

















On the 1st instant, at Richmond, by the Rev. G. Driffild, M.A., Mr. Barber, to Miss Hedly, both of that place.

On Tuesday, at the parish church, Blackburn, Mr. Thomas Bury, pawnbroker, to Mary, third daughter of the late Mr. Woolfall, joiner