 months with great violence. In one place a party of them were chosen to become the most active in creating and imprisonment. seen with their shoulders to the door of a private fomenting the disturbances. The conduct of the Patrick Agnew stood charged with being present house, endeavouring to break it open. At length a prisoners had been particularly bad. Not content at an illegal assembly, but as no serious consequence with leaving their employment and aggravating the had ensued, he was bound over in recognizances to formed part of a riotous and tumultuous assembly, attempted to drive them back. They succeeded at serving, that such a testimonial could not be received and Dewhurst's dyeworks, Salford, on the 12th of stones, and, rushing on the specials drove them back. They were also allowed to enter into appearance of the tumult by joining a crowd which appear when called on. could well be conceived. Every man had a right to recognizances to appear when called upon. drove them forward, and when they arrived at Canal- | judge for himself whether he would work or not, but street, the mob found stones in Granby-row, and if, being able to work, he refused to labour, he had at Dewhurst's mill, in Manchester, and with causing attacked them with great violence, using large no right to expect that he should be maintained at the hands to leave their work. He was found guilty, brickbats and other missiles. At length, Superin- the expense of others. If he chose to remain idle, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. tendent Stevenson appeared with a party of the he should take the consequences. If some were regular police, upon which the mob retired to a heap orderly, peaceable, industrious, and contented to charging him with being present at a riot in Mancers and specials. One policeman, Abraham Lee, occupation, and to take the chances of starvation | William Collins, who also pleaded guilty to a was very severely injured, having received eight upon pain of having personal violence exercised similar charge, entered into recognizance to appear wounds on his head. He was carried off the ground in an insensible state. A young man, named Joseph Grimshaw, an assistant to a surgeon, created some thus sought to break the laws and to exercise tyran-amusement in describing this part of the case. After nical influence would find the law too strong for Warburton, were indicated for assembling, along with them. The sentence of the Court was, that Thornton, prisoners was the person who struck Lee, he said he Webb, and Melbourne should be imprisoned and

> assisting in creating a riot at Manchester. His called on. Baron Alderson—Do you think every man who Lordship said that Thornton appeared to have been wears a glazed hat and looks fierce is an Irishman? a ringleader on the occasion, a practised instigator (Laughter.) manded silence, urged the parties on when he I am sure he was an Irishman. (Laughter.)
>
> Baron Alderson (laughing)—Well, I perceive you think it impossible that an Englishman could have very active, while more of them appeared not to it my duty to make myself acquainted with facts of The prisoner Burns accused this witness of having might, therefore, be made between the several cases. eye of an impartial public. For such a grave offence, Cannon, Thornton, and Harrington should be imprisoned and kept to hard check cotton weaver. I have seen bleached tape-checks labour for twelve calendar months, and all the sell at the rate of twenty shillings per piece, that is others should be confined for six calendar months. | twenty-four yards Bo ton-le-Moors fifty reed counts His Lordship next sentenced Joseph Thomas, thirty-seven inches wide in cloth. I should like some John Oldham, John Edwards, Ellis Hall, John one of the Bolton correspondents to communicate to the help it, so I rushed in and struck about me whether Lever, John Holmes, and Michael Clarke, convicted Star the real cost of the above twenty-four yards or not."
>
> of being members of an unlawful assembly, and piece, in order that the workpeople may see The witness identified all the prisoners as present creating a serious riot at the Mill of Messrs. Birley the amount of retail profit realised by their labour. The on the occasion, and some of them active participators. Lynch was stated to have been throwing
> stones, and one of the first who mounted the gravel
> heap. Malloy (a mere boy) was seen in the going on within, and that they had committed great count, and the reed yard in proportion. The cloth was havor and devastation. There was evidence against printed, or say, printed calico. I should like some one every one of the prisoners that they had been active to become acquainted with the net cost of the cloth members of the assembly, and that each had taken last stated, communicate it to the Star, so that the a forward part in creating the riot. There was no people may 13 the better able to measure the sympathy question in the case as to the motive which had led of the middle class by a true standard, that is, by any of them to the mill, except perhaps as to one. a standard of pounds, shillings, and pence. in order One was a very peculiar stone—a very strange All the others appeared to have been seen taking a distinct, although separate, share in the transaction. The prisoner, Thomas was said to be a person of weak mind, but he appeared fully to each master, the gross weekly average income is most mischievous mind, because he was prepared for frame-work-knitter to pay only 1s. per week for frame any act of violence, and, not content with breaking rent, (and there are in this town who pay 2s. per week windows, had absolutely inflicted a personal injury for frame rent,), the workman will be subject to an exstated that he saw Fitch throwing stones, and that on Mr. Birley himself. Another, and the oldest of pense of at least 2s. 1d. per week, including a many the party, Richardson, appeared not to have taken items, so that there is only left as a net income for a Mr. Whigham addressed the Jury on behalf of his chievous in fancying himself acquainted with the The other prisoners having severally spoken in laws of the land, assuming to instruct the unfortunate men in the outrage, and preventing them from of a frame is about £12, and repairs about £3, who fancied he had some knowledge of the law, that a £15 frame continues in good service for nine many of the misfortunes into which the humble- years, and supposing the workman pays no more than minded and ignorant people were often led, had to be | 1s. per week for frame rent, what will the amount of ascribed; and, although Richardson had not taken profit be in nine years, to be realized by the application any manual part, yet he was the very worst of the of £15 as capital? I say £3 8s. or £15 per frame, and whole set there assembled. All the rest had taken £23 8s. per frame-rent. ment. The sentence of the Court was, that all of them, except Clegg, should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for twelve foul practice; that is, any one going to engage work

> His Lordship next sentenced Abel Matley, James proposed by such master, or not be employed. ThereIngham, William Hughes, Thomas Morris, Thomas fure, let a man be ever so frugal in his domestic circle, leyland, James Harrison, James Ashley, Samuel to save the price of a frame, in order to reap the profit dence; and he asked what right the prisoner had to stop the works of any man i—what injury the people in employment had done him i—or they had set about putting out the fires and taking the does not willingly grieve, or afflict the children of for them; and it was to be hoped that others would take warning by their fate. What have the prisoners gotten by joining these disturbances? They had abandoned their labour; their money, if they had had any, was spent; many of them, who had no money before, had endured privations; they found that whereas they had gained nothing during the tumults, so, when they were ended, they had to re-

was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in administering the justice of the country, that or two years. most unhappy and disastrous circumstances had The prisoner, as he retired from the bar, said, "As taken place in Manchester recently—circumstances disastrous to the town as well as to the men who allowed themselves to be led into them. Whether the priseners were participators in the general dis-Bold Ratcliffe and William Gorton were given in turbances the court knew not. There was no evicharge for having been concerned in a riot at West | dence on this subject; but one of two things were Leigh, and pulling out the fires from under certain | plain—either they had participated in the general scheme to put a stop to all honest labour, and then, It appeared from the evidence that the transaction going beyond their fellows in wickedness, had pro-

was generally converted into; and no sensible man

could doubt that if large masses quitted their em-

ployment, and became turbulent, whatever might be their pretence for quitting their work, the nature? result would be that they would soon begin to prey on those who possessed property, and that neither persons nor property would, in such case, be secure It was, therefore, especially important that such excesses should be put down by great severity of who was a stranger in the neighbourhood, was heard to cry out—"I have done the job."

punishment. The Legislature had taken such a view of the subject; for, by a statute passed not long ago, a great distinction was made be-tween robberies committed by one and robberies by two or more persons. The latter was an aggravated offence; and, if this were the ease in ordinary times, more especially was it necessary that the severity of the law should be felt in times such as those that had existed of late. He (his Lordship) had no doubt about the guilt of any of the prisoners. He found no difference in the circumstances in which they were engaged. One of them appeared, at a former period of his life, to have served his country, and it was very painful to the Coart to have to pass sentence on a man who had been a member of the army, and who had quitted the service many years ago. What his conduct had The Court adjourned at a quarter after six o'clock since been, the Court knew not : all that was known was, that he had participated in the present very heinous crime. He should, therefore, share the lot of the others. The prisoner, Ferns, had made an appeal on behalf of his wife, but it should be known and Canal-street, Manchester.

Mr. Sergeant Atcherley and Mr. Hilliard conducted the case for the prosecution; and Mr. Whighter at Manchester, feloniously begun to demolish the not at liberty to take into consideration. Men, who mill and premises of John Preston, were first put had wives and families, were supposed to have given hostages to the public that they would not become wiolators of the law; but, if neither a regard for having incited persons to quit their work, and the address of considerable length. He said the pri- their duty as subjects, nor a regard for their families, third and fourth with having been present at an soners were without excuse for their conduct, even served to restrain their turbulent dispositions, were f they alleged that they had been led on to commit they not worse than those who had no such tie? Mr. Sergeant Atcheries said the prisoners were charged with having been, on the forencon of the lith of August last, engaged in a riot at Manchester.

If they anoged that they had been led on to commit their atrocities by men more wicked than themselves. How then could the Court make a distinction in their favour? The law had pronounced against worth living in, that any country would be fit for such an offence as the prisoner's the punishment The mob was very large and violent, and when they were attacked by the police, they attacked them in life itself would be worth having, if the towns were large and one of transportation for life, or any term not less than life itself would be worth having, if the towns were large and one of transportation for life, or any term not less than life itself would be worth having, if the towns were were attacked by the police, they attacked them in turn, and had a conflict with them and the special constables for he believed, nearly two hours. One police-officer had been seriously injured, and was carried off the ground to the hospital. This was the general character of the transaction; the particulars Whether they were dissatisfied with the wages they beyond the seas, to such place as her Majesty, by would transpire in the course of the evidence. With were receiving or not, there was no evidence to direction of her Privy Council, might direct, for the James Ashley and John Hoyle were indicted for a

Mr. Wortley said the prisoner Ashley was a

Joseph Turner was indicted for an illegal assembly Israel Crook pleaded guilty to an indictment,

other persons, at Hartley's mills, in Oldham, and breaking the windows, as well as endeavouring to force the hands to leave their work. Gartside and Beatley were acquitted. The others

be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six calen- were found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. His LORDSHIP next sentenced John Cannon, Geo. James Pitfield pleaded guilty to an indictment, Thornton, James Harrington, Edward Mitchell, and charging him with riotous assembly, at Manchester, hat on. (Laughter.) Oh! he was a fierce ill-looking Barney Collins, who had been convicted of being in August last, and he was allowed to enter

The court rose at five o'clock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

have taken any share in the transaction beyond the daily occurrence, and not only so, but to give all fact of their having been present. A distinction through the medium of the press, to the all-searching

Then, Sir, for the benefit of the Lancashire tape-

that the people may become intellectual Chartists. taking their departure from the scene of their mis- making £15, which £15 frame will continue in conduct. It was to the ignorant meddling person, good service for at least nine years. Now, suppose

a share with their own hands, and there was every Now, each master has seventy-five hands or frames reason to suppose that this had not been the first employed, consequently, he must realize a profit for the part of the riot in which they were engaged, because use of seventy-five frames, not less than £630 2s. in they had previously some from place to place. Clegg, nine years, or say, £1,125 per seventy-five frames, and however, stood in a different predicament, he having £1,754 per rent of seventy-frames, therefore, the whole been an apprentice, and driven from his work by the of the profits derived for the use of 900 frames for nine tyrannical mob; and, therefore, in his favour an years, is £540,150, wholly absorbed by twenty indiexception would be made in the measure of punish- viduals, out of 900 slaves, letting alone the amount of

calendar months, and that Clegg should be impri- must submit to master's terms, and such terms are as soned and kept to hard labour for three calendar follows:-If a working man has a frame of his own, he must sell such frame to his master for any price Sigley, and William Harret, who had been convicted of his own capital, he must not do so, masters will not of being engaged in a riot at Ashton-under-Lyne. allow him. No, no! working men must give up em-His Lordship said that the species of tyranny which, ploying a little capital of their own, and give at least this case had exhibited, was not to be endured, and £8 1s, every nine years, besides the profits of their that it should be put down by exemplary punish labour, for haxing the privilege of labouring for ment. The honest and industrious were entitled to a paltry existence, and yet these masters are very know that themselves and their properties would be pious; they go to the Established Kirk and the protected, and others should be made aware dissenting chapel, and the man in the tub will "cry that if they broke the law, condign punishment aloud and spare not," "My poor brethren, be patient, the plugs from the boilers; and then some of them men. Not the gospel is preached to the poor, and he thought they could withstand the force which had has chosen them to be rich in faith, and heirs of salvaarrived and was arrayed upon the side of the law. tion. Therefore, my dearly beloved brethren, if you be They had found, however, that the law was too strong persecuted here, God will abundantly reward you in the world to come."

God save the people from such surpliced ruffians, is the prayer of Yours,

PRIER RIGHY, from Chorley. Hawick, in Scotland, Oct., 10, 1842.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., in the 59th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Wade, of Keynsham, Somersetshire, father of Mr. George Wade, of Leeds.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

(Continued daily from our own Correspondents)

STAFFORD, FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

Convictions are quite the order of the day-no matter how spotless may have been the characters of the prisoners no matter how excellently they may have conducted themselves as good members of society, in the capacity of fathers, husbands, children, or servantsno matter how devoted they may have been to the altar of their God, or faithful to their Sovereign—the moment they are charged with having been caught within the magic circle formed by the police, all those excellencies, all those virtues are lost night of, and they are viewed as the very worst characters that can be possibly conceived. Nay, the men who are summoned as jurers to divise the fate of those sanken, degraded, naked, starting men, have been hered to declare openly, that no matter how good their past life have been, it shall avail them nothing when they come before them. This; their addresses to the Jury, principle is as novel to Englishmen as the mode that is adopted of their returning verdicts seriation, where the

fate of thirty or forty fellow-beings is to be decided. Yesterday, four prisoners were convicted of a larceny and burglary in the house of Mr. Hill, a pawnbroker, in the pariet of Stoke-upon-Trent. It now appears that those wretched young men, instead of being burglars, were actually carried away by the tide dict of Not Guilty against Farrington; and of Guilty of people, who were bending their course in that for burglary and larceny against Kilson, Simpson, direction; and that when they saw the mob attack Parkes, and Banks; and of larceny alone against the pawnbroker's, and that their goods were fixely to Barrett. be destroyed in the general scramble, that then only, they took awar a portion of those things in order that the Crown declined prosecuting, and they were consethey might keep them safe, and then return them. If this, as no doubt it shall, reach the Judges' ears, it will have a great effect upon the portion of punishment Moss, and James Saunders, were indicted for having, Hanley, a thild of fourteen years and tenemonths of age. Trent, with intent to steal the same. This child positively awore, that the establishment was his, that neither his father nor his mother, nor any one else had the slightest control over it, and that he might do what he pleased with the property.

It is worthy of remark that this precious youth, and of the attack, £1,000 worth of pledges. Now, as he is generosity, and if they had any to show it. She gave stolen could have no hope of remedy against him; but that they had been at Bailey Ross's house, and had if it was proved that his father, who lives in the ad. Bailey Rosed him in good style. joining house, had an interest in the concern, then they! Mr. Fairbanks, groom in the service of Mr. Harvey,

sees them trouble, would forego the prosecution. In him where they were that day. this, as in Hill's case, it was proved that many persons : Thomas Procter identified the five prisoners as havday of the attack for safety.

There were two men, Touthe and Roberts, acquitted be until the Monday, as they are on leave of absence, servant. that they may go grouse shooting. So, to suit the convenience of those masters of the hick-ridden working classes, these poor fellows are deprived of their liberty until next Monday.

Twelve new prisoners were brought in from the Pot-In fact, our calendar is daily swelling out to a frightful i did not prosecute. bulk. On to-merrow the prisoners from South Staffordshire, (amougst whom is O'Neil,) will be brought so we may expect more informations and more arrests. Baron Rolfe for cutting, with intent to do bodily harm to be tried before Mr. Baron Parke.

It was admitted by Sheriey, the cock of Mr. Harvey, of Haniey, that the colliers who went to the house, The "Ellis" Tragedy was re-commenced at half-past merely asked for assistance, and that ten of them went eight o'clock this morning, and we then, for the first away upon receiving 4s. 6d. amongst them. This will time, heard the evidence against Mr. Edis. The only be found to be the case in many other instances, where witness to prove the prisoner's presence at Mr. Aitken's ment of the moment drew a knife from his pocket with There was no light in the room when he went to Mr. be found to be the case in many other instances, where with the was George Goodwin, a cabinet-maker. It was which he cut the policeman across the knuckles. For Brooke's house.

reward of £50 for information and conviction, has a state of breathless silence. Goodwin's story was to worked wenders in magnifying the ideas and enlarging this effect :—He had been at school with Ellis twenty were indicted for a riot and assault. The evidence the fears of many of the individuals who have figured vears ago, but since then he had never spoken to him. away very conspicuously in the courts here since last (In his depositions before the magistrate he stated that

ORDINARY PROCEEDINGS,

Before Chief Judice Tindal.

The trial of William Ellis commenced this morning, before Chief Justice Tindal. He was indicted, rather on the morning (two o'clock) of the 16th of powerful cross-examination by Mr. Allen.

not the slightest notice had been given to the prisoner witness, that Goodwin was drunk at the time of the Emais, an engineer, who deliberately swore that he Rogerses had swern. Gibbs was fetched afterwards. I of the present charge; indeed the commitment by the fire. eloquently elucidated, the learned counsel requested rying the Reform Bill." that Mr. Ellis might be allowed a short time to prepare

incressed. proceeded. An application by Mr. Roberts last night, to see the | Herald:-

indictment, and to look through the list of witnesses, there being thirty-two now subpænsed, although only to-day, or of the charge against him.

issue, I can form no idea; judging from the evidence and approval." already adduced, I should say that all would be acquit. Before going any further, we may be permitted to to Mr. Roberts, respecting his opinion as to the result he answered that he had not the slightest hope for E.i.s; shall be "got out of the way"; and they have too much influence in the selection of the jury.

The progress in the three courts has not been so rapid as was expected. Not more than ten or twelve have as sequent approbation does not prove a "then" approbayet been tried. The prisoners being all defended, and i tion. well defended, acts as a "Drag on the wheels of Justice."

Before I conclude, I must mention another circumstance illustrating the special spirit of this com- confining ourselves to the principal victim.

For a short time this was permitted, but no sooner to communicate from time to time with the other ment was electrical. The Crown officers looked unpardonable apathy of the Chartists, in not having had been laid before them, and then submitting that was coming up, when one of the men said, "That's he was glad to see thousands. There were thousands courts. But the liveried dogs in office were inexorable; aghast; the examination of the prisoner's witnesses established a sufficient fund for defending these victims evidence for their opinion. That there was a riotous the base of the prisoner's witnesses established a sufficient fund for defending these victims evidence for their opinion. There were 150 men and boys in present. He addressed them as follows:—"Countrymeana." An application was then made to the High Sheriff,—the chairman of the public meeting where deposed that on Monday, August 15th, Ellis had been for securing the conviction of Mr. Ellis, by taking him houses of Mr. Forester and Mr. Parker by fire that cussion ensued; the Sheriff's declining to interfere was leave the house without her knowing it.

Several witnesses have been examined, but none of hed. While going to her lodging in the tewn the clock that Mr. Ellis and Mr. Linney and the was unanimously allowed by all parties that Mr. been have deposed to a single act or word of Ellis at struck two.

The will however have to been the charges under which they may be regard to the greater number of the prisoners, he Ellis had established a most by the struck two. them have deposed to a single act or word of Ellis; struck two. he will, however, have to bear the odium of the many Mr. Peter Rogers gave similar testimony.

acts of outrage alleged against his fellow prisoners. It is easy to say, that when the Judge sums up, he will take care to divide the cases, so that the jury may Hanley. decide each on its individual merits; but experience has shown that there is no plan for convicting an innocent man, more safe, than the classing and confusing him with those who are really or apparently guilty. The trial is adjoursed till to-morrow, and probat dy will not terminate before Monday.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.)

The prisoners, Jones, Jarvis, and Parry, we're arraigned for arson, just at the rising of the Court. But in consequence of the lateness of the hour their trial was adjourned till to-morrow raorning, and the Jury having been sworn in, were locked up for the might.

CHARGED WITH ATTAKING MR. FENTON'S HOUSE.

The several Counsel for the prisoners having closed

Mr. Baron PARKE charged the Jury. Mr. Serjeant Luptow said, that on behalf of the press the charge against the woman Yeates or the boy poned till Monday morning.

These two prisoners were accordingly discharged. The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a ver-

All the prisoners were again arraigned for a riot, but quently acquitted on that indictment. John Hall, James Lockett, William Roberts, Edwin

that will be meted out to them. Another most curious on the 14th August, demanded, and with menaces obpawnoroker's prosecution came on this day, before tained, three shillings and sixpence from Ann Shirley, Baron Parke. The prosecutor, George Henton, of servant of Mr. Harvey, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Mr. Serjeant LUDLOW stated the case. Mr. SPOONER defended Roberts.

Ann Shirley, cook to Mr. Harvey, said, that on the 14th of August ten men came to Mr. Harvey's house demanding money. She was enabled to recognise only what is crimed "Uncle," swore that he lost on the day Hall. They told her that they came to try their under age, the persons whose property was said to be them 2s. 6d., and another servant 1s. also. They said

could make him pay for it. But now they are deprived said that a mob of ten men, armed with sticks, came to the house and demanded money, saying that There was another strange feature in the case. A they were in want, and that if they were not relieved female named Susanner Yeates was indicted for having 5,000 men would be there directly. When the last taken a part in the atrack, but the jury having declared witness gave them 2s. 6d. one of them said, "here, that they could not saree, were about to retire, when gentlemen, is 21d. for each of you." They asked him Mr. Sergeant Ludlow told them that the Crown, to for money, and he handed them Is. They then told

brought back the pledges that they had taken on the ing gone with the ten to Mr. Harvey's. The mob were armed with sticks.

- Ellis, a servant of Mr. Brassington's proved have this day. Their conneel applied for their release as a jug seen Saunders, Lockett, Hall, and Roberts at Mr. matter of course. But, no! they would not be allowed Harvey's house. He did not see Moss. The prisoners their discharge, and were told that they would not be divided the money amongst themselves, and Roberts released until the grand jury returned, which will not said that it was a pity to take the money from the

This closed the presecution. Mr. SPOONER addressed the Jury on the part of Roberts, and having called witnesses for the defence, his Lordship charged the Jury, who deliberated for a There were twelve convictions this day for petty short time, and returned a verdict of Guilty sgainst of the men speak (he is a Welchman) good English. offences, such as begging earnestly for eleemosynary Hall, Lockett, Moss, and Saunders, and Not Guilty The Coroner's cleri positively swore that the accused against Roberts.

teries, and warrants are out for a great number more. ton on the 15th of August. On this charge the Crown a moment believed, and they were accordingly The Metropolitan Blue Bottles are here in disguise,

SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

known that on this man's evidence the whole case de-The fact is, that the royal proclamation, offering a pended; and the court, while he was giving it, was in he had known Eilis seven or eight years). On the night of the fire, two o'clock in the morning of the TRIAL OF Mr. WILLIAM ELLIS.-MOST EXTRA- 16th August, he was standing outside the railing which surrounded Mr. Aitken's house, and observed a man with his face "blackish," "sort of brown," "very dark," "not exactly black," standing within-side the his being amongst the crowd, while it was not prerail, looking at the fire. Of this man he "catched a view," and he swore it was Ellis. (In the depositions with about eighteen others, for setting fire to the he had sworn that Ellis's face was "blacked.") These house of Mr. Aitkens, on the night of the 15th, or discrepancies were, with many others, elicited in a most

Mr. Goodwin also stated that only a week elapsed But a few minutes elapsed before another exhibition between the fire and his making the depositions on occurred of that unfairness and cruelty to which he has which Ellis was committed; the fact being that four been throughout subjected. Immediately after the weeks instead of one was the real interval; the fire. prisoners had been arraigned, Mr. Allen made an appli- it will be recollected, occurred on the night of Moncation to the Judge, that Mr. Ellis might be tried day the 15th of August, and the depositions were separately; he grounded his application on the fact that taken on Tuesday the 13th of September. It

magistrates, the publications in the newspapers, and all Other witnesses awore to inflammatory language on the attendant proceedings had induced the belief that the morning of the 16th August; but the only expresthe charge to be preferred would be HIGH TREASON; sion which could at all be said to allude to the recent for these reasons, and many other, which he most fire was to the effect that "Fires had assisted the car-

In order that the object of these last witnesses may his defence, and that he might also be allowed to be understood, we must refer to the Solicitor-General's peruse the list of witnesses, (this had been refused last opening address so far as relates to Ellis. Goodwin. it might to Mr. Roberts); and, lastly, that he might be will be seen, had sworn to no act implicating Ellis in tried separately from the other prisoners; it was most the destruction of Aitken's house, or in approbation of unfair to mix up his case with theirs, as the preju. that destruction, beyond the fact of his presence; and dices against the prisener would thereby be fearfully it was admitted by the Crown that many persons were present from motives of idle curiosity, and who, of This application was at ence refused, and the trial course, if they took no active or encouraging part, avoid both, and was out looking for work, when he The flooring and roof were on fire when we got to Mr. were not criminal. Our extract is from the Morning

"He (the Solicitor-General) would not be able to show that he (Ellis) took any active part in the destrucfour were before the magistrates, had also been refused. tion of the property by fire; but to judge from his ex-Indeed, till Ellis placed his foot in the prison van, he pressions and conduct on previous occasions during the had not the slightest intimation that he was to be tried day, they would be able to judge whether he was there with an innocant or landable purpose, or from The trials, it is expected, will last till Monday night, idle curiosity, or as a leader and encourager of the mob. Six counsel are engaged in the defences, and they are siding them in their attack on the house. They would find that after the previous outrages, Ellis had spoken Mr. Allen and Mr. Neale defend Ellis. As to the of them not in terms of condemnation, but of praise

ted. The witnesses swear as hard, perhaps, as they express a doubt of the correctness of Sir William did in Dr. Vale's case, but they seem getting sick of Follett's law with respect to after expressions. The the badgering they receive. From the hands of the law is, that the prisoner, to be convicted, shall be prisoner's counsel they meet with no mercy; one after proved to have been acting, assisting, excouraganother their former lives and characters are exhibited; ing, or approving in the destruction on which the and I really believe that a more worthless set never charge is founded. Now admitting that Eilis were occupied the dock than some of those who are now proved to have been at the fire, and afterwards to polluting the witness box. In reply to a question put have expressed himself in terms of apprehation of that fire, it is by no means a fair inference that at him, be sacrificed. On this day the Crown has sent the fire, he was an approving party. His approalthough, so far as at present known, there is no bation may have arisen from anbsequent reflection. evidence whatever to support the charge against him. or from facts that afterwards occurred. Not a The Anti-Corn Law men have determined that Eliis Word, as we before said, was elicited to the effect that Ellis had at any time either directly or indirectly approved of this wanton destruction. This manuscree of the enemy has greatly embarrassed ther he was present at any time during the burning of terfere with you; why do you interfere with us?" The But if the case were otherwise, we submit that a sub-

> Several other witnesses were examined, but whose evidence did not apply to Mr. Ellis. We pass these by in the belief that we shall best satisfy our readers by

they were going on; he was desirous not to leave the Counsel disclaimed the argument which would still be the Crown to secure a conviction, all, not excepting which he then stood charged. What could the pri-Court where Ellis was being tried; he, therefore, re- in favour of Ellis, even if proved to have been at the the Queen's Solicitor-General, were confident of Mr. soner do under such circumstances but endeavour to quested Mr. Peplow, the Chartist Secretary, to come fire, and he took but slight notice of the discrepancies Eilis's successful escape from the snare laid for procure the best evidence at the moment to show that to the bettom. His head was covered with water. backwards and forwards between the different Courts, which he had so ably elicited in the cross-examination him. But now it is all doubt, fear, and he was not present at the time alleged in the indiction that no case might be neglected.

But now it is all doubt, fear, and he was not present at the time alleged in the indiction of Goodwin. He boldly rested his defence on the fact spriety. He is also indicted for biasphemy; not only ment? The Jury would bear in mind that the prithat Ellis was not at the fire; that he was in bed at that, but he is likewise coupled with Capper and soner was then before them on a capital charge, and if was Peplow's well known face observed by the magis- the time; and this fact he would prove by such undetrates on the Bench, than the doorkeeper was directed niable and cogent evidence as should be beyond the can he or his friends have? to inform Mr. Roberts that Mr. Peplow could not be ingenuity of the Counsel for the Crown either to peragain admitted, and that he, Mr. R., must "go out to vert or shake. It has been said that Ellis's face was witnesses by the Grand Jury. One witness, who was comment at some length upon the evidence adduced him on every occasion," when he wished to see him. blacked, and the barber who shaved him on the fol-This impudence was too oppressive to be borne; Mr. lowing morning had been subremaded by the law officers favourable to the accused, was asked, "Was he giving after such evidence, believe that Ellis was at the fire. Roberts immediately went into the Hall and demanded for the prosecution. What was he subremed for? He evidence for or against the prisoner?" The man simply The discrepancies of the witnesses on Saturday night of the doorkeeper the reason for this interruption; the was subjusted to prove something; what was it? The replied that he was merely telling the truth, which be were of the most trifling and unimportant kind, while doorkeeper replied, that he had received his orders "not barber who had shaved a man on Tuesday morning would before the Judge. Another witness, who did the main facts had not been disproved in the slightest to admit no Chartists no how." Mr. R. explained to would no doubt be able to say something as to when not give his testimony to the satisfaction of their mighty particular. He could not help remarking upon the them—for all the doorkeepers had received similar ther his face were blacked on the previous night. He highnesses, experienced a similar rebuff. Those things severity of the course adopted by the Crown in eminstructions—that he was defending prisoners whose was therefore a most proper witness to preve what, will come out when the prisoners against whom they ploying the whole of the previous day in hunting up trials were expected to come on in each of the perhaps, was the most important point in the inquiry. Were summoned are tried. It is expected that Mr. evidence to rebut that which had been produced in three Courts, and that it was quite impossible for "The Crown had subjected that Mr. evidence to result in the court, and that it was quite impossible for "The Crown had subjected that Mr. evidence to result in the court, and that it was quite impossible for "The Crown had subjected that Mr. evidence to result in the court, and that it was quite impossible for "The Crown had subjected that Mr. evidence to result in the court, and that it was quite impossible for "The Crown had subjected that Mr. evidence to result in the court, and that it was quite impossible for "The Crown had subjected that Mr. evidence to result in the court, and that it was quite impossible for "The Crown had subjected that Mr. evidence to result in the court, and that it was quite impossible for "The Crown had subjected that Mr. evidence to result in the court, and that it was quite impossible for "The Crown had subjected that Mr. evidence to result in the court, and the court in the court, and the court in the court in the court, and the court in the court

Peplow figured so conspicuously and effectively some at his lodgings all day; that he had lodged with her for unawares, which, by the by, would be rather a difficult evening was equally certain; that a portion of the time ago,—but this worthy dispenser of justice, so ignormal as not to be able to spell correctly the designation of the day job. At seven o'clock on Friday morning, Mr. Roberts mob, in the first instance, proceeded to Mr. Aitken's, be had been at home painting picture-frames, and had went up to the gaol to ascertain if he would be put on and broke the door and windows, and that they were tion of his office, declined to interfers. Mr. Roberts, never been absent more than a few minutes at a time. his trial that day. The reply was, "Oh, certainly not, however, determined that the point should be settled In the evening two men called, who left about eleven by no means. Mr. Ellis will not be tried this day." by some higher authority, requested Mr. Neals to apply o'clock. Late at night Ellis and his wife went to bed: Yet, within twenty minutes of that assertion by his at once in open court to the Chief Justise, and this was she could not tell the exact time, but she knew it gaolers, Mr. Ellis was put in the prison van, and conimmediately done. Mr. Neale quietly represented to was much after twelve, having "heard the bella." Mrs. veyed under an escort of dragoons to the Court House, his Lordship that Mr. Peplow, who was assisting Mr. Rogers was with her husband at the Ellis's, and took and at half-past eight arraigned at the bar, and put on Roberts, of Bath, had been excluded from the court on the candle out of their room. After that the Rogers's his trial. the ground of his "being a Chartist." Some little dis- left, and the witness bolted the outer door. No one could

mentioned; but the result was, that the ban of exclu- Mrs. Rogers confirmed the above. She stayed with Their decision, according to report, was, that they will aion was removed, and Mr. Peplow has since been per- Mrs. Brooks about half an hour after taking the candle not proceed to sentence until the prisoners are tried and after the transaction, connect a party with the from the bed-room of the Ellis's; they were then in upon the multifarious indictments with which they are conduct of the mob, they would then say whether he

Mr. Heath swore to going with Ellis to a barber's on he following morning, and afterwards to a grocer's in Then came the barber, Mr. Billington. He had been subjænsed on the other side, and produced his subrona. He recollected shaving the prisoner on the morning of the 16th August. His face did not appear to

have been blackened; had it been so, he should have perceived it. The next witness was Mr. Livesey-He was at the fire from half-past one till three. Did not see Ellis there. Saw Goodwin there; Goodwin was drunk.

Mr. Bradley gave testimony of a similar nature All these witnesses were subjected to a most rigid and searching cross-examination by the Solicitor-General, but the Learned Counsel failed to shake them, aithough CLOSE OF THE TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS such cases. The only variation was between the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, as to the question of

whether they breakfasted or dined with the Ellises on the day after the fire. That is my defence, said Mr. ALLEN: and the Court was again immediately hushed for the Solicitor-General's

But the law officers of the crown were paralyzeed. It prosecution he begged leave to say that he would not was lost; the next day was Sunday; the reply was post-

The unfairness of this is too glaring to require comment. Mr. Roberts was most indignant. It was, however, utterly useless to complain. Mr. R. asser's his in the proceedings. conviction that the trial was lengthened out till Saturday night with the express view of having Sunday to get up another case against the prisoner.

We are happy in being able to say that the universal feeling among the townspeople is, that Mr. Ellis will be acquitted on the present charge. We wish that we could be as confident of an acquittal on the others, but the Anti-Corn Law policy is to get rid of Ellis by transportation.

Still we have hopes, though they are very slight. Ellis is a man so quiet in his manner, his language, and disposition, that the Sidney Smith and Cobden men feel the absolute necessity of "fixing" him. His power as a popular orator is very great, and his exposures of their grinding treachery have earned for him their eternal hatred.

STAFFORD, SUNDAY NIGHT.

ment seat each morning at half-past eight preciselywith all the agonized feelings of parents, sons, and brothers, torn from their families, awaiting the half-past eleven o'clock. Regers and his wife then sentence of the tribunals before which they have been

convicted. Some few are escaping from the meshes within which they were temporarily caught. Amongst those are Jones, Jarvis, and Parry, accused with firing Mr. Harding's house. A fellow named Potts, who had himstranger to the men, actually swore that he had seen come of my own accord. A gentleman called for me was attended by Mr. Best, surgeon, and had not then them in the open daylight, and on the public road, preparing the combustibles that set fire to Mr. Harding's house. A servant girl swore to having heard one could scarcely utter an intelligible word in English. They were again indicted for robbing John Brassing- The evidence against those poor fellows was not for acquitted.

A lad, named Crutchly, was arrainged before Mr. policeman, who, it appeared, while in coloured clothes, went up to him and attempted to arrest him. The that offence the youth, who is only seventeen years of age, has been sentenced to transportation for life. Two other youths, named Whittingston and Priest,

against them was that on the day of the turn-out at before the disturbances. They slept with us on Sunday they were seen at a public-house door near the colliery, with a crowd of forty persons who hooted the men that worked for reduced wages. It was further proved that Wittingston flung a bit of turf at one of those men. But the only thing proved against Priest was tended to be insinuated that he took either act or part these men were found guilty of a riot, and an unlawful assembly.

Griffiths, Jones, Byrne, Gettings, Fownes, Bowling mon, and William Jones (a boy) were arraigned for Salter's colliery."

Charles Danks, constable, and his two sons, were the chief witnesses against those prisoners. Their testimony them the yeomanry came up, and the brave constables but it had been set agoing again previously to Saturday, pounced upon the men, giving as many as possible into the 13th of August. the custody of the yeomen. Griffiths produced a letter were "looking for a loaf." Solomon said that he had was seized by the yeomen. Mr. Fellows, a constable, ceived similar good characters. It was proved that Gould expostulated with the mob to prevent them committing any acts of violence. Charles Danks and black eyes, which they had, on the previous night, inflicted upon each other in a fight in the street. Pretty scoundrels! to appoint conservators of the public peace. On this evidence the prisoners, with the exception of Gould, were found guilty.

Six unfortunate men, charged with stealing sixpence!!! pleaded guilty late on Saturday night. What an idea! Six stout, able-bodied men to go out on the public road, and be contented with stealing a sixpence! Such an idea is so preposterous, that no sane man can entertain it for a moment. Yet those six men are now in their dungeons awaiting their sentence for

that crime. Mr. Eilis, the particulars of whose trial on last Saturday are subjoined, will, no doubt, unless a miracle saves down to the Potteries for fresh evidence. The mes. It was near three c'clock in the morning. senger has been sent off express, with orders to let no by witnesses of the most irreproachable characters. whole question they would have to decide was, whepress, I believe, has already gone to Mr. Allen, Crown had peculiar advantages, which they were not consultation may be held with him, Mr. Lee, and Mr. weeks previously, and were all aware of the nature of which a man did. The law stated that the miners Huddleston, as to the best course that can be pursued the evidence to be preferred against him, while the on the emergency. As we are completely ignorant of prisoner was in total ignorance of the movement of the Mr. ALLEN then commenced his reply; and never to be adduced, it is impossible to say, or even judge, him. Such was the present practice of the criminal When the three Courts opened, Mr. Roberts found has it been our good fortune to listen to a more eloit impossible to attend personally to all his cases as quent appeal to the justice of a Jury. The Learned if I may use the expression, extrajudicial attempt of prisoner was apprised of the nature of the offence of

I have heard of two most flagrant instances of bullying that doubt. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to them all to be attended to, unless he was per- thought proper to call him: they had not dared to put heart-rending to view the number of poor fellows here, impressive address, said he would leave the case with mob.

Same privilege as was granted to other him into the witness box. He would—He, the Counsel who, so far from being able to defend themselves, have perfect confidence to the decision of the Jury.

Same privilege as was granted to other him into the witness box. He would—He, the Counsel who, so far from being able to defend themselves, have attorneys, and that he could not possibly guard for the prisoner, would examine the witness for the against the case of a trial being called on suddenly, and the modern of the prisoner, would examine the witness for the modern of the modern the prisoner being undefended, unless he were allowed The thrill that pervaded the Court at this announce- led like sheep to the slaughter. And that from the charge his duty by merely referring to the evidence that

This day the Judges and prosecutors had a consultation as to whether they should sentence on to-morrow. to the number of the charges under which they may be regard to the greater number of the prisoners, he sonvicted.

He charges under which they may be regard to the greater number of the prisoners, he believed they could have little doubt, if they placed a Sunday intervened, between that alibi and the convicted.

Stafford. Engines with post horses were immediately dispatched to the scene of the flery element, which had been got under before their arrival, through the working of the fire-engine from Earl Talbot's. Anxious to ascertain the truth of the report, I made the minutest inquiries, and the result was, that I learned that this fire which took place in an out-house of Mr. Smith, and which was caused by sparks that escaped from an circulated solely with the view of exciting, in the breasts of the jurors who are to decide their fate, a prejudice against the unhappy men that are to be tried. he had recourse to all his well-known quiet ingenuity in A magnanimous, glorious, Christian object, well worthy

MONDAY, OSTOBER 10. (From the Morning Chronicle.)

At nine o'clock the eighteen prisoners implicated in the charge of burning the Rev. Mr. Aitken's house were placed at the bar; and the Jury having been called over,

upon the bench.

fined. The following witnesses were then called :-

Lavinia Bening gave Murray a good character. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the counsel for the defence had some other witnesses to call to the character of particular prisoners; but as they were not present, he would call one or two witnesses to speak as to examined on Saturday night were in their houses.

Elizabeth Wain, examined by the Solicitor-Gene-RAL-I live at Burslem. My husband is in town now me on the 14th August to sleep at my house. She went straight to my house together. It was then about some of the mob called out, "kill him, kill him." morning, and left between nine and ten o'clock. Cross-examined by Mr. ALLEN-My husband is yesterday. I don't know what he was. I was never recovered from the effects of the beating he had asked about these matters before. I cannot swear where received.

I was on the Thursday preceding the fire, but I am certain I was at my own house. I was out on the Monday, about ten o'clock in the morning, to hear about the material was elicited. fires. My husband smoked his pipe and we had two glasses of ale at a public-house. I took two small glasses. I was yesterday told what Mrs. Rogers had witness. worn on Saturday. Charles Gibbs was with us at the time. He heard what was told to me. There was something said about Godwin. I did not get any money to a policeman. The only evidence against him was the yesterday, nor did my husband or Gibbs. We were brought in a carriage. My husband paid for the ale. Re-examined by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL-I did not youth very naturally hesitated allowing himself to be know who the gentleman was who came for us. He put

by Mr. WADDINGTON-I am a clockmaker. I know Peter Rogers and his wife. They came to lodge at our house about the middle of August. It was the Sunday know any others of the prisoners. Messrs. Barnes and Best's colliery, West Bromwich, night. We went out about ten o'clock, and went up the town and came back again. I went to the door of Mrs. Brooke's with my wife. While standing there Peter Rogers and Charles Gibbs came up from towards Hanley. We were talking about the disturbances, and Mrs. Rogers came out. We all four went towards my house. When we get home it was near riotous assembly and riot, and for an unlawful assembly, about half-past cleven o'clock. Rogers and his wife in what was done or said by the crowd. Yet both then went to bed. Gibbs went into his own house as

we were going towards home. Cross-examined by Mr. ALLEN-I had been that night through the town of Burslem. I was not look- fence. (a man completely deaf), Pitts, Walker, Gould, Solo- ing at the fires at Hanley. I went into the Leopard and had a pipe. We had two jugs of ale. My wife will swear she drank none that night. The gentleman who was with me paid for the ale. My wife was at was, as a matter of course, quite conclusive as to the least I found her there when I got home. The gentlemen separately: he grounded his application on the fact that the same of the indictment a few minutes ago further appeared in the examination of a subsequent identification of the prisoners. An old fellow named who came yesterday never told us a word of what the would have killed any of them that appreached him, was told nothing of what any witness had sworn on was equally successful in his evidence. These wit- Saturday night. Nothing was said about a witness Godnesses for the Crown gave a most frightful description win. I was at home the Saturday before the burnings. I of the mob, which consisted, as they said, of 200 got to bed before twelve o'clock that night. I can persons, all of whom Aed as soon as Danks raised his hat hear the town clock of Burslem from my house. The upon a stick. He then pursued them. While pursuing clock was broken on the Saturday week by the colliers,

Charles Gibbs examined by the SOLICITOR-GENEto show that he was on his way to a gentleman who RAL: I live at Burslem. I am a tailor. I know Peter had written to him to give him work. Bowling said Rogers well. On the night of Monday, the 15th of that he was stopped by the mob, who said that they August. I went with him to see if it was correct that Mr. Forester's premises were on fire. We went off his option to beg or steal. He was endeavouring to about half-past nine that evening, and went to Hanley. Forester's. We stayed about an hour, and then returned gave Gettings an excellent character for twenty five to Burslem: the distance is about a mile and a quarter. years. Pitts, Walker, and the other prisoners re- I saw Rogers go to Mr. Brooke's door, and then he went away with Wain and his wife. It was then about half-past eleven o'clock. Cross-examined by Mr. ALLEN: I was never asked

Ouston, the specials who appeared as witnesses, had about these particulars before yesterday. I have previously mentioned that I had been with Rogers to Forester's fire. I was the first person asked questions yesterday. I did not attend much to what was going on, as I felt rather nervous at being called on as a witness at a short notice.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said it had been stated that the witness Godwin was drunk, although the question was not put to Godwin himself. He asked the sourt to put the question to him, in order to ascertain the fact.

Godwin was then recalled; and in answer to questions from the Chief Justice, stated positively that he was not drunk at the time he saw Eilis at the fire. In answer to Mr. Allen, the witness said there were

no other persons, friends of his, with him at the fire.

Mr. ALLEN then addressed the Jury on behalf of satisfied they would give the prisoner the benefit of

and tumultuous assemblage on that evening there could the mob. followed by the remainder of the mob, who proceeded to the work of destruction, and ultimately succeeded in destroying the house, was also clear. The question then was, had the prisoners been identified as a part of that mob, and had the prisoner Ellis been shown to their satisfaction to be present siding, countenancing, and encouraging the mob? He did not mean to say that the mere fact of a man being there was enough to convict

him of being a party to the criminal acts of the mob; but if they could, by his words and acts, both before

REPORTED INCENDIARY FIRE.—A report reached credence in the testimony of the witnesses, that they finding of the Jury. Of that interval the prosecutors here last night that an incendiary fire took place at were guilty of the offence laid to their charge. The made, the best possible use. Mr. Stephenson, the Mr. Smith's at Elmington, a distance of eix miles from | learned Counsel then went over the evidence against | Solicitor, set off for the Potteries on Saturday, and the several prisoners at great length, reserving Ellis for the last. He would then take the case of Ellis, and he called upon them to dismiss from their minds every
of the Jury. The Solicitor-General, in his own oily, thing they had heard which was likely to prejudice methodistical way, turned the evidence of those wittheir judgments, and to decide upon the evidence nesses got up at the eleventh hour—to his own purthat had been laid before them. When they called pose. He occupied two hours in that meritorious great incendiary fire was neither more nor less than a to mind his conduct and speeches on the morning of work; that was his duty, and for doing that duty the fire, and his subsequent addresses to the mob. he is paid. The Chief Justice was engaged five hours they could have little doubt, if they believed he was in summing up, an hour of which time was devoted adjoining forge. The report of an incendiary fire was present, that he was there with a criminal intention. to Ellis's case. His Lordship certainly took great when our report was despatched.

Mason, Francis Taylor, John Room, George Sharpe, turn to court it was easy to discern how the balance William Duffield, George Fletcher, and John Brook, turned. Their names were called over in the usual were indicted for an unlawful assembly at Mr. Host's order, as also were the names of the prisoners. The colliery, and assaulting Benjamin Benton.

the Chief Justice entered the court and took his seat evening of the 15th of August, four persons were taken vailed. The list was as follows:-Elijah Simpson, into custody, and locked up in Wolverhampton, on a Guilty; John Owen, Guilty; Thomas Murray, into custody, and locked up in Wolverhampton, on a Guilty; John Owen, Guilty; Thomas Murray, charge of riot; the next morning a large mob assembled days, and the greater number of the auditors in the gallery were ladies, who appeared to take much interest in the proceedings.

At the sitting of the court proclamation was made that unless all parties out on ball surrendered them that unless all parties out on ball surrendered them the court of the day their recognizances.

In the court was rather more crowded than on previous charge of riot; the next morning a large mob assembled guilty; George Kilson, Not Guilty; Philip Deane, Not Guilty; W. Spoor, Not Guilty; Henry Howard, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; A. Wood, Guilty; met a constable named Benton. Some of the mob throw stenes at Croixton, Guilty; James Greene, Guilty; W. Dunne, Guilty; Thomas Murray, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; A. Wood, Guilty; Thomas Murray, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; Thomas Murray, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; Thomas Murray, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; Thomas Murray, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; Thomas Murray, Guilty; Wm. Ellis, Guilty; selves in the course of the day their recognizances him, and he made his escape into the house of a would be estreated. The Grand Jury having expewoman named Hanshaw, who had a son lying sick in

Mr. Ellis bore his sentence as if he was prepared rienced some inconvenience from the non-attendance of bed. The poor woman being terrified, shut the door, for it. A slight quiver passed over his countenance witnesses, an order was posted up in the hall, stating but at last was compelled to open it, when the mob which immediately resumed its usual calmness. He that any one who did not appear when called would be rushed up stairs and found Benton concealed in the and his doomed associates will be brought up for and continued to do so until he became almost jusen- moval from this town will take place. sible. They cut and wounded him in a most dreadful manner, and he would show that the prisoners, or one of them, would seem to have desired his death. He would show that the prisoner C.ish, after the constable the time when it was alleged some of the witnesses had been severely beaten, raised him up from the convicted of having attacked and beat a policeman ground, and said, "He has not had enough;" that named Beston. They were all transported for life. Clark then struck him in the face several times. In fact, the whole of the evidence would go to show that of a riot. He was sentenced to six months hard The work is going on. The Judges ascend the judg- I know Peter Rogers and his wife. They applied to the assault was of the most serious nature, and the case labour. would require the most attentive consideration of the the jurors are empanelled—the prisoners are arraigned came to me on the Sunday morning, and I agreed that Jury, inasmuch as the punishment which would follow—the Crown prosecutors state the case—well-drilled they should sleep at my house. They slept at my house a conviction upon a charge of that nature would be of they should sleep at my house. They slept at my house a conviction upon a charge of that nature would be of assembly; on the 27th of August. They were inwitnesses are sworn—the juries are charged—the list of on Sunday night, Monday night, Tuesday night, and a very serious description. The Jury would hear from prisoners is handed up to them—a verdict of guilty is Wednesday night. On Monday night I went for them the witnesses a description of the kind of cinders with failed. returned, and the victims are hurried back to their to Mrs. Brooke's between eleven and twelve o'clock. which the constable had been beaten and cut; they dungeons, while their places in the docks are as I went to the doer, but did not go in. My husband would hear that they were not of the light description quickly filled up as are the ranks of a battalion, whom the grape and canister shot of an enemy mow down at her husband and Mr. Gibbs coming from towards the grape and canister shot of an enemy mow down at her husband and Mr. Gibbs coming from towards most dangerous kind. It would be shown that, after too much men of business, to be guilty of such a most dangerous kind. It would be shown that, after too much men of business, to be guilty of such a folly as to send down to this county these judges, having heaten the constable in that savage manner in quickly filled up as are the ranks of a battalion, whom was with me. Mrs. Rogers came to the door. I saw commonly known as ciuders, but of a weighty and idle mummery. Sir Robert Peel and his party are every well-directed fatal volley. By this mode about Hanley. My husband was standing by at the time. having beaten the constable in that savage manner in sixty fellow beings have been convicted, and are now, Rogers and his wife, and myself and my husband, then the house, they dragged him to the brewhouse, and merely to strike awe by their presence. No! Work Benjamin Benton was then examined, and deposed have done. What may be the result of that work went to bed. We left Gibbs at his own door. Rogers to the facts as stated by the Learned Sergeant in his will be shortly known. The eyes of the country are and his wife breakfasted at our house on Tuesday address. He identified Mason as one of the mob who upon the Special Commission; the feelings of the struck him with a cinder. He saw John Room up stairs when they were beating up; but he could not clockmaker. We do not usually let lodgings, but I swear that Room ill-treated him in any way. He was knew Mrs. Rogers. There was great excitement in the amongst the mob. Hollis was one of the party in the self been convicted of felony, was the principal witness. town on Monday night, and many people about in the brewhouse, and struck him on the head with a large a country to a tyrant's rule. His evidence bore all the character of the dealers of streets. I think it was in August this occurred, the stick two or three times, After the mob had beaten blood in the Deneralle conspiracy in Ireland. He, a second week. I came to Stafford last hight. I did not him he was taken home in a cart and put to bed. He

> Mr. HUDDLESTON, for the defence, subjected the witness to a long and searching examination, but nothing James Henshaw was then examined as to the attack on his house, and corroborated the evidence of the last

> John Davis said he distinctly heard one of the mob say, after they had beaten Benton, "D-m his eyes, he is dead enough." Benton was then lying on the ground bleeding very much. He was then quite insensible. He heard Drew shout several times, "Kill the-" The assault was committed about eleven o'clock in the morning. Simpkin stopped the clock in Henshaw's house by kicking it over. Never mentioned that circumstance before to any person. Witness identified Hollis as one of the party who surrounded and attacked

asked about the clock, but it was the fact. He did not Wood, Elijah Cray, John Cunliff, Joseph Green, The trial was proceeding when our report was Thomas Roberts, William Fearne, and George Coldespatched, and the case is likely to occupy the remain-

Benton.

der of the day. (Before Mr. Baron Parke.) Thomas Rowley, John Rowley, Thomas Smith, Mark Baugh, and Cornelius Hicken, were arraigned for a on the 3rd of August, in the parish of Norton Kanes,

South Staffordshire. Mr. Sergeant Ludlow and Mr. Godson conducted the prosecution; Mr. METEYARD appeared for the de-Mr. Hanbury, jun., was part proprietor of the Brown-

hill Colliery, Norton Kanes. On the 3rd of August, "r'otously assembling and forcing the men to leave Mr. drank nothing; she never drinks in public-houses. I about 300 persons, armed with clubs, came to the Croft-pit, and required the men to leave work, saying, "We will have the —— out." As the men came home on the Thursday evening before the Sunday—at out he protected them as well as he could. When the men reached the pit's mouth, one of the mcb read a paper, containing a resolution of a public meeting, which was to the effect that the meeting had agreed that the men should not work for less than four shillings a day, for nine hours each day, including one hour for dinner. They were also to have two quarts of justice. They were indicted under a statute which, if beer each day. - Marlow saw the mob who knocked up the men-

at the Seedhouse pit belonging to Mr. Hanbury, Rowley, Smith, Hicken, and Baugh were there. Baugh great difficulty in recommending a mitigation of the was a leader. saw them at the Seed-house pit, frem which they com- of a crine little short of murder. During the painful pelled men and horses to come out. There were four investigation that had taken place he had hored there pits, belonging to Mr. Hanbury, within half a mile of: was one bright spot in the outrages that had disgraced

John Rowley was there. Sarah Martlan-Mr. Hanbury's colliery consisted of case of violence; they had been clearly convicted of it, four pits, viz., the Craft, Seed-house, Rising Sun, and and he would not be discharging his duty if he did Shallow pits. On the 3rd of August she saw a mob of not inflict upon them a marked punishment, and at 150 persons coming two and three a-breast, with Baugh at their head, from Pelsall, towards the colliery. Witnesses to character having been called by the prisoners, his Lordship summed up, and the Jury returned

a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners of " an un-John Rowley, Thomas Rowley, Mark Baugh, Samuel Smith, Matthew Hart, Joseph Key, and Cornelius cudgel in the face of one of the workmen, and by intimi-Hicken, were arraigned for a riot, an unlawful assembly, and an assault, with others, on the 13th of to leave off work.

August. Mr. Sergeant Ludlow said that the Crown was not in a situation to put Samuel Smith on his trial, and such trifling cases objects of prosecution by the Crowntherefore wished him to be acquitted.

The Court accordingly directed his acquittal Mr. METEYARD defended the prisoners. Mr. Serjeant LUDLOW stated the case, which made Mr. Hanbury's colliery the scene of the riot and

Mr. W. Hanbury, jun., was at his colliery (the Brown Hill), near the back yard, on the 13th of August. The four pits extended over 400 or 500 acres. On that day expence interfere with his getting up evidence to the prisoner Ellis, in reply to the evidence that had he saw a mob approaching the men, four of whom were break down the alibi so satisfactorily proved yesterday just been called on the part of the Crown. The repairing the bank. There were barrows at the place. Witness said. "What do you want here? we don't inthe solicitor and connsel for the defence. An ex- Mr. Aitken's house, with his face blackened. The mob cried out, "You get bread and cheese here; we can get none, nor shall you have any." He said, "Why who is at Birmingham, to return with all haste, that a slow to make use of-they had the dispositions six must not we?" One cried out, "Read the law:" should not work under four shillings a day, for nine hours, including one hour for dinner. They were the nature of the evidence, or character of the witnesses Crown, or of the evidence that was to be called against also to have two quarts of ale. The men of the pit were rolling spoil on barrows, which the meb overturned. Two of the mob went up to this man, Cresswell, and collared him. Witness interfered; when the mob seized witness by his legs and arms, and rolled him into the canal, into which he was flung, and went

Samuel Thackyard worked at Mr. Hanbury's on the 13th of August. On that day the meb came up. and said, " Put your tools down and go with us. We will Cooper, in an indictment for conspiracy. What hope any reasonable doubt existed in their minds, he felt duck you in the canal if you don't." They came up in bodies of two, three, and four, and insisted on making the men go with them. They attempted to throw Cresswell into the canal. When Mr. Hanbury was thrown in, he heard a cry of "Throw him in." The prisoners King, Baugh, Smith, John and Thomas Rowley, were there.

> Thomas Creswell corroborated the previous evidence, and stated that Bicknell, the two Rowleys, Smith, and was greatly alarmed before and after seeing Linney. Baugh, were in or near the mob.

> Sarah Martlan also proved the above facts. She to Captain Bennett, of the yeomanry, and a magistrate, soon be your own master." She said that master who said that he expected to meet hundreds, but that

nesses for the defence. All the prisoners, with the exception of Matthew Hart, were found Guilty.

A warrant was issued for the apprehension of a man named Davis, who was included in the above indictment, and was out on bail, but did not appear.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SONERS.—SIX TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

The work is done—the oppressors of the working classes can now rejoice, for they have triumphed. Mr. Ellisand Mr. Linney are convicted. On Saturday

The Learned Counsel had not closed his address pains with the case, but he dwelt with more than when our report was despatched.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.)

John Hollis, Samuel Simpkin, Robert Clish, James

John Hollis, Tanker The Days Grayer Shares clerk of arraigns asked if the Jury had agreed to Mr. Sergeant Talfourd stated the case. It was their verdict. The foreman replied in the affirmative. the most serious charge that had arisen out of the riots He then read the list according to the verdicts. in the southern division of the county. On the During the reading the most breathless silence pre-

room. They dragged him out of his hiding-place, and sentence to-morrow. If transportation be their fate, commenced beating him with bludgeons and cinders, the people may be assured that their immediate re-Before Mr. Buron Rolfe.

John Room, John Hollis, Samuel Simpkins, Robert Clerk, James Mason, and John Taylor were Charles Lee was arraigned for, and convicted

Joseph Linney, and Michael Byrne, were convicted before Mr. Baron Rolfe, of an unlawful

Those convictions are what the people expec ed. The Special Commission was not got up for a mere he and his party were resolved upon, and work they country are throbbing around it, and the country itself will undisguisedly pass their verdict upon the object and the operations of this Special Commission. Neither fear, terror, or torture, has as yet reconciled

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH. (From the Morning Chronicle.) BURNING OF THE REV. MR. AITKEN'S HOUSE.

CLOSE OF MONDAY'S PROCEFDINGS. At the time my despatch was forwarded yesterday, the Solicitor-General had not concluded his reply upon the evidence. Upon the conclusion of his remarks the Court adjeurned for ten minutes, to enable the jurors to obtain some refreshment. On the re-assembling of the Court,

The CHIEF JUSTICE, in his usual clear and perspicuous manner, summed up the evidence; and after a powerful address, which occupied nearly five hours, the Learned Judge left the case to the Jury for their decision. The Jury asked leave to retire for a few minutes, and. at the expiration of about ten minutes, returned into

Court with their verdict, which was read over by the Clerk of the Arraigns as follows :-" Elijah Simpson, John Owen, and Thomas Murray, Guilty: George Kelsall, Philip Dean, and William On his cross-examination, he said he had never been Spode, Not Guilty; Henry Howard, William Ellis, A. Richard Croxton, John Rathbone, William Turner,

> clough. Guilty." The prisoner Ellis burst into tears on the verdict being announced. They were then ordered to be removed, and the Court adjourned at seven o'clock till the following

morning. (Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.) The trial of Thomas Rowley, John Rowley, Thomas Smith. Mark Baugh, and Cornelius Hichen, for riotous assembly and riot was proceeded with.

The evidence against these prisoners was given in my despatch of yesterday, at the time of closing of which Mr. Huddleston was about proceeding to address the Jury on the part of the prisoners. Having done so The Learned JUDGE summed up the evidence, and the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.

The prisoners, being called upon by the clerk of arraigns, vehemenently protested their innocence. The Lanned BARON said the prisoners had been clearly found guilty of a felony, which disclosed a scene of turbulence and violence rarely detailed in a court of pressed to its fullest extent against them, would have led to their being capitally convicted, and had they been so indicted and found guilty, he should have felt extreme penalty of the law. They had, however, by James Yeates saw the mob at the first pit of Mr. the clemency of the Crown, been indicted upon the Hanbury, which was called the Craft pit. He then milder provisions of the act, but still they were guilty each. He saw John Rowley active at the Seed-house pit. | that part of the country, namely, the absence of personal violence. Theirs, however, was a most atrocious once sentence them, one and all, to be transported for the term of their natural lives.

Charles Lee was indicted for a riot at Mr. Johnston's pit at Bilston. From the evidence it appeared that a few men continued at work after the turn-out, but a great mob came up, among whom was the prisoner, and brandished a

dation, and their numbers and violence, induced the men The prisoner was defended by Mr. WHALLEY, who said it was quite unworthy of the Government to make The man, if he had committed the offcuce with which he stood charged, ought to have been brought before the magistrates and summarily convicted.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour.

The Court then adjourned. (Before Mr. Baron Parke.) Joseph Linney, aged 33, a man who appeared much uperior to the general class of his co-prisoners, and

Michael Byrne, were arraigned for an unlawful assembly, riot, and assault, on the 27th August, in the parish of Kingswinford. Mr. Sergeant LUDLOW and Mr. Godson prosecuted;

Mr. NEALE defended Linney, and Mr. SPOONER appeared for Byrne. Mr. Sergeant Ludlow stated the case. It appeared that, in consequence of a proposed meeting at Kingswinford, on the 27th August, a notice of it was sent to the magistrates, who called together the yeomanry. Whatever (said the Learned Sergeant) might be the criminality of others who took part in the late riots, a greater offence against religion, morals, or the constitution could not be conceived than that which had been committed by the guilty persons who encouraged the perpetration of those acts. He alluded to Linney, an itinerant orator. who went about from place to place poisoning the minds of the people. His object was to exasperate and pollute the minds of the poor working classes. No pnnishment could be too severe for p ersons who led them on to crimes, but who, coward-like, fied

from the danger into which the'r followers were placed

by their inflammatory harangues. Mr. Reuben Plant, a coalmaster, living at Goosetraybank, near Brockmore-green, close to Dueley; examined by Mr. Godson-On Saturday, August 27, he saw people going to a meeting near Brockmore-green. It Mr. METEYARD addressed the Jury, and called withad been a place for meetings. One was held there nesses for the defence.

on the 24th. He saw Linney at a quarter to five o'clock, p.m., going towards Brockmore. Witness There was a report that the colliers would meet Yeates, jun., and Mr. Roberts, gave similar Linney, and then have a reckoning. Witness named Colling was with Linney Witness notifie men, brothers, Chartists, and oppressed colliers." He Mr. METEYARD addressed the Jury, and called wit bid them stick out, and said his interest was theirs. If they would stand ont, they should have their wages and all they wanted. The masters in this county were ealling out for protection, and why? Because they knew that the poor were a starving people, and a starving people were a rebellious people. The masters said "they can do without you, but if you stand and be ruled by one, we will show them whether they can do without you. We will put them in a ship and CONVICTION OF HENRY ELLIS, JOSEPH LIN. shove them off, and tell them we can do without them." The mob shouted. He then said "we will divide the NEY. AND TWENTY-ONE OTHER PRI- land, and live upon it as ours." [Linney here laughed.] He was from Bilston, but witness did not know his trade. The mob consisted of celliers. The men worked

> and cursing their masters and oppressors. [Linney here burst out crying.] (Continued in our Seventh page.)

until the 3rd of Aug., the day of Linney's speech. After

that they ceased working. The crowd was determined,

(Continued from our Sixth page.

William Price examined-He was assistant-constable at Kingswinford on the 27th of August. There was s meeting en that day at Brockmore-green. He saw Linney there at the rear of the Cross Keys, between six and seven, p.m. At that time there were about 900 persons present. He was speaking. He said that the knew he would be taken, and that he might as well be taken there as anywhere else." The Dudley expliry were seen coming, and they said that it would be right to tell him that they were coming. Witness's horse was struck with atones flung by the mob. and went towards the cavalry, who were headed by Mr. Badger, who read the Riot Act after great shouting and booting. Some were dispersed by the cavalry, others would not go. When Mr. Badger left the mob finng stones.

Mr. Whittaker, special constable, corroborated the has witness's evidence. On the night of the 27th of August, a woman said to Linney, "I heard that you were lost—that you were in prison." He replied, "No, I am come here to-night to be taken."

Griffith, special constable, saw the prisoner. Linney. at a meeeting, at the Pit bank, on the night of the 27th of August. Price was there. He heard Linner my that if they stuck out for four days longer, they would have their wages. He said that they would be there on Wednesday, if he could keep the "ruffles." Witness did not know what "rnffles" meant. He said that he should be there, if he was not taken, he he expected to be taken.

James Smith, sergeant-major of the Emley troop of cavalry, was on duty on the 27th of August, at Brockmore. There were 500 persons present. He saw the prisoner Byrne throwing a stone at the cavalry. Witness told prisoner that if he threw another stone he would shoot him. The prisoner jested and laughed at

Thomas Reddows-Saw Byrne threw a stone at the Mr. Baites—Heard Linney speak to the colliers before the 3rd and 27th of August. He told the colliers not to go to work, whatever they did. He told them that the fron-masters told them that they would blow out the

threatened on the night of the 27th by the mob. They mid, "Your house wants coming down." The Counsel for the defence addressed the fury. Verdict-Guilty of an unlawful assembly against

furnaces, but he would tell them that they dare not do

so. The witness was greatly frightened. He was

both prisoners. (Before Sir N. Tindal.) SENTENCES OF THE PRISONERS.

At the sitting of the court this morning the twenty six priseners found guilty of the attack on and demolition of the Rev. Dr. Vale's house, were placed at the bar, and having been called upon by the clerk of the arraigns in the usual way, to know whether they had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon them according to law-all the prisoners answered

in the negative. The Learned JUDGE said the verdict of an intelligent, patient, and upright jury having decided that they were guilty of the offence charged against them, of riotously and tumultuously assembling and demolishing the dwelling-house of the Rev. Dr. Vale, it was now his duty to award the just measure of punishment to the crime they had committed. It was a fearful offence of which they had been found guilty. By day and by night they had spread terror and alarm and dismay among the peaceable and industrious classes of the community. No man could say against whom the ungovernable fury of the mob would be directed, so that all were living in constant terror and uncertainty for their lives, their property, and their families-a conditien more fearful and unhappy than that of death Itself. For an offence like that, depriving every one within the reach of the protection of the laws, and robbing them of all the comforts and happiness of social life,-a punishment proportionately severe must be inflicted, in order that all persons might learn from their example that if they added to the number of the mob, and became partakers in their proceedings, they would render themselves liable to the transgression of the law to which others had subjected themselves. Happily for the prisoners, he was saved the pain of passing sentence upon them for a capital offence, and, as there was some doubt, from the wording of the act, whether he when the house was set on fire, or actively engaged in the act of feeding the flames, or endeavouring to prevent their extinguishment, and the others who were not perhaps so actively angaged. Bearing these objects in view, the sentence he should pass upon John Haines, Richard Wright, George Colclough, John Williams, Joseph Whiston, - Cotton, and William Cartlidge was, that they be transported for 21 years; that Jervase Phillips be transported for 15 years; that Thomas Wagstaff, Jos. Saunders, Samuel Whitehouse, Joshus Gilbert, - Bankes, and Edward Smith, be transported for 10 years; that William Shaw, William Bradbury, John Owen, John Powell, Dimmock, Tort, and Hurst, be imprisoned for 12 months, with hard labour; that James Millington, Samuel Eston, and Richard Edge, be imprisoned for four months, with hard labour; and that James Hurst, who, from his extreme youth, he hoped had been unconsciously led into it, be imprisoned for two months, with hard labour. He he had been since tried before his brother Parke, who would pass sentence upon him.

The prisoners were then removed. CASE OF ARTHUR O'NEIL

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL understood that his Learned Friend, Mr. LEE, had an application to make on behalf of Arthur O'Neil, to traverse to the next session or

Arthur O Neil having been placed at the bar, Mr. Lee requested that the indictment should be read, and the officer accordingly read the indictment, which charged the prisoner with wickedly intending and combining to bring the law and constitution into contempt, and with combining to obstruct the collection of the revenue, and induce the liege subjects to resist the payment of taxes, and to induce large bodies of the workmen to make riots and break the public peace. It also charged him with using violent and seditions language at Rowley Regis, on the 26th of August last, to large assemblies of the working

Charaea. Mr. Lee submitted that the prisoner was clearly entitled to traverse to next assizes, on giving proper security and entering into the necessary recogni-

The Learned JUDGE said he would take the affidavits and depositions in the matter, consult his two learned brethern, and give his opinion the following

TRIAL OF COOPER FOR ARSON. Thomas Cooper, of Leicester, was then placed

at the bar, with twelve others, charged with having

riotonsly and unlawfully assembled and demolished the house of Mr. Parker, at the parish of Stoke-upon-The prisoner Cooper, a respectable-looking middleaged man, said he objected to be tried with the other

prisoners. The Court said that objection could not be entertained.

Mr. LEE then intimated that the prisoners meant to Ever in their challenges and that it would cause a good deal of inconvenience and delay if they to have a fresh Jury, who had not previously tried any on the 15th of August.

of the cases. After a good deal of discussion, the Counsel fer the Crown agreed to take the case of Thomas Cooper separately, and the other prisoners were ordered to go down from the bar.

The prisoner challenged every Juror who had served on any previous trial during the Special Com-Thomas Cooper was then given in charge for the de-

molition of Mr. Parker's house at Shelton, on the 15th of August. Mr. LEE said the prisoner had resolved to conduct his

Own case, and had requested him to give him the benefit of his assistance upon points of law that might arise affecting the interests of his client. Mr. YARDLEY was also retained by the prisoner.

It would appear that many of the workmen in the collieries and the potteries had struck work, and that several acts of outrage and riot, but not of the nature bood, and broke into. plundered, and destroyed them. fired, the mob went off to the house of Mr. Forester, the Nisi Prius Court, that the judges may take cases which they attacked and burned, and thence they went to the house of Mr. Parker, which formed the subject as a third court.

Charter. Gentlemen, the inere consumated in purpose of turning out the workmen, and agreeing to purpose of turning out the workmen agreeing to purpose of turning out the workmen agreeing to purpose of turning out the workmen agreeing to purpose of turnin magistrate of the county. Mr. Parker left his house sion was opened with the usual formalities.

August. I remained in the house till near eleven at night. I then left it, being afraid to stay any longer, as I expected the house to be attacked. There were s good many persons then about the house. All the servants went away with me, and we left the house quite empty. Mr. Treeley's house is in the same town about five minutes' walk from master's. We locked two of the doors and bolted the other inside. We also fastened the window-shutters inside. I saw it at eleven o'clock the next morning. The inner walls had fallen in, and it was a mere shell. The furniture, wine, and everything in the house was gone. Andrew Rowley-I am a potter living at Shelton. On the 15th of August I was close to Mr. Parker's house near twelve at night. I saw a number of persons standing by Mr. Parker's door. I turned my head round and saw Turner come by with a lighted candle, and his hat covering the candle to keep it lighted. There were between 200 and 300 persons there. They

were shouting and making a noise. They had got up to the door when I first saw them. Turner said, "Here's a light. D-n your eyes, get on." Mr. LEE submitted that the evidence now given could not be received unless it was shown that Cooper was present, or that he was connected with the mob

by some previous acts or declarations. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL apprehended that it would be sufficient to show that the prisoner formed a part of affected pain that I address you on the present occasion. the mob. If they could not do so, then all the evidence You are aware of the disastrons state to which this went for nought.

was no case against him. Examination resumed—When Turner said that, others said "the door is broken open." I think the door was Majesty's peaceable subjects, and have with violence broken open with a hammer. The mob then went in, prevented working men from following their daily occu- the bills against them, if limited to that object. Gentleand among them Turner. I saw him go into the front pations. Such a scene of lawless violence it is impos- men, you will have laid before you also some cases of room and knock down a clock and other things, and sible long to endure. Indeed, it would of itself perish violent and informatory speeches. Of course, you set fire to the room. At least a score went into the by its own infirmity; but along with it must perish will exercise your judgment whether speeches—victous house; and I saw others who had candles lighted the prosperity and industry of the working classes of speeches—subject the parties making them to punish

That was about three-quarters of an hour after the meb broke in.

outside looking on out of curiosity. Josiah Mills: I am a painter and gilder of Hanley. winter time would be the most favourable, but he that a general turn-out would be advantageous to their that it was better to be idle in the fine weather menced, it was not checked as early as it might have than in the winter; that it was better to be inle been by greater activity in the magistrates-all these

"The lion of freedom's let loose from his den. And we'll rally round him again and again."

I heard Cooper at the meeting say that he understood many of them had got drunk, and that some abou: him then were tipsy; but they must abstain from drink, or they would be sure to be detected. He alluded to what had taken place during the day. say whether they were true or not. He had been at

Cross-examined by the Prisoner-I stopped at the meeting in the morning till it was concluded. I took no notes of what you said at any of the meetings. I only gave those parts of your speeches that assizes, and he wished his Lordship would then hear the particularly struck my attention. I did not listen to all you said, for I felt disgusted at what you said. don't now entertain those feelings of disgust towards the man, but at the expressions you used I have no antipathy towards you. I was sorry such-words should come from any man. I first gave information, eight or nine days after the meeting, to the chief bailiff of Hanley.

colliery. They had just succeeded in plugging the but you will find this accompanied with false and ex- tution, under colour of doing-what? under colour of boilers. them about the street. despatched.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.)

of Mr. Griffin, at Chilten. The trial was proceeding when our report left.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.

BURNING OF LORD GRANVILLE'S OFFICES-Thomas Roberts, William Turner, James Slack, Edward Smith, Joseph Wild, Henry Gibson, and Isaac Colclough, were indicted for a riot, and dewere tried together: the object of his client, Cooper, was molishing by fire the offices, &c. of Lord Grenville

Mr. Spooner (on the part of Colclough), and Mr. Neale (on the part of Slack), challenged the Jury to bination with an intention of really imposing restraint were labourers, what would be the price of labour? the full number of twenty.

In consequence of the difficulty there was to em-

pannel a Jury. The Learned Judge ordered the prisoners to be put aside, with the exception of Thomas Roberts, who was put upon his trial, and pleaded Not Guilty. Mr. Sergeant Ludlow and Mr. Godson prosecuted;

Mr. Spooner defended the prisoner. The trial was proceeding when our express left.

LIVERPOOL-MONDAY, Oct. 10.

The special commission for the trial of the persons in The SOLICITOR GENERAL stated the case as against connected with the recent disturbances in this county, bills of that sort are brought before you, and you should Thomas Cooper, and detailed the circumstances under was opened this morning, in the Niel Prins Court feel satisfied, by the evidence, that though the great Which the attack took place upon Mr. Parker's house. The three judges specially commissioned to try the pri- mass of the people were not actually disposed to take soners are Lord Abinger, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, part in a conspiracy for that object, yet that there were Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. Their persons amongst them who were actually instrumental in previously to the 15th August they had committed Lordships arrived in town on Saturday night, and on persuading them, you will be justified in finding charges Sunday morning they attended divine service at St. of conspiracy against them. Independent of that of that for which the prisoner was indicted. On the George's Church, when a sermon was preached by the charge, you will find other cases of conspiracy to premorning of the 15th August, a meeting was held at Rev. J. B. Mork. After the service, the three judges vent the working classes from performing their labour the Crown-bank, Hanley, at which very inflammatory remained and received the sacrament. During the past —in other words, to turn out the workmen from the addresses were made to the mob; and from thence week, workmen were employed in making the necessary different mills, and not only from the different mills, they preceeded to several houses in the neighbour- alterations in the Session's house. The benches in the but to influence by fear or persuasion the workmen of

of the present indictment. The question the jury The calendar contains the names of 124 prisoners, persons, if satisfactorily proved to be guilty, are guilty, are guilty, are guilty family, on seeing them approach, shut the door; but would have to try was, whether the prisoner, Thomas six of whom were out on bail. In addition, we believe, of a crime by law, and you will be justified in putting the men, with bludgeons, burst open the door, and Cooper, was one of the mob who attacked and there are Feargus O'Connor, the Bev. James Schole- them on their trial. There is another class of offences, destroyed the house of Mr. Parker? It was field, the Rev. William Hill, editor of the Northern which, though not deeper in magnitude, is very dannot necessary to show that it was his hand that Star, James Tuck, and a few others who had not ar- gerous, and must be punished, where satisfactorily set fire to the house, but if he could be shown rived or whose names have not been transmitted to the proved, and that is the case of simple riot. A riotous in such a position with the mob as to be siding Governor of the Kirkdale prison. The following is a assembly is an assembly either collected together for and exciting them to the work of destruction, then he classification of the offences, with the number of personne illegal object, in which case it is an unlawful would be guilty of the offence equally with those who sons for trial:—Riot, 40; riot and putting out fires, 4; assembly, or one which, by its acts or conduct, shows and committed the work of destruction. It would be a riot and turning out workmen, 8; riot and conspiracy, that it has an improper design, or excites alarm and most extraordinary principle of law if that were not 18; riot and assault, 3; riot and beginning to demolish terror. Such an assembly is a riot, and all participating

about half-past eleven on the morning of the 15th of The following is a list of the Grand Jury:-

Sir Thomas Whitehead, Knight, Upland. Montagu Ainslie, Bsq., Grizedale. Richard Edward Alison, Esq., Charnock. William Assheton, Esq., Downham Hall. Cornelius Bourne, Esq., Halmine Hall. Clarence Braddyce, Raq., Conishead Priory. William Clayton, Esq., Lostock Hall. William Assheton Cross, Esq., Red Scarr. Pudsey Dawson, Esq., Hornby Castle. Richard Earle, Esq., Eden Hurst. William Gellison Bell, Esq., Melling Hall. Chisenhale Chisehale, Esq, Arley Hall. James Nowell Farrington, Eaq., Worden Hall. William Gale, Esq., Lighburn House. George Martin, Esq., M.P., Capernuray Hall. John Penny Machell, Esq., Hollow Oak. John Master, Esq., Croston. William Moore, Esq. Grumshill. Robert Townely Parker, Esq Cuerden Hall. John Plumb Tempest, Esq., Tong Hall. Robert Henry Welch, Esq , Leek.

Her Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality was then read, after which Lord ABINGER proceeded to address the Grand Jury. He said-Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it is with uncounty has been reduced for several weeks of the present The Learned JUDGE overruled the objection. Unless summer; that a lawless, tumultuous multitude of perthe prisoner was connected with these acts then there sons have been assembled in various manufacturing the persons of their fellow-subjects to prevent the fair towns of the county, have proceeded to create disturbances, to excite alarm and terror in the minds of her worst sense of the word. Those engaged in such transinside. A good many stood round outside who had this country. It became the duty of the Government, ment. You will form a judgment on them when you sticks; I think cudgels; but they did not do anything. with all expedition, to put down such unlawful and hear them; and if the speeches were made to excite Many of them then went towards Mr. Aitken's, tumultuous assemblies-to preserve the peace and pro- sedition, and insurrection, and riot, it will be your duty but that was after Mr. Parker's house had taken fire perty of the subjects of the realm, and to punish, by to find the parties guilty of such charges—at least, not the rigour of the law, the persons engaged in those unlawful proceedings. Gentlemen, you are well aware Cross-examined by the prisoner—It was about twelve that occasional reverses in the tide of prosperity in the o'clock when I saw Turner. I saw at least a score manufacturing and commercial concerns of this councome out and go towards Mr. Aitken's. I saw the try must occur, and that when they do occur, they roof tumbling in. There were many persons who stood must produce, to a greater or less extent, disastrous privations amongst the labouring classes. I presume that the state of the country for some months, if not The mob had turned out in the month of August, for some years back, may be placed to some of these and were compelling the colliers and others to strike, checks which the tide of commercial and manufac-They were holding meetings in different places. I turing prosperity has received, and that to the same

thought the present time was the most favourable; peculiar political object, or whether, when it comwhen there was plenty on the ground. He would are matters at present in obscurity, and that time alone They all rose up and shouted, and then he went to- common people, of the labouring classes, does not seem wards Lord Granville's collieries. Those around the to have originated from any voluntary feeling, if I may

the Crown-bank, to which the meeting had been ad- siderable power and some talent, to make use of that no property, but depend on manual labour for subourned. He was singing, and had hundreds follow. insurrection, to foment it, to perpetuate it, and to direct sistence, such a thing is inconsistent with monarchy ing him. I heard him singing in the chorus, "Spread it on political objects. It seems that a society of per- and property. The first thing at which such persons the Charter." The meeting was opened by singing, sons, recognised by the title of Chartists, mixed them- would sim would be the putting down of all property. Cooper giving out the lines, and the chorus was selves with the unhappy masses of the common people, The exercise of tyranny they would be the first to raise something respecting O'Connor. I recollect two who had been deluded into this insurrection. Having up against it, and then would come the subversion of more knowledge than them, but deeper designs, they, the monarchy. Gentlemen, you will excuse me for instead of using their knowledge to point out to the addressing this language to gentlemen of your descripunhappy victims the delusions by which they were tion, but I cannot help expressing my concern that actuated—that all attempts of the working men to rise some of these persons who propagate those doctrines against their masters, and all attempts to dictate the are persons of sufficient talent to know the consethe People's Charter, which seems principally to aim industry. Who can say in this county of Lancaster

Dragon during the day. I then left while he was they had already received, and in despite of the say that the working man, even of the lowest descrippromises, and I make no doubt sincere hopes of tion, if he possesses diligence, talent, application, and those who introduced and carried the late mea- fidelity, may not arrive at the highest honours of the sure, that it was to be a final and efficacious state? How many examples of persons who, in all measure of reform, these infatuated people—for they classes of life, not superior to many of those who are also are infatuated—have formed an opinion, gathered the objects of these prosecutions, by their industry from what foundation I know not, that a representa- and talent, have acquired fortunes, and been themtion by Universal Suffrage, by Vote by Ballot, and by selves the employers of labourers? How many payment of Members of Parliament, will form a panacea have acquired honour and distinction? Gentlemen, for the remedy of all evils, and they endeavoured to the very fabric of the British constitution, inculcate on the assembled multitudes whom they ad- which those unhappy men are desirous of destroy dresed, these doctrines, and to persuade them that by ing,-this constitution is the enly one in the world perpetuating that revolution, or by rising against their that has ever shown, by repeated examples, that labour masters, and by making it universal, was the best is protected—that the rights of the poor man, if they means of obtaining that charter. Gentlemen, they are but exercised by him with diligence, and with Reuben Greatbeach—I am a newspaper reporter. mixed up with their orations, as you will find in the sense, and with frugality, are sure to lead them to inde I am connected with the North Staffordshire Mer- course of the evidence that will be laid before you, pendence if not to fortune. And yet those individuals cury. I saw a number of persons at Lord Granville's many facts recommending them to peace and order;

That was between nine and ten in the aggerated statements of the general feeling of the giving labour a greater influence than it has new in morning. They then went to the lock-up at Hanley | country—that the people of this and the neighbouring and released three or four prisoners. They were counties were told that all England was in arms, that very noisy, and beating about with sticks. Many Scotland was pouring out hundreds of thousands, had sticks in their hands. They went to the police- that Ireland was coming to the battle, and that office, about 100 yards off. They broke the glass, the men of Birmingham, to the number of a hunand some persons came out with constables' staves. dred thousand, armed with steel, and insensible to the They threw out papers, and tore up books, and threw force of military execution, were ready to join and hem about the street.

Carry the day. These were circumstances plainly inopinion on the nation, that their force would become

> tween a conspiracy to subvert the Government they were to employ that capital, not according to the by alarm, and by imposing force and re- judgment of the masters, the state of the markets, and straint on all the branches of the legislature, in order the various other causes which influence men of capital, to have a particular measure passed into a law, and the but in some narrow and limited view that the labourers crime of high treason. The crime of high treason, by take of their own interests, what would the result be? the law of this country, is technically limited to an Why, the result would be, that instead, when capital atttempt upon the life of the Sovereign, or to raising was destroyed property was destroyed, and all manwar on the Sovereign; but the Judges have, from the kind were reduced and placed on an equality, earliest times, considered that a conspiracy to levy war, all would become labourers, and what would the to employ force to restrain the will of the Sovereign, is unhappy labourers gain by it? Why, the an overt act of high treason, and if satisfactorily proved, market for labour is like every other market. is quite sufficient to justify a jury in inferring, in com- The more it is supplied the cheaper it is; and, if all

I do not understand that the Government intend to push the indictments that will be brought before you on this occasion to that extent. These people, I think, owe it to the lenity of the Government that they are not put to a hazard on which their lives might be the forfeit. But, however, you will have laid before you condign punishment. I shall not trouble you any longer. indictments for conspiracy, for exciting the people to You will hear the cases, and you need no further inforinsurrection, for endeavouring to prevail on those who mation from me as to the way in which you should diswere not at work to continue in a state of suspended labour, and for compelling by force those at work despatch, in order to get through the arduous business to leave their avocations, and to persevere in that lawless state of violence, and disorder, and privation, till custody in Kirkdale Gaol, and out on bail, on charges their favourite plan of the Charter was carried. If

Nisi Prins and Crown Courts have been so altered as to every description engaged in manual labour to leave In the course of the day another meeting was held at allow their Lordships to sit together, if that should be their work, and join in this scheme of obtaining this and Sir GREGORY LEWIN appeared on behalf the Crown-bank, and, on the signal of a pistol being requisite at any time, and a dock has been constructed in Charter. Gentlemen, the mere conspiracy for the mere Crown. The prisoners were undefended.

the case, because the parties who sided and sbetted, mills, &c. 28; riot and stealing, 18; seditions libel, 2: in it are prima fasie encouraging, by their presence and and excited the mob, would therwise escape, while riot and plug-drawing, 3. Of the prisoners, 21 can countenance, whatever objects the multitude may have their ignorant tools would be subjected to the punish read imperfectly; 52 can read and write imperfectly; in view, unless they are able to show their innocence. ment which the other party so richly merited. The 40 can neither read nor write, and 18 can read and have been participating in a learned Coursel then stated the facts of the case as write well.

The JUDGE—Before I can take notice of any recommissionment of the case as write well. they afterwards appeared in the evidence, and called The three Judges entered the Nisi Prius Court toged different times as to what should be deemed an any particular ground on which to build a recommendation. Many Travis—I am housekeeper to Mr. Parker, of ther at a few minutes past eleven o'clock, and having unawful assembly, and I am serry to say that the tion for mercy, I shall be glad to take notice of it, but Shelton. His house is called Albion House. He is a taken their seats upon the enlarged beach, the commission which have taken place in this county have I must know what it is. given rise to a discussion in the courts of law and in | The Foreman-It appeared by the statement of the

Thomas Green, Esq., M.P., Wittington Hall, fore- sisting of such a multitude as to make all discussion and debate ridiculous and a farce, never can be an assembly for the purpose of debate and calm discussion Will any man in his senses say that when he has the means of assembling together three or four thousand persons, that he does that to form a deliberative assembly to discuss speculative points of law or constitutional government? On the face of it, it carries its own refu-tation. If an assembly, therefore, consisting of such a multitude as to render all notion of discussion impossible, is found by violence putting down all attempts to deliberate, if the assembly has for its objects to hear only one side of a question, it ceases to be an assembly for the purpose of deliberation, and they cannot protect themselves under that exemption. Again, any assemblies of such magnitude as would naturally tend, without any restraint or authority to put an end to them and having no one present or person in authority invested by themselves or by the law with the power of dispersing them—such an assemblage, when consisting of vast multitudes, every one sees must lead to terror, and riot, and disturbance of the peace, and such an assemblage in itself is a riotous and unlawful assembly. It is a riot, if you find hundreds assembled to disturb the peace. If you find that individuals amongst them, by their conduct, exhibit tokens of violence and intention to do mischief, and they are restrained by the multitude, but protected by the countenance of that multitude, it partakes of a riot and unlawful assembly; but if you find they go further, and that they proceed to the act of committing violence on property, and restraining employment of their labour, they become riotous in the actions are guilty of riot, and it will be your duty to find to find them guilty, but to put them on their trial. There is one other case, I understand, as likely to come before you, and that is a case of printing a seditious libel. Whether or no it will come before you, I am not certain, but I am informed it will. I have had an opportunity of seeing what that libel is. It purports to be an exhortation from the Chartists to all the labouring classes, to whom it is addressed, to continue in

the suspension of labour until the Charter is carried. It professes the words, "peace and order," but it reminds the people that they are governed by was at the meeting on the morning of the 15th, about cause may be attributed the privations to which laws to which they have not been partieseight o'clock. It had then commenced; there were the working classes have been reduced: and I that they have not made the laws; and it endeavours about 1,000 present, and many of them had heavy make no doubt that those privations were considerable, to persuade those who read it that they have no real bludgeons in their hands. I saw Thomas Cooper on because it cannot be denied that many of the usual security for their employment except by an organic the Sunday evening preach, or pretending to preach, channels of our trade had been interrupted, and that alteration in the constitution of the country. Gentleto the crowd at the Crown Bank. I saw him at the there was a general feeling of despondency amongst men, you will form your judgment of that paper. I have meeting on Monday morning. I heard him say, commercial men as to the advantages of engaging in had an opportunity of seeing it, and the impression it when addressing the mob, that he considered him-commercial enterprise, the result of which was at-made on my mind was that it was full of danger, and self the self-elected chairman of that meeting. After tended with great uncertainty. But at the same time particularly at a season when the publication of it might that a man come forward and moved a resolution I am bound to say, from the experience I have had in be attended with consequences far different from that of agreeing to stand by the resolution passed at the the history of this insurrection in a neighbouring a document in ordinary times; because when a decu-Manchester meeting, to cease labour until the Char- county, that I believe that distress was greatly exag- ment of that kind is addressed to a multitude who ter became the law of the land. I heard Cooper say gerated. It does not appear, from any evidence I have have an opinion that their own force is sufficient to would be au easy matter to get the seen or heard, that the people engaged in these ex- effect their object, you may easily judge that such an Charter, for if anly one-tenth part of the popula- c-sses either complained of the high price of provisions, exhortation, at such a moment, is far more dangerous, tion were to come out on a given day and hour, and or the want of labour. What gave use to the im- and, therefore, far more criminal. Gentlemen, it Eay, "We will have the Charter," nothing could mediate occurrence which was the commencement of seemed that the argument they used, and the argument stop us. He also said, alluding to the strength of these transactions at present has not been ascertained. used by many of those who addressed the multitudes, the soldiers, that there were not more than ten soldiers for every large town in the kingdom. Alluding to the master manufacturers—whether it fair day's labour," and that nothing will ensure them the strike, he said that some people thought the originated in the scheme of any persons who considered that, except the giving to the labouring population an equal, if not a prepoderant, voice in the legislature of the country. For which purpose they propose those changes to which I before referred—the principles of the Charter, that is to say, that the labouring classes who have no property are to make laws for those who have not advise them to steal, nor would be steal himself, can develope. But certain it is, from the information property, that the labouring classes who have shown but left them to put their own construction upon it. to which I have referred, that the dissatisfaction of the over their fellow subjects, are to make laws for the protection of labour. These persons have never taken platform appeared to be leading the others. I fol- so express it, of their own, respecting their into their consideration that the object of law in civillowed them down, and at the first pit the engine privations or respecting the high price of prowas stopped. After the last engine was stopped, visions. They all seemed to have been sensible that the and the protection of a man's person from they ordered myself and some others who price of wages must depend on the price of provisions, outrage. They show, by their own conduct, a some doubt, from the wording of the act, whether he could pass sentence of transportation for life, which some of the cases seemed amply to deserve, looking as come down and join them; many had very see that those who promised them an increase of wages they are to compose such a legislature as that of carefully and anxiously as he was able at the circulated distance by the diminution of the price of cern were not they are to compose such a legislature as that of carefully and anxiously as he was able at the circulated distance by the diminution of the price of cern were not they are to compose such a legislature as that of compose such as legislature a cumstances of each particular case, he would endeavour and got away. I was present at a meeting in the constances of each particular case, he would endeavour and got away. I was present at a meeting in the constances of each particular case, he would endeavour and got away. I was present at a meeting in the constant that were to be trusted. But, gentlemen, it appears reasoning of these persons would be unworthy of constant that were to be trusted. But, gentlemen, it appears reasoning of these persons would be unworthy of constant that were to be trusted. But, gentlemen, it appears reasoning of these persons would be unworthy of constant that were to be trusted. But, gentlemen, it appears reasoning of these persons would be unworthy of constant that were to be trusted. But, gentlemen, it appears reasoning of these persons would be unworthy of constant that were to be trusted. But, gentlemen, it appears reasoning of these persons would be unworthy of constant that the con comstances of each particular case, he would endeavour the county at the Crown-bank. The crowd was then certain that when once these riets began, and when sideration if their endeavours would not, by a reform greater than in the morning. It was then near seven once the people formed themselves into classes for the in Parliament, lead to the subversion of the monarchy o'clock. I had then heard of the outrages that had purpose of turning out by force the industrious men pur- itself, for any man who reflects for a moment will been committed. I saw Cooper going towards the suing their avocations in other places, there did arise a know, that when a popular assembly so devoted to de-George and Dragon, and then he returned towards disposition amongst many, and those, too, possessing conmocratic principles, and elected by persons who have

price of wages, must terminate in the disaster of the quences. And yet they persevere in attempts to delegate the witnesses, and, instead of bettering, only worsen lude the people for some private (it must be) object of produce the witnesses, endeavouring as he went along their condition. Instead of pointing that out, they entheir own, or they must be animated by a sort of malice to apply the evidence to the prisoners, with the double deavoured to persuade them that the true remedy for against the successful enterprise of those who have left object of enabling the jury to distinguish the cases should pass no sentence upon James Saunders, because and said he had heard various reports—he could net all their grievances was the adoption of what they call them at a distance in the competition of honourable of the individuals, and also of enabling his Jeremiah Yates, the Royal Oak, and the George and at a larger reform of Parliament than that which that labour wants protection from the law? Who can of the party, supposing them guilty. The day on name who were previously tried. pendence, if not to fortune. And yet those individuals would put to hazard all we enjoy under such a constisatisfied with his wages—that the law does not give the

the formation of the law. Gentlemen, by the law of England labour is protected. No doubt it is the property of the poor man, and ought to be protected; and believe the law of England is so framed that if any oppression takes place by the master upon the labourer, the law furnishes a remedy-that the law does not prevent any man, at the termination of his civil contract with his employer, from leaving if he feels dismaster any authority to detain the labourer, that if the universal, and that they would either carry their object labourer thinks fit to leave, the law does not prevent by alarming the Legislature, or imposing this restraint. him. There is no restraint on the part of the law or Richard Croxton, John Rattlebone, Edward Wil- Gentlemen, I must say that if this sort of conspiracy, labourer. But if the object of the labourer had in view sinson, John Brunt, and William Johnston, were with such objects, had been made a subject of was to put a restraint upon the masters, and to say they indicted with burglariously breaking into the house prosecution by high treason, at present I am would lay down laws for themselves, to what a state at a loss to know the distinction there is be they would reduce those who possess capital; and if

on the Sovereign, that it was a crime of high treason. think it would be trifling with your time to notice at any further length the delusion under which they have been acting. It is surprising to me that men of common sense can be led away by such reasoning, and those who inculcate such doctrines must themselves be conscious of their mischief, and, if they should be detected, descree charge your duties. Be so good as to proceed with

The Grand Jury then retired to their room, and, in a short time after, sent some bills into Court. NISI PRIUS COURT.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY. William Cash, Rowland Davies, Jeremiah M'Cormick, William Reed, and John Platt, were charged with having, at Manchester, on the 10th of August last, with force and arms, violently assaulted one Thos. Shipman, and stolen from him fifty loaves of bread, valued at 1s.

(Before Lord Abinger.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Sir Frederick Pollock),

with force, and threats, and violence, obtained and marched off with a number of loaves. The young men, in their defence, said they were not in Deansgate at the time alleged.

they recommended them to mercy. The JUDGE-Upon what grounds, gentlemen? A Juror-Upon no grounds. The foreman has taken

upon himself to say so. I do not, for one, coincide with any such recommendation.

Parliament. One thing is clear, that an assembly, con- young men that they were in other places.

The Jt DGE said that if they were of opinion they work. The two prisoners took part in the transaction. were not there, that was the ground for a verdict of Shaw had a large stick in his hand, and Turner had a not guilty, and not for a recommendation to mercy.

A verdict of guilty was then entered. same prisoner s, along with William Bates, was not

ATTACK ON A MILL. James Kelly, James Dolan, and Andrew Cosgrove. were charged wh'h riot at Manchester, and with having

then and there be gun to demolish the mill and premises of Measrs. Sterling and Beckton. The Attorney-G meral and Sir Gregory Lewin prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Wilkins defended Cosgrove.

The ATTORNEY-GLINERAL, in opening the case, said he would not press the charge against Cosgrove, as the cerned in a riot at the print works of Mesars. Wilson evidence only rested on a statement he made when standing opposite the mill. In the whole of the proceedings that had arisen out of the unfortunate offences which had produced so much suffering and calamity, there had been every disposition on the part of those The scene was the town of Salford, and the transaction who instructed him to take the most merciful and took place on Wednesday the 12th of August. A mob favourable view of the cases as they were brought of between one and two thousand persons proceeded to before them, and as the evidence was so slight against Salford on that day, where they turned out the hands Cosgrove, and he had a most excellent character, the of Wilson and Co., and subsequently the hands at Haycase would not be proceeded with.

Henry Moss, salesman to Messrs. Sterling and Beckton, said, that on the 9th of August a crowd of persons Dyers' and Dressers' Association, had been with the came up to the lodge door, afterwards broke it open, mob upon the occasion, and an active leader among and went into the yard, but they were forced out again, and the door fastened.

Josiah Lisgrove said he saw the crowd with a piece of timber seven feet long, which they used as a batter- Wilson and Co.; and Francis Ellison, a labourer in the ing ram in breaking the door open. He saw Kelly amongst the number. He had a stick in his hand breaking the windows of the house next to the mill. The attack lasted about half an hour, and was put an end to by the police, who came up about the time. Samuel Allan Jackson, clerk, said he saw the crowd breaking open the door of the mill with a battering ram. He saw stones thrown and sticks used, but the crowd generally, had not sticks. He saw Kelly and Dolar there. Heard Kelly calling out "On, boys, on!" and battering at the door. Did not see Dolan there.

Joseph Taylor identified Dolan as being one of the mob who attacked the mill. He saw him use the piece of timber as a battering ram, and heard him cry "get Mr. Justice CRESSWELL left the bench in the Nisi in lads," to some boys who were breaking the windows. Prius Court, and took his seat in the Magistrates The men inside the yard played water on the crowd Room. with an engine, and the prisoner, with others, ran off, The prisoners first placed at the bar were George brought small stones and bricks, and threw at the men Thornton, Joseph Webb, Patrick O'Brien, and James inside the yard. Charles Christopher Stephens, one of the superin-

saw me do anything." Daniel Lipsett, inspector of police, identified Kelly.

Kelly, in his defence, said that he went to the peliceoffice to state that a young man, a friend of his, was POLLOCK, Jun., conducted the prosecution in this taken up wrongfully, and then he was kept. Dolan had nothing to say. The JUDGE briefly summed up, and the Jury found

course, Cosgrove was acquitted.

imprisonment. recommended to mercy. Sentence deferred.

The Court rose at twenty minutes to seven o'clock. CROWN COURT. (Before Mr. Baron Alderson.)

Carney, 11, were given in charge for having riolously station-house of the police establishment at Manchester. Mr. Sergeant ATCHERLY and Mr. HILLYARD conducted the case on the part of the prosecution. The

RIOT AT THE MANCHESTER POLICE-STATION.

prisoners were undefended. Mr. Sergeant ATCHERLEY said he had the honour court and jury the case against the three prisoners at the bar, who were charged, not with the crime of felony, but with that of misdemennour, which was a lower description of crime, and subjected the parties to a lesser degree of punishment. It was too well known that in this country great tumult and disorder had arisen in August last, but it was not his duty or intention to Jury was, whether all the prisoners were actually predetain the jury a moment by ailuding to any of the causes which produced that pubile disorder. His duty was, he apprehended, simply to lay the facts before which the present transaction took took place was on consisting of some dye-works and a silk factory; and, lastly, the mob came to the police station, where only one constable happened to be in attendance, and that police station they attacked. They broke open the doors, threw stones, and injured the property in the place. The one man in the place concealed himself in a private part of the premises, and thereby secured his safety. This was the general outline of the transaction, With regard to the prisoners, the jury would find that the two young men were very active—that they had bludgeons, that the threats they used were of the most awful kind, that the young female was active in encouraging the others, and that she was apprehended on the premises. He (the Learned Counsel) would only add this observation, that, as on the part of those who prosecuted, there was no wish at all but that the cases should be made out fully, and dealt with leniently and mercifully, so, on the other hand, the jury would believe that no political feeling ought to have or could have place in that court of justice in which the object ought to be on behalf of all parties, without turning to the right hand or to the left, to seek to administer

the law with justice and mercy-in short to execute justice and maintain truth. John Allman was the first witness called and examined. Is a serieant in the Manchester police force; about eleven o'clock, on the 10th August, saw a moh of 3,000 persons in Bleakley-street; a great many of them circulated that the police had arrived. The report was had clubs and bludgeons; they passed the police station door; the prisoners, Lee and Sheridan, were among them; Sheridan was the first and Lee the third who approached; Lee had an iron bar, something like a broken shovel, in his hand: Sheridan had a club: the mob approached some dye-works of Clempson and Vaughan, and they also went to Rothwell's silk establishment: Lee and Sheridan still continued in front of the mob, who visited a chemical establishment, a starch manufactory, and the gas works; the mob afterwards returned to the station-house, close to which is a bridge over the Irwell; witness was standing at the door, and both the prisoners flung stones at him; witness then fastened the door, took a sword, and retired to the prisoler's cell, where he remained about an hour; witness was the only person at the station-house, into which the mob entered, and threatened to murder him; one asked where he was, and another said he was down in the cell with a sword; all the windows and windowframes were smashed, all the beds and bedding were carried out, and witness's watch was stolen; a large bird and bird-cage in the place were destroyed; witness saw the female prisoner, Corney, carrying things

out of the place after the mischief had been done. Thomas Bridges examined—Is an exciseman in Manchester. On the 10th of August Manchester was in a very riotous state. Saw a mob that day at the gasworks, consisting of about 400 or 500 people; they commenced battering at the front of the works, and witness went to the station-house to give information, whither the mob speedily followed. The mob brought out papers and documents from the station-house, tore up the men's garments, and flung the whole over the bridge into the river Irwell. The prisoner Lee was among them; Lee battered the house, and brought a bird cage, which he trampled under foot. The prisoner Carney was in the upper room of the house engaged in throwing various articles out of the windows to the mob, who tore them to pieces, and threw them into the mob, who tore them to pieces, and threw them into the river. She was arrested on the premises.

Ellen Kelley examined -Was in Manchester on the sermons; two in the Pasture, and the other in the day in question, and saw the female prisoner throwing Room, All Saints Open, when the collections brushes and baskets out of the windows of the Station amounted to £3 is. On Monday, he was arrested house. Knew her before by sight. The Jury found all the prisoners guilty of the riot, Seditious language on the 18th of September, at

count of her age. Mr. Sergeant ATCHERLEY concurred in the re-

BIOT AT CROWTHER'S MILLS, BLAKELT.

compelling them to depart therefrom, at Blakely.

Mr. Sergeant Atcherier informed the Jury that the place at which the present transaction had arisen carried unanimously:—"That this meeting returns its was Blakeley, about four or five miles from Manchester, sincere thanks to the brave men of London, for having on Tuesday, the 15th of August. Upon the 11th of the chosen a new Executive at this critical juncture; and same month, Crowther's bleach mills at Blakeley had we likewise return our hearty thanks to those gentlebeen stopped, and on the 16th the hands returned and men who have so nobly consented to form that Executes resumed their work. The resumption of the work gave tive for the time being." "That the thanks of this great offence to the rioters, and on the same morning a meeting be given to Mr. West, for his able labours as mob came to the premises, raked out the fires, let off lecturer in this county, and bear testimony to his the water, and stopped the business in progress. They talents and abilities." An address was agreed to, and then went away, and returned again in half an hour, 2,000 were ordered to be printed and circulated in the when they prevented the hands from returning to their | county.

dagger-stick found upon him, which would be produced. Neither of them belonged to Blakeley; they were Another is dictment for a misdemeanour, against the both strangers in the neighbourhood; and for what

purpose they had found their way from where they lived to Blakeley, it would be for the Jury to judge for themselves. The case was proved by Samuel Crowther, the proprictor of bleach works at Blakeley; Joseph Whitehead, n the employ of last witness; Mr. Colt, a special con-

stable; and Charles C. Stephenson, superintendent of the Manchester police. The jury found both the prisoners guilty of riot.

RIOTS AT WILSON'S PRINT WORKS, SALFORD. John Tear was given in charge for having being con-Brothers & Ca., Salford. The prisoner was defended by Messrs Cobbett and

Wigham. Mr. Sergeant ATCHERLEY briefly stated the case. wood's and the Railway Station. It would be proved in evidence that the prisoner, who was secretary to the them.

Moses Price, an engineer at the print-works of Wilson and Co. in Salford; Thomas Nanson, salesman to employment of Wilson and Co., were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. COBBETT then briefly addressed the jury, and called a number of witnesses to prove an alibr. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

The court adjourned at twenty minutes to eight

o'clock to nine next morning. MAGISTRATES' ROOM. (Before Mr. Justice Eresswell)

In about three quarters of on hour after Lord ABINGER had finished his charge to the Grand Jury,

Melburn. They were indicted for a conspiracy, for inciting and stirring up a great many of her Majesty's tendents of the police, said that when he took the pri-subjects unlawfully to assemble, armed with sticks, to soner into custody he said, "I was there, but nobody disturb the tranquility of the realm, and to prevent

workmen from following their labour, and with having created a riot. The Hon. J. S. WORTLEY and Mr. FREDERICK court The prisoners were undefended.

Mr. WORTLEY, after stating the nature of the indictment, said that the particular occasion on which werdict of guilty against both the prisoners. Of the occurrences in question took place on the 9th of August, a day on which, it would appear, a vast body His Lordship, after severely reprimanding the pri- of persons were collected in Manchester, and separating soners for their conduct, sentenced them to one year's themselves into different portions, went into different

parts of the town, and behaved themselves in a violent John Hickey, Hugh Cavannah, James Saxten, Mat- and tumultuous manner. About a quarter-past two on thew Dalton, tEdward Sullivan, and James Tweedale, that day, a body of some hundreds of persons went to were then indicted for returning on the 10th of August the mill of Mr. John Preston, machine-manufacturer. to the mill of Messrs. Sterling and Beckton, and break. Ardwick, and some of them were armed with sticks, ing the windows. It appeared that about half-past showing that they were determined to resist interfereight o'clock on the morning of the 10th of August, the once with their preceedings. The gates of the mill mob returned and commenced throwing stones and were shut against them, whereupon they became nelsy breaking the windows of the mill and the house adjoin- and viol-nt, and endeavoured to force open the gates, ing. Some of the hauds rushed out, seized hold of the but, failing in that, they eventually broke open one of prisoners, and gave them into the hands of the police. | the windows, so as to let in one of the persons in the The case against Sullivan was not made out, and he mob. Melburn was the man who succeeded in getting was acquitted. The rest of the prisoners were found in at the window, and as this belonged to a room in guilty, but James Saxton, who was only a boy, was which tools were deposited, he availed himself of some of them to break away the fastenings of the gate inside, and thus admitted his companions. The party behaved with considerable violence, and Mr. Preston, one of the partners, was struck by one of the mob. They succeeded, by their intimidation, and the awe which their proceedings created, in turning out every hand, although they were reluctant to leave their work. Mr. John Preston, jun., and other witnesses were called to William Lee, 21, John Sheridan, 18, and Jane substantiate this statement. The Learned Judge allowed the prisoners to ask the witnesses, through him, any question that they chose. Thornton and O'Brien had nothing to say in their defence. Melburn said that he was a mere spectator, and Webb called witnesses to prove an alibi. His Lordship, in summing up, recited the four counts in the indictment, and observed that in cases like this it was difficult to prove previous conto attend on the part of the Crown to lay before the cert, or the feelings which actuated the parties, so as to make out the charge of conspiracy. As to the second count, "inciting and stirring up a great number of her Majesty's subjects unlawfully to assemble," &c. there was no evidence of that kind. The two other counts, for riot and unlawfully assembling, he considered had been fully made out, and the only question for the

> sent in the midst of the assembly. The Jury, after a short consultation, found all the pri

soners guilty. Sentence was deferred.

John Caunen, George Thornton, James Harrington, James Healey, Joseph Webb, Thomas Whitehead, John Galvin, John Stones, John Fallan, Edward Mitchell, Thomas Berry, and Barney Collins were then placed at the bar, on an indictment precisely similar to the fore-Lordship to distinguish the characters and stations going. Thornton and Webb were the parties of that

Mr. WORTLEY said that after the observations which Wednesday the 11th of August. The place was Man- had fallen from his Lordship as to the charge of conchester. Upon that day there was a very great mob in spiracy, he should abandon that portion of the indictthe town, the object of which was to turn out the hands ment, and confine himself to the charges of rioting and at the different mills. Several works were then attacked unlawfully assembling. In this case it was proved that at half-past three o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th of August, about a thousand persons attacked the Oxford-road Twist Mill, in Manchester, belonging to Messrs. Coates, and by their threats and intimidation, succeeded in turning out the whole of the hands, in number between 900 and 1,000. Soon after the military arrived, the mob ran in all directions, and the gates of the mill having been closed, the prisoners were confined in the inside and captured. The whole of the prisoners were found guilty. Sentence deferred. Joseph Thomas, an idiotic black man, John Oldham,

John Edwards, Ellis Hall, James Richardson, Thomas Booth, Michael Clerk, Thomas Ciegg, John Lever, Patrick O'Brien, and John Holmes were next placed at the bar, and charged with rioting and unlawfully assembling. The evidence showed that on the afternoon of the 9th of August, a large body of persons were seen coming from towards the spot at which a meeting had been held. They first attacked Oxford-road mill: but having been driven thence by the soldiery, a portion of the multitude, about two or three hundred in number, went towards the mill of Messrs. Burley, which was about 100 yards distant. In a short time, the crowd in creased to several thousands, and headed by Thomas and others, attacked the mill of Messrs. Burley. The gates were closed, the mobattacked it, and, as there were 1100 h inds inside, a sally was made, a report having been unfounded, and the defenders were obliged to retire. The mob then threw an immense number of stones. broke several thousand panes of glass, and did other damage, to the extent altogether of between £300 and £400. The crowd would have forced their entrance: but a powerful fire engine was got into play, and a very copious stream of water was directed upon the assailants whenever they approached the gates, and they were thus kept off. Nearly the whole of the prisoners declared that they were only casually present or went to the spot after the disturbance had been quelled, and that they never threw a single stone. As in the former cases, some of the prisoners had provided themselves with written certificates of character: but these were not received; the Judge observing that if any one felt an interest in any prisoner, he must attend in person, and give evidence. For many of the prisoners, witnesses did attend, and spoke of them as steady, quiet, peaceable, and industrious persons. All the prisoners, except Thomas Booth and Patrick O'Brien, were found

guilty. Sentence deferred. John Galvin, who was yesterday tried and convicted, was allowed to be discharged, on finding a surety for his appearance whenever called upon for judgment. Ho had enlisted since the occurrence of the ofience for

which he was indicted. The Court adjourned shortly after seven o'clock, until nine next morning.

LEICESTER .- Mr. John West has been lecturing here the last week with good effect. We had two glorious out-door meetings on Sunday in the pasture, and preaching in the All Saints Open at night, Mr. West gave general satisfaction. Mrs. Cooper, of Leicester, aoknowledges the following sums, which will be duly ferwarded to the General Defence Fund.

On Sunday, the 9th, Mr. West preached three by the police on a charge of using exciting and and recommended the female prisoner to mercy on ac Swadlincote, in the county of Derby. He was taken away soon after he was arrested.

DERBY.-A delegate meeting was held at the commendation, and consented to have her liberated. | Chartist Room, Willow Row, en Sunday last, when His Lordship accordingly ordered her to be discharged, and delivered up to her parents.

Unartist Room, Willow Row, en Suncay fast, when delegates from the different localities in the county charged, and delivered up to her parents. were present, and each gave in a report of the state of the cause in their respective localities; from which it appears, that Chartism has taken such deep root in the Joseph Shaw, 15, and George Turner, 12, were given hearts of the men of Derbyshire, that it defies persein charge for having prevented certain of her Majesty's cution to uproot it. A number of persons were chosen of the jury said the prisoners were all found guilty, but subjects from following their lawful occupations, and as local lecturers, and will commence their labours

Forthcoming Charlist Meelings.

London.-The Chartists of the Tower Hamlets have engaged the Pavillion Theatre, Whitechapel, for a benefit for the political victims, to take place on Wednesday, October 26. Box tickets 24. Pit 1s

Gallery 6d. Mr. MARIZ will lecture on Tuesday at the Work- business of importance. ing Man's Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames. Mr. Brown will lecture on Wednesday at the

Star Coffee House, Union-street, Borough. A MESTING of the Female Chartists of the metropolis, will be held at the Association Room, 55, Old night school for reading, writing, &c. Bailey, on Monday next. Mr. Ruffy Ridley has promised to lecture on that evening.

Monthly Metropolitan Counties Delegate Meeting, to be held on Sunday, November 6th, at the Chartist Hall, 55, Old Bailey, London, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to consider the best method of promoting the the cause in the several districts, and for the better organization of this division of the united kingdom; the propriety of holding a monthly meeting of Metropolitan Counties Delegates, will elso be discussed; any communication on this subject can be addressed to the Secretary of the Metrorolitan Delegate Meeting, Thomas Wheeler, 2432, Temple Bar, London.

Mr. Brown from the City locality, will lecture at the Star Coffee House, Union-street, Borough, on

getting up a second harmonic meeting for the benefit of distribution—(applause) I was curious to look at our the victims, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at the books, to see what kind of business we had been Cheshire Cheese, Philips' Buildings, Somers Town. To doing in the 'printing' line lately. The cotton printcommence at half-past seven o'clock precisely. Ad- ing is not good, and it promises to be worse; but I

evening, to wind up their accounts, at the Rose Inu, it appears that the League has within the last three Old Bailey, at six o'clock. All parties holding weeks ordered about 380,000 tracts from the books or money are requested to bring them to the printers. (Loud applause.) Now that is a pretty above place at the specified time.

Mr. M'Grath will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Goldbeaters' Arms, Old Bailey.

MARYLEBONE.—A good time-piece, in a substantial mahogany case, well worth two guineas, will be raffled for, for the benefit of the victims, as soon as amount of co-operation at the present moment, which thirty subscribers at one shilling each can be

Mr. Skelton will lecture at the Working Men's Hall, Circus-street, Marylebone, on Sunday, (tomerrow,) evening, at half-past seven.

locality are requested to attend a public meeting this much a monopolist on this question. We have no has been of a straightforward, uncompromising, (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock, to nominate desire, great as is the honour, to monopolise the whole members of the General Council, and a delegate to of that vituperation which the monopolist press directs sit on the County Council, 55, Old Bailey. The meeting will be held at Mr. Arrowsmith's, the offer a cordial partnership with those parts of the Halifax Arms, King Edward-street, Mile End, New country which I am sure must now be anxious to be-

at eight o'clock.

FINSEURY.—CANNON COFFEE HOUSE.—The members, and persons desirous of renewing their cards of membership, are requested to attend on Monday evening next. All parties having books for the Defence Fund are also requested to bring them in or send them by some other party.

Mr. Bolwell, of Bath, will lecture on Wednes-

room over the Co-operative Stores, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when delegates are expected to attend from all places in the district. NEWARK.-The Chartists of this

having a dinner on the opening of the large room which they have engaged on Monday, the 24th October, and they would very much like for P. M. Brophy to visit will co-operate with them.—(applause.) them on that day if he can make it convenient. He should communicate with Thomas Simnett, Newark.

Democratic Chapel, on Sunday evening next. It is intended to have a ball at the Union Coffee House, on Drury Hill, on Monday evening. The proceeds to go to the fund of the victims of magisterial by large masses of the Municipal electors and others

Silsden.—Mr. Benjamin Rushton, from Ovenden, will preach two sermons in the Chartist Room, on at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the ing the Chartist prisoners.

Bradford.-On Sunday next a discussion will be held in the large room, Butterworth's-building, to commence at ten o'clock in the morning, and conslude at twelve at noon.

at six o'clock, in the room Butterworth's building, eight o'clock, at the Mason's Arms.

Mr. Joseph Walton will lecture on Sunday at the Chartist Room, New Leeds, at iwo o'clock, p. m. on the present constitution of man-discussion invited. Free admission; the attendance of the ladies and indignation, the manner in which the Town

NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday the 17th inst., a dance and ball will be given in aid of the defence fund, which is to be held in the large room, Union Coffee

House; a full company is anticipated. Mr. T. Beggs will deliver a lecture on Monday the 17th inst., for the benefit of the defence fund

the enemies of persecution will favour him with OLDHAM.—On Sunday next, Mr. Daniel Donavan of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening.

STROUD.-The Chartists of Stroud and its vicinity are informed that the council have taken a large room at the Globe Inn, in Parliament-street, and on meeting at the above rooms. The council are deter- upon to express their opinions in the matter of the mined, with the assistance of the members, to obtain | good government of the town, through the means of a victory over every obstacle, and earnestly urge the Town Council, and that they had been convened upon every member to meet on Monday next, at on that occasion because the time drew nigh when and not play; come then, every member, and show a privilege with which the law invested them, viz. to adversary; let your presence shew those who are There could be no doubt that upon the character of to do your utmost to advance the cause of justice, mainly depend the good government of the town, mercy, and truth. Remember your brothers the and as the burgesses had the election of such men

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A lecture takes place every Sunday night, at six o'clock, in the Charter Association Room, Charlestown, when the Secretary is in attendance to receive the names of new

ROCHDALE -On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. Mills, from Whitworth, will preach two sermons in the Association Room, Yorkshire-street, at half-past two o'clock, and at six in the evening.

Mr. Evinson will lecture in the Chartist room, Fig. a year more, as Law Clerk under the Improve-Tree-Lane. The lecture to commence at half-past ment Act. Another fact worth notice was that

Star is read nightly in this room. It contains the who offered himself for a pound a week, "no, latest proceedings of the present Commission, and I will not give you one pound, but you cannot fail to be of interest to all true Chartists. ECKINGTON.—The same evening Mr. Edwin Gill will lecture to the Chartists of this place, at five requiring a reform in the corporation, viz. because o'clock, when a collection will be made for the incarcerated victms.

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, at half-past two, Mr. Williams will lecture on the Moor; and on Tuesday evening a public meeting will be held

Evening Star Class.—A class for the daily reading of the Evening Star is formed at Mr. Williams's. Persons wishing to join must apply to Mr. Williams. CHARLESTOWN .- Two Grand Miscellaneous Concerts and Balls will take place in the Charter Association Room, on Monday and Tuesday next, for the benefit of the Association. Tickets for males three-

pence each, females twopence each. Mr. Robinson, the East and North Riding lecturer. will visit the following places during next week, namely, Malton, this day, (Saturday;) Scarbrough, on Monday and Tuesday; Malton, on Wednesday; Howden, on Friday and Saturday.

SIDDALL.—On Sanday, (to-morrow,) Mr. Butterly, of Halifax, will preach in the Association Room; to commence at six o'clock in the evening. Halifax.—On Sunday, (to-morrow,) Mr. Wallace

will preach in the large room, Swan Coppice, at six o'clock in the evening. DISTRICT MERING.—The monthly district meet-

ing will be held in the Large Room, Swan Coppies, Halifax, (to-morrow,) at two o'clock in the afternoon.

On WEDNESDAY evening, a lecture 'will be deli-

vered in the same place by Mr. Sherid in Nussey. LIVERPOOL. - The Chartists are requested to attend in the Association Room, Preston-street, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at eight o'clock in 'he evening, on

THE Youths of Manchester hold their meetings every Tuesday evening, in the root n Tib-street; also tion, the meeting dispersed. on every Saturday they hold a recital; and every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday they have a

Doings of the Anti-Corn Law League.-At a the Counties adjoining or surrounding Middlesex, are requested to take steps to elect delegates to a doings of the League in Manchester last week, Mr. Cobden, their "great gun," detailed the intended Monthly Matropolitics Counties and the league of the League in Manchester last week, Mr. the course of a very long speech, he thus expressed

himself:--"I am glad to find that, under the auspices of our indefatigable, our indomitable Chairman-(hear, hear)the League is preparing for a campaign during the winter months, of a more daring, and, I believe, of a more successful nature than has ever yet been attempted by this influential and important body—(hear, hear). I was struck to-day, as I entered the office of the League, with the appearance of four huge trusses, packed up and bound with cords, such as you will see in a warehouse selling heavy goods in this town. I inquired, and found that they contained tracts—about a quarter of a ton weight of tracts-(applause)-addressed to four of our lecturers in different parts of THE SOMERS TOWN VICTIM GEMMITTEE intend the country, for immediate distribution-gratuitous found that the letter-press printing going on under this Dr. M'Douall's Committee will meet on Sunday roof had been exceedingly prosperous of late. Why, good three weeks' work; but it is nothing compared with what is wanted in the country. only to know the means of usefulness that are at our for hands to gather it in; and we shall have that will enable us to carry on this war during the winter with ten-fold energy to anything we have done before. We are spending, I understand, £100 a week in agitating this question: why, we ought to have £1,000 a week, until next February, in order to ensure its suc-SILK WEAVERS' LOCALITY. - The members of this cess. [applause]. I am afraid Manchester has been too come colleagues with us in the present movement. Mr. Fraser will lecture at the Britannia, Upper There is Leeds, and Birmingham, and Glasgow, and Chapman-street, St. George's East, on Sunday next, Sheffield, and the other large towns: I am sure they must be anxious—they have shown their anxiety to put themselves alongside Manchester on this question. It is And so I say in reference to Leeds, Glasgow, Birmingham, and the rest, let us offer them that honourable position alongside us in the strife. Gentlemen, the first consideration is the sinews of war; money is wanted to carry on this conflict as it should be carried on for the next six months. I know that our friend in the day evening next, at 55, Old Bailey, at eight o'clock chair has got a project (you will be startled when I tell Unsworth in Pilkington.—On Sunday next (to- you of it) by which he intends to subsidize the country morrow), two sermons will be delivered in the to the extent of £50,000—(hear, hear.) Well, that is Primitive Methodist Chapel, Unsworth, by Mr. just a million shillings. We had two millions of peti-Isaac Barrow, of Bolton, on which occasion collectioners for the repeal of the Corn Laws; where is the truths of Christianity, which you pretend so much tions will be made in aid of the defence fund. Ser- difficulty of getting a million shillings? Fifty thousand to admire? "If thine enemy smite thee on the right vice to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon and at pounds may be raised by the League, if they will only six in the evening.

Dewsbury District.—A council meeting will be is wanted to accomplish an object by the beginning of the session of Parliament. I am sure the money is one of the noblest characteristics of a good man.

The short of the session of Parliament is not provided by the beginning of the session of Parliament. I am sure the money is one of the noblest characteristics of a good man. wanted, and I tell you of it now lest you should be But, Sir, the character of Mr. Hobson is above your taken by surprise, and it should produce any ill conse- paltry efforts to deface: the intelligent working men and Council of the League are determined to raise and consistent defender of their rights, when you, £50,000 in the country. They'll lay an assessment upon Sir, will be looked upon as a base, cowardly, and the country—(arplause)—and they'll get the money, I | malignant trafficer in politics. You cannot point |

PAL ELECTORS.

On Thursday at noon, a public meeting, attended him by the generality of the working classes?

The CHAIRMAN announced the business of the Sunday, the 23rd of October. Service to commence meeting by reading the placard convening it, and then observed that it behoved all classes of Municievening. Collections will be made towards defend. pal Electors, and the working men in particular, to interests of the working classes, that they dare not do all they could to stop the extravagance which face them at a public meeting. No; they nomi-was going on in the Town Council. Indeed if the nated Mr. Arthington at a hole and-corner working classes wished to make any impression meeting; and now if the working classes upon the government at must be through the medium do not support him they will probably be told that of the Town Council. The chairman called attention to the triumph gained by the Chartists in the A LECTURE will be delivered on Sunday evening election of churchwardens, and exhorted the working men of Leeds to stand forward upon principle on the principle of co-operation. Discussion invited. only, looking neither to Whig nor Tory, but to fight Mr. Ross will lecture on Saturday evening at out in their own persons the battle which they had so nobly begun in the election to which he had alluded. Mr. Thomas Braumont moved the first resolution,

in effect, as follows:-That the meeting viewed with feelings of disgust Council had so shamefully squandered away the people's money, without regard to the object for which it was granted. They also entertained the same opinions respecting the despotic manner in which the Watch Committee had held its meetings in secret, and also to the great expence of the day police, as well as of the proposition of the Council to purchase the tolls of the bridges. The resolution in the Salem Chapel, Barker Gate, when he requests concluded by recommending the meeting to vote for none but honest and independent men, pledged to the Charter, and to carry out the principles of true eco-

nomy to the very letter. Mr. Briggs seconded the motion, and rated Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. George Goodman, and others, for

their apathy and indifference, in not carrying out their previously expressed opinions. Mr. Joshua Hobson then addressed the burgesses Monday, Oct. 17th will be the first night of their at some length, stating that they had been called seven o'clock. The hour now is that we must work the burgesses would be called upon to exercise that bold front and a fresh determination to conquer the elect their representatives in the Town Conneil. weeping even unto death, that you are determined the men who represented them in the Council would in their own hands, they could blame no one but HUDDERSFIELD.—A General Councillors' meeting themselves if the local government was not a good will be held on Sunday next (to-morrow), at the one. (Hear, hear.) Municipal government was Temperance Hotel, Paddock. The chair to be taken good, because it was a useful government. at one o'clock precisely. The levy laid at the last It was also a responsible one, for it pos-meeting is expected to be handed in at this time. sessed the power both to tax the inhabitants and also to spend the money afterwards. Mr. Hobson then entered into a comparative statement of expenses under the old regime and

the new. The expenses of the police in the year 1835 amounting to the sum of £4,368 8s., while in the last year it was £22,000—(hear, hear, and shame!) He then alluded to the wilful extravagance of the Council in giving Mr. Eddison £500 a year, when another gentleman had offered to do the duties for £100; and besides this, SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday evening, (to-morrow,) Mr. Eddison has a salary equivalent to £300 of the Councils' having given Mr. Whitehead Ox Monday evening, Mr. G. Sutton will deliver a and another person £300 a-year for duties which Mr. lecture in the above room; to commence at eight | Whitehead himself had offered to undertake for £150, thereby carrying out a principle so different On Tussday night a meeting of the members will from that which would guide them in private transbe held in the Fig. Tree-Lane room, when important actions, for it would be just as reasonable for any business will be brought before them. The Evening individual member of the Council to say to a clerk shall have two"-(loud cheers and laughter)-

Mr. Hobson then alluded to the old reason for these proceedings should be open, and not secret, and after exposing many of the absurdities of the

of the burgesses should henceforth be good Government and not party ascendancy. (The resolution was then put and carried.) Mr. BARRON proposed the next resolution,-"That this meeting cannot too highly commend

Town Council, concluded by observing that the object

the noble stand the men of Hunslet have taken in bringing forward as their candidate, at the election on the 1st of November next, Mr. Joshua Hobson. This meeting would call upon them to use every exertion to carry him triumphantly, and would express its opinion that he is the only candidate before the people whom they can recognise as their candidate, and he is highly qualified to effect an alteration in the Council Chamber, both on account alteration in the Council Chamber, both on account of the general knowledge he possesses, and his firmness and determination to withstand the enemies of the people. This meeting cannot but denounce the unprincipled and hypocritial conduct of the Whigs in bringing forward a candidate to oppose Mr. Hobson, and would call and during the hurdle race, a horse belonging to the people. The mode in which the mode in which the prisoner that escaped. The mode in which the prisoner that escaped. The mode in which the prisoner that escaped. The mode in which the Jury found their verdicts is truly novel to our Engand then their paltry endeavours will end in infamy hurdles, caught his foot and threw his rider. The and disgrace. That it is the opinion of this meeting animal gallopped off the course, and in doing so ran that the Chartist body ought to take a determined stand upon the present occasion, and insist that the did not suffer much at the time, but afterwards be- ford to come to a speedy decision. only man in whom they can place any confidence be came so bad as to render his removal to the Infirmary After the CHIEF JUSTICE introd Halifax, (to-morrow,) at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Charmes of York will have a public Ball whigh Committees that unless they will cause their their fisches of the different in their Association room, on Tuesday evening next, candidate to be withdrawn at Hunslet, and support had for some years laboured under an asthmatic prisoner as he commented upon the evidence that

Mr. Hosson returned thanks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The following letter has been sent to the Editor of the Leeds Mercury; our Committee request that you will have the kindness to insert it in your journal of Saturday next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEEDS MERCURY. " Curses, like chickens, often come home to roest." OLD PROVERB-

Sir,-Having seen a paragraph in your paper of the return of that gentleman, to address a few words to your readers, through the medium of your paper, in justification of our conduct in selecting Mr.

Town Council. the Burgesses of Hunslet will not so far dis-grace themselves as to return an "Incendiary" that they were not taken with any money in their After to the Town Council. Now, Sir, as we are alone responsible for Mr. Hobson coming before the Burgesses of Hunslet, as it was from repeated solicitations on our part that he consented to do so, and as he is now at our service either to persevere in, or to abandon the contest, we consider the above paragraph as a foul, malicious, and barefaced calumny on ourselves, and we take the earliest opportunity to express our deepest abhorrence and disgust at both the paragraph and its author. We would ask in the name of justice, whenever Mr. Hobson committed one single act that might be construed I think, under those circumstances, the public have in the most distant manner to incendiarism; has he during the ten years which he has been a resident in disposal—that the harvest is ready, and waiting only the town of Leeds, ever acted any part unworthy of an honest, upright, and straightforward character, or a peaceable, orderly, and good citizen? No, he never did. We have watched the conduct of Mr. Hobson ever since he entered into public life, and we defy any man, either Wkig, Tory, Radical, or Chartist, to point to a single action during that period, which renders him unworthy the confidence of the burgesses of Hunslet. His public life and unblemished kind. His private one renders him dear to the hearts of all who know him, and worthy of a better name than that of an "incendiary." even from his enemies; but his enemies know full well that they dare not attack him publicly, where he would have an opportunity of defending himself; | race, in this town. they dure not attend at the four public meetings where he has addressed the burgesses of Hunslet, and there meet him face to face; but they are obliged to obtain a hireling press to malign his in the very nature of Englishmen that they should do so. character. Incendiary—it is a foul libel on the character of our candidate, and consequently on

ourselves as his Committee. "He that robs me of my good name Robs me of that which not enriches him.

But makes me poor indeed." says Shakspeare. We would ask how, in the name of common sense, can you, Sir, reconcile your conduct in thus am convinced, if you only co-operate, as I know you to an action in Mr. Hobson's life whenever he once foreswore his principles, and promised his support to the levying of a church rate on the starving inhabitants of this Borough. Did he ever promise Normingham.—Mr. Bridges will preach in the AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE MUNICI- universal suffrage to the people, and then write penocratic Chapel, on Sunday evening next. It is PAL ELECTORS. lengthy articles against it? Did he ever, in short, do anything unworthy of the confidence reposed in

But, Sir, in the same paragraph you state that Mr. was held in the Vicar's Croft; Mr. Wm. Brook in the chair.

Robert Arthington has been put in nomination for the suffrages of the burgesses of Hunslet. How has he been put in nomination? Not by a public meeting as Mr. Hobson was! No, Sir, your party know full well that they have so long tampered with the they will be discharged from their employment, as has been the case heretofore. But, Sir, the working classes of Hunslet have begun to see that they have been deceived too long by the would-be called Liberal party, and they have begun, therefore, to look for men on whom they can rely to represent them in the only place where the last of their

once sacred rights will allow them. Hoping, Sir, that you will no more impugn the character of any man who has the audacity to be honester than yourself, We subscribe ourselves,

Mr. Hobson's Election Committee,

JOSHUA BARNARD. Hunslet, Oct. 12th, 1842.

MANCHESTER ROAD.-The Chartists of Manchester-road met at the house of Mrs. Hill, on Sunday evening last, when a subscription was made on from one to five pounds. behalf of the Defence Fund, amounting to fourteen Accurred On Monday shillings and sixpence halfpenny.

LITTLE HORTON.-Mr. Hurley delivered an excellent lecture in the Chartists' meeting room, on Sunday evening last, which gave general satisfac-

Manningham.-Mr. Hurley delivered a lecture to the Chartists of this locality on Sunday afternoon last, at two o'clock. After the lecture a collection was made on behalf of the Defence Fund.

WHITE ABBEY .- A Chartist lecture was delivered in the Association Room, on Monday evening

Council Meeting.—This body met, as usual, in the Association Room, when the following sums of money were paid into the hands of the treasurer on behalf of the Defence Fund, and ordered to be remitted to Mr. O'Connor:-

	10	• •				
				S.	d.	
	Manchester Road	•••	•••	14	63	
	Idle	•••		3	7	
	New Leeds		••.	3	3	
	Dunkirk-street			5	0	
	Golden Cock			- 5	Ŏ	
	James's-street			ĭ	10 1	
	Mason's Arms		•••	· î	5.	
	Nelson Court			ī	3	
	A Friend, Pudsey		•••	î	ĭ	
	Manningham	•••	•••	î	ō	
	T. M	•••	•••	i	ŏ	
_	A Friend	•••	•••	0	6	
•		•••	•••	0	0	
	Mr. A. Jackson	•••	•••	Ŭ	O	
	VIT R HITTON				n	

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS .- DEATH OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE Wood Hall, near Wetherby. leaves a vacancy in the Other changes have been made. registrarship of the West Riding. Already there are several candidates to the office spoken of as being in the field: among whom are the Hon. Arthur Lascelles and T. B. Hodgson, Esq., of Skelton, near very cheering. The Quarter account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons in the foregoing work. By W. Hill,

York The parquisites arising from the register. The Quarter account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons in the foregoing work. By W. Hill,

Also, price Sixpence.

Also, price Sixpence.

Rochdale Flannel Market, Monday, Oct. 10-Hawksworth for the office, and was defeated; the cost of that election to Mr. Scott was nearly £10,000. On the death of Mr. Hawksworth, in 1825, we believe, Mr. Scott was elected without FROM OUR THIRD EDITION OF LAST WEEK opposition, as, in the meantime, he had "won golden opinions from all sorts of men," by honour-ably paying, in full, the whole of his father's debts. We have not heard when the election takes

place. ACCIDENT AT WOODHOUSE RACES .- On Monday

Holbeck.—To morrow evening, a serm on will be preached by Mr. Jonathan Hall. A go od attendance is earnestly requested.

On Wednesday evening, a lecture will be deli-Thomas Beaumont, Mr. Wm. Barron, Mr. Francis Jackson, and Mr. John Briggs was then appointed to wait upon the Whig Committees in every ward, with the previous resolutions; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman having been carried by acclamation, the meeting dispersed.

Addingham, near Otley, on the highway, of £32 los. Information of the robbery was given to the Leeds their verdict. The course was adopted with John their verdicts. The Jury with the previous resolutions; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman having been carried by acclamation, the meeting dispersed.

Addingham, near Otley, on the highway, of £32 los. Information of the robbery was given to the Leeds their verdict. The course was adopted with John their verdicts. The Jury with the same facility determining their verdicts.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdict.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdict.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdict.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdict.

The formation of the robbery was given to the Leeds their verdict.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdict.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdict.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdict.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdict.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdict.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdict.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdicts.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdicts.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdicts.

The clerk of the Arraigus then inquired if they had agreed to their verdicts. ing money very freely, they were sought after. Hollin was captured on Sunday morning, at a house of ill fame in York-street; Greaves left town on Sunday, but was taken by policeman Stubbs, at Wakefield, on Tuesday; Schofield, we believe, was taken at Leeds. They had each procured new on the ground that he had not participated in the clothes, and on Saturday, were driving to different places in a hackney coach, accompanied by women. lition. The prisoner Greaves was distinctly identified by the prosecutor as the man who rifled his pockets; to make that application.

It must be remembered that Whiston received a road, and this was sworn to by two witnesses as most excellent character from witnesses who knew having belonged to Schofield; and with regard to him seventeen years, during which period he sus-Sir,—Having seen a paragraph in your paper of Saturday last respecting our candidate, Mr. Joshua Hollin, he had a severe wound on one hand, and Holson, we deem it our duty, as the committee for the struggle, the prosecutor got a man's the return of that gentleman, to address a few hand in his mouth, which he bit most severely. A surgeon proved that the wound on the prisoner's self was always deemed not over sane in his intelhand had most likely been inflicted by somebody's lects. Indeed his appearance in the dock strongly Joshua Hobson as the most fit and proper person to teeth. By these means a complete string of direct impressed every one with the idea, that although represent the Burgesses of Hunslet in the Leeds and circumstantial evidence was produced against his demeanour was very becoming, there was in

> SHOP LIFTING -On Friday last, John Grifflths and Sarah Ann Griffiths, his wife, were charged at the Court House with having stolen a woollen handkerchief from the shop of Mr. Robiuson, hosier, Briggate. The couple went together on Thursday to Mr. Robinson's shop, and under pretence of purchasing some trifling article, contrived to steal the handkerchief. The man was committed for trial, but the woman was discharged.

A Soldier on the Spree. On Monday last, a with having been found drunk at one o'clock on Sunday morning, and, whilst in that state, with having assaulted the police, and every one else in his reach. The man said he scarcely ever got drunk, but when he did so, he did not know what he did: he had a pass from the barracks on Saturday night, misery.
and got so much that he did not know what he did. After a caution, he was delivered over to the military authorities.

BRADFORD.-FATAL ACCIDENT.-On Tuesday evening, whilst some children were playing on the top of the pit hill, situated at Bunker's Hill, a little boy, aged seven years, fell backwards in the pit, and broker, in Stoke-upon-Trent, a cwas killed by the fall. The name of the child is apparel, on the 16th of August. William, son of John Butterfield, of Spinkwell-ter-

House Robbery.—On Monday night, the dwelling | riot, &c. house of Mr. Benjamin Bradford, who carries on the business of butcher, in Bradford, but resides at Bradford's row, Bradford Moor was broken into and money and property to the value of nearly £40 was stolen and taken away. Mr. Bradford married a daughter of Mr. Bailey's of the White Bear Inn, Bradford Moor; and Monday being the annual feast both Mr. Bradford and his wife were engaged in assisting at the public-house, where there is no doubt their absence from home was noticed by some villains on the look out for plunder, for on going home at one o'clock on Tuesday morning the robbery was discovered.

RATHER PLAIN.—The village of Silsden has long been famed for its manufactory of nails, and in such business the village is regularly visited by commercial gentlemen. A few days ago, a gentleman from Manchester was making inquiry in the vilquence—(laughter.) I tell you now that the Chairman of Hunslet will respect Mr. H. as a straighforward fiddler, inquired into the whereabouts of Inman. the following directions:—"You mun go direct for Joan O'Wills—reet by Tom O'Bill's—reet cor Street Brig—reet past Old Woodman's—reet in at Cat Hoil End—reet past Harry O'Jossey's—and light, the progress of The English Chartist Circuits at this decline the German buyers have begun their operations; but they do not willingly give the prices of the English Chartist Circuits operations; but they do not willingly give the prices of the English Chartist Circuits operations; but they do not willingly give the prices of the English Chartist Circuits operations. then he lives haven anient Nan O'Simm's.'

> night, was attacked by three men, when near Warrengate Head, and robbed of the contents of his pockets.

> MARE STOLEN.-On Sunday night, a dark brown mare, the property of Mr. Wm. Halstead, of Grange Moor, near Wakefield, was stolen from a field in the neighbourhood of that place.

Foreign Cattle at Wakefield .- The arrivals Dispatch. of foreign cattle here are on the increase, and much of the prejudice against the beef of these animals is naturally enough fast fading away. Some very excellent foreign beef has been sold readily by our butchers during the last fortnight. There was a one Halfpenny each. large arrival at Hull last week, and also in London.

FAILURE IN THE CORN TRADE. - A neighbouring paper announces the unexpected failure of a gentle in Lancashire, and has suffered heavy losses. The worthy of your confidence. allusion is understood to be a gentleman named Martin.

HUDDERSFIELD .- FRUITS OF POLICE PRUDENCE.—The New Constabulary Bill being about to come into operation, without the present police and deputy being included, a determination on their part (on retiring from office, which might Memoir from authentic sources, of the lamented Pa- accession of supply, again receded in value; the perhaps have been done long ago) to retire in as triot Robert Emmett, incidentally detailing the best samples of red have been bought at 6s. 6d. to Bradford—Mason's Arms.—The Chartists of this locality met at the Mason's Arms, on Saturday evening last. After transacting their business they made another collection on behalf of the defence fund. A very good spirit exists amongst them.

| Dest samples of red nave been done long ago) to retire in as conspicuous a manner as possible, was made maniportation of the fest on Tuesday last, by bringing charges against no less than eight beer shop keepers, for conduct of some kind. Perhaps no more culpable than houses of a more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to some kind. Perhaps no more extensive license, were they subjected to keep in no less tampies or red nave learning time. Occurrence in as some conspicuous a manner as possible, was made manipolic. Progress, and disastrous Termination of the solic samples or red nave learning time. Occurrence in as some conspicuous a manner as possible, was made manipolic. Progress, and disastrous Termination of the solic samples or red nave learning time. Occurrence in as some conspicuous a manner as possible, was made mani

> about seven o'clock, one of the leaders fell into a paich. drainage. (which was being cut, and left unguarded,) followed by one of the wheelers, and remained in this state for fifteen minutes. Several persons were bruised, but fortunately none were dangerously iniured.

HECKMONDWIKE.—The members of the Heckmondwike Greenside Cricket Club say they are open to play the Britannia Club again for the sum of from one pound to three on the 5th of November.

United States and Canada .-- By the Great Western, Lieutenant Hosken, R.N., which vessel arrived at Kingroad, Bristol, on Wednesday night at half-past eleven o'clock, we have received New York papers to the 29th ult., being fourteen days later than previous advices. The Great Western brought thirty-seven passengers, amongst whom was Lord Morpeth, who returns to his own country in good health and spirits. The news from the United States is of a very inanimate character. The newspapers are chiefly occupied in discussing the prospects of the contending parties for the ness; glad of other men's good; content under his next Presidential election. Mr. Clay is to be the own privations; and his chief pride is in the modest Whig candidate, and Mr. Tyler will have the sup- | comforts of his condition."-Shakspere. port of the Democratic party. The Americans appear perfectly satisfied with the Ashburton treaty, one Penny. Government and Society considered in rate sale, mostly however to the consumers, and, for relation to First Principles. By John Francis Bray. of improvement in their monetary and mercantile. Reprinted from "Labour's Wrong's and Labour's Linseed and Rapeseed were taken in small quantities. affairs, though at present there is but little sign of Remedy." change, the markets being in much the same state as by the advices of the Columbia. There is, nowever, very important news from Canada; Sir Charles Bagshot has made an almost entire change in the members of the executive government. Mr. of Grammar. By William Hill. Lafontaine has been appointed Attorney-General for WEST RIDING.—The death of Fenton Scott, Esq., of the East, and Mr. Baldwin for the West districts.

office, at Wakefield, amount it is said, to about 1841. So far so good; but in the comparison of the £1800 or £2000 a year. The election will take place at Wakefield, and the qualification of voters decrease in the present year of £67,473, appears to of grammar, expressed as concisely as possible, are is £100 a year in freehold property. In the first exist. There is an increase on the last quarter, exhibited for the memory. Instance, in 1817, Mr. Scott contested with Mr. ending July 5, 1842, of £447,730, but of this

> CONVICTION OF THIRTY SEVEN PRI-FINDING VERDICTS.

hurdles, caught his foot and threw his rider. The Jury found their verdicts is truly novel to our Enganimal gallopped off the course, and in doing so ran lish courts of justice, and was certainly a speedy against the deceased, who was knocked down. He mode for enabling the Jurors of the county of Staf-

After the CHIEF JUSTICE introduced the prelimi-

committed to York Castle for trial, on a charge of stand up. The Chief Justice went over the evidence A deputation, consisting of Mr. Brooks, Mr. having robbed Mr. Richard Vickers, calf-jobber, of on his case, commenting upon it. The Jury then Thomas Beaumont, Mr. Wm. Barron, Mr. Francis Addingham, near Otley, on the highway, of £32 10s. turned round, and in less than a minute agreed to

Town Council.

all the prisoners, and there can be little doubt that his countenance a vacant idiotic stare in his You hope, in the paragraph alluded to, that a conviction, and severe punishment for their offence, countenance that indicated a somewhat disordered After the verdict, and without sentence being

passed, the prisoners were reconveyed to the gaol under a strong escort of dragoons. During the whole day the Rev. Dr. Vale and his wife sat in court in the front of their victims. Such conduct excited universal disgust, as evincing very bad taste, and very little of Christian charity. It was imagined by some, that he would have recommended the unfortunate men to mercy. But, no! No appeal on behalf of the wretched prisoners

escaped his lips.

The Saint, Lord Viscount Sandon, and his family The Saint, Lord Viscount Sandon, and his family occupied a conspicious seat in front of the gallery. Supply of Wheat and Beans to this day's market private in the 32nd foot, named John Thornton, was charged before the magistrates at the Court House unchristian in the extreme. He continued the whole Thedemand has been very limited for Wheat, and all day, while the fate of the prisoners was being descriptions is to 2s. per qr. lower; to force sales, decided, laughing and talking with the women that still lower prices must be taken. Barley has been accompanied him. The Rev. J. Caldicott also in-dulged his Christian curiosity in beholding those to dull sale, and rather lower.

At the close of this trial the Judges separated, and Barons Rolfe and Parke occupied distinct courts, and proceeded with other trials. Before the CHIEF JUSTICE. - John Roden, James Ibbs, John Lovett, and William Shaw, were indicted and found guilty of stealing from Mr. Hill, a pawn-

broker, in Stoke-upon-Trent, a quantity of wearing Before Mr. Baron ROLFE. - James Rathbone.

Before Mr. Baron PARKE. - Samuel Gibson was indicted and found guilty of attacking the house of

Mrs. Paddock. in Stoke-upon-Trent, and stealing therefrom ten half-crowns. All those prisoners were also removed, and the courts then adjourned to half-past eight o'clock tomorrow morning, when the trials will be resumed.

ASK FOR THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR! PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

CONTENTS of Part Eight, Price sixpence:—O'Connor's Letters on the Land—Sketches of the French Revolution by Pro Chartist—Speech of Pat. Henry, the Orator of American Independence— Horrors of Transportation-Spy System and Blood lage for William Inman, a nail maker, who had removed from his previous dwelling, and meeting with a blind man, well known as blind Tom, the from the Poles—The Movement, by J. C. La Mont -Italy and the Operative Classes-Life of Wash-Tom called a boy to him, who gave the stranger ington—Letters, By T. B. Smith—Several Chartist cent over the rates then current. In the yarn

lar; a large sheet, filled with sound wisdom and no now demanded, and the market is very flat.-Man-WAKEFIELD.—Robbery.—A young man on leaving the Odd Fellows' Lodge, on Saturday bersof the luxurious few with uncomfortable dreams." Northern Star.

"An immense mass of reading, four folio pages, each containing twelve columns, for a halfpenny; the done is at prices that the Staplers say they cannot work being conducted with shrewd vigour."-Spec-

" This work is conducted with considerable ability, thousands have hailed it with delight."-Weekly The work can be had in Monthly Parts, 6d. each. ** Numbers One and Two are now re-issued. at

My Friends,—It was my intention to have presented you with the first of a Series of Letters in the Chartist Circular of this week, but I have not had man of the highest respectability in the malt and time. All appear now to be thirsting for knowledge, corn trade, in this town. The liabilities are about and where can any procure it better or cheaper than £7,000. The excise claim an extent in aid for in this spirited little publication. I implore you to £3,000. The party has done considerable business support it, it is the pioneer of our cause, and is

Your faithful Friend, F. O'CONNOB." ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE!

Just published, price one shilling, Memoir from authentic sources, of the lamented Pa-

of a more extensive license, were they subjected to the same rigid interference. One of the eight lost brance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply, his license; the others were fined in sums varying his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or at 37s to 39s per 280lbs. No alteration as regards ACCIDENT.—On Monday, as Thompson's coach was rather misgoverned, Ireland, We hope the book returning from Leeds, and just entering the town, may have an extended circulation."—Weekly Dis-

Also now publishing,

THE LABOURER'S LIBRARY, No. 1, price One Penny. The Right of the Poor to the Suffrage of the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice of the principle of Universal Suffrage, established and maintained by the late William Cobbett, M.P. for Oldham. Together with Mr. Cobbett's Address to the Farmers and Tradesmen of England, on their Treatment of the Poor. Reprinted from Cobbett's Twopenny Trash." Second edition.

THE LABOURERS' LIBRARY, Nos. 2 and 3 price Twopence. "The Land" the only remedy for National Poverty and impending National Ruin; How to get it; and How to use it. By Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Barrister at Law, and prisoner (for libel) in York Castle. Addressed to the Landlords of Ireland."

Third Edition.

"A true labourer earns that he eats; gets that he wears : owes no man hate ; envies no man's happi-

THE LABOURERS' LIBRARY, No. 4, price good boilers were rather dearer. Oats met a mode-

Just published, price 2s. 12mo., bound in cloth. FIFTEEN LESSONS on the ANALOGY and SYNTAX of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the seemingly a throng Seed Wheat market, but there use of Adult Persons who have neglected the study

THE GRAMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the

INCOME TAX.

THE NEW BLACK LIST; or Comparative Tables of Allowances to Rich and Poor Paupers, containing :- Annual Salaries of the British Government—Payments to the Royal Family, showing each NVICTION OF THIRTY SEVEN PRI-SONERS.—EXTRAORDINARY MODE OF The celebrated Circnester Dietary Table, 5 oz. of Bacon for Seven Days-Annual Salaries of the American Government-Pensions for Naval, Militray, Civil Judicial, and Secret Services—Annual Salaries of the Judges—Expence of Poor Law Commission in England and Wales-An Appeal to the People of England-A String of Out-door Paupers, (Pensioners) with their Allowances Daily and Annually. Illustrated with a large and beautiful Engraving of

THE BRITISH UPAS TREE.

With a variety of Useful Information, important alike to all Classes. The whole elegantly printed on a broad sheet, and sold at one Penny. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, "Northern

Star" office, Leeds, and Market walk, Huddersfield: prisoner as he commented upon the evidence that Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester; Guest, Bir-Tickets, sixpence each; to be had at the Agent's, in Calliergate; at the Ebor Tavern, Fossgate; and Mr. Robert Gill, No. 1, Bilton-street, Layerthorpe.

Tickets, sixpence each; to be had at the Agent's, in Colliergate; at the Ebor Tavern, Fossgate; and Mr. Robert Gill, No. 1, Bilton-street, Layerthorpe.

Tickets, sixpence each; to be had at the Agent's, in Complaint, and this, with the injuries he received, affected him. At the close of his comments upon mingham; Paton & Love, Glasgow; Robinson, produced severe inflamation on the lungs, of which he died. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Tickets, sixpence each; to be had at the Agent's, Mr. Hobson, they will not assist them either directly complaint, and this, with the injuries he received, affected him. At the close of his comments upon mingham; Paton & Love, Glasgow; Robinson, produced severe inflamation on the lungs, of which he died. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Booksellers in the kingdom.

VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL

DICTIONARY. COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

THIS CELEBRATED WORK is now publish.

May be had of all Booksellers and Vendors of popular Periodicals. THE PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY Will be completed in about One Hundred and Twenty Numbers, of which Twenty-four are now issued, or in Six Parts, at Fourpence each. Also may be had, price 2s. 6d. boards, AN ESSAY ON THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY

IN LAND, with respect to its Foundation in the Law of Nature, and the Rights of the Peopleclearly showing the deadly influence of the present system of Landed Property, and pointing out means whereby a man may regain his lost rights

most oppressive privilege, by the elevation of which the happiness of mankind has been for ages more invaded and restrained than all the tyranny of kings, the imposture of priests, and the chicanery of law. yers, taken together, though these are supposed the greatest evils that afflict the societies of human kind,"

-See par. 28. THE DEVIL'S PULPIT, a Series of Astronomico-Theological Discourses delivered at the Rotunda, by the Rev. Robert Taylor. Complete in 48 Numbers, at 2d. each, or two handsome Volumes, price 9s.
Published by William Dugdale, 16, Holywell
Street, Strand, London.

LOCAL MARKETS.

whom it was his duty to minister peace, doomed to THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 4, 1842.

Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Pear Qts. 766 Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 42 £ s. d. 2 10 11 1 10 13 1 2 7 0 0 0 1 14 2 1 1 3 0 3 LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS .- The market on Saturday last was rather brisker than it has been for some time, and perhaps more fine cloth was sold, Philip Deane, John Owen, William Spilsby, and occasioned, it is said, by the improved accounts from Edward Moss, were indicted and found guilty of a America. The demand for tweeds, fancy cloakings, and other heavy goods, also continues, though the season for them is nearly over; indeed, on Tuesday there was not near so much doing. Surely some demand will spring up for other articles, and thus cause employment to be given to the operatives, for, without this, we almost tremble for the approach of a winter which is looked forward to with considerable apprehension. During the week, a good many home buyers have been in the market, but their inquiries have only extended to meet their immediate wants. There is not, so far as we can hear, any im-

provement in the woollen market. HUDDERSPIELD CLOTH MARKET, OCT. 11.-Little was done this day except in low goods. Fancy articles are in little request; upon the whole it was not an improvement upon the last. Wools, &c.

remain heavy.
STATE OF TRADE.—The demand for goods continues extremely limited, and prices of some descriptions, particularly 27-inch printing cloth, are now quite as low as before the commencement of the recent disturbances; whilst some other descriptions still command an advance of not more than from 23 to 5 per

chester Guardian of Wednesday. BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, OCT. 13TH .-Wool-The transactions in this branch of our trade are still of a limited character, the Spinners buying only for immediate consumption, and what little is replace, and unless the growers will give way, we may shortly expect a very limited supply. Yarn—The demand is tolerably steady, but we regret to hear of many of the most extensive houses working short time, or daylight only; this has the effect of preventing any accumulation, and causing prices to be steady. Piece—We have a full attendance of merchants, and the demand for Merinos and Low Orleans Cloth continues to be fully as good as for some weeks past, and prices without alteration. Fancy goods are hardly so much inquired after, but so ruinously low have they been sold, that a great many manufacturers have been compelled to

turn from them and re-commence plain goods. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, AUGUST 10. -A change of wind during the last two or three days has brought up a few vessels from Ireland with Wheat, Oats, and Oatmeal, giving up a fair supply of these articles; otherwise the week's imports are light. There is no change in the duties. We have continued to have buyers of foreign Wheat from the interior, and, holders being less anxious to press, prices of that grain have, upon a moderate amount of business, been sustained. Irish new, which was EMMETT AND IRELAND; an interesting rather dearer in the beginning of the week, has, with has latterly sold at an advance of 6d per barrel; United States at 26s 6d to 27s 6d, Canadian at 25s 6d to 26s 6d per 1961bs. Irish new has gone off slowly

> London Corn Exchange, Monday, Oct. 10,— There was only a moderate supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk this morning, but an increased quantity of Barley, Beans, and Peas from these counties, whilst the fresh arrivals of Oats were extremely limited, from distant ports of our own coast, Scotland and Ireland, and the importations of all foreign grain have been unimportant since this day se'nnight. The weather during the past week has been as favourable as possible for the farmer's occupation. Notwithstanding the moderate supply of English Wheat, millers took it off very slowly at about the rates of last Monday, and there was only a retail demand for foreign, for which nearly as much money was obtained. Flour was without alteration in value, good marks ex-ship meeting a fair inquiry. Prime malting Barley realized last Monday's currency, but the middling and secondary descriptions were about 1s. per qr. cheaper. Seasonmade Malt was much the same in price, but slow in demand, and inferior sorts were offering cheaper and difficult to be disposed of. There was a steady sale for good Beans, whether new or old, and such fully supported former rates, whilst soft samples were full is. per qr. lower. Peas of all sorts maintained the currency of this day se'nnight; in some instances Linseed and Rapeseed were taken in small quantities and at quite as much money. Tares dull, and 6d. per bushel lower.

YORK COEN MARKET, OCTOBER 8TH .- There is are few samples offering in the factors' row, the trade is, nevertheless, dull, and the prices of last the East, and Mr. Baldwin for the West districts.

Other changes have been made.

The Quarterly account of the revenue has just been issued, and the aspect is not very cheering.

Also, price One Shilling, bound in cloth, PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES, Selected from the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, and so arranged as to account of the revenue has just the Best English Authors, an

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 10. The flannel market still continues brisk, and there has been a good demand for pieces, but no improvement in prices. The hands, at present, are fully employed, but at very low wages. In the wool market, there has been little or no change for some

weeks past. SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 10.-We had an excellent show of fat Cattle, but the attendance of buyers was not large. The market was heavy, and prices lower. Beef, 411. to 51d; Mutton and Lamb, 4d. to 5d. per lb.

LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARG S O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Prints ing Offices, Nes. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brisgate; and Published by the said Joshua Hobsofs (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

one Premises. All Communications must be addressed. (Post-paid) to Hobson, Northern Star Office Leeds. Saturday, October 15, 1842.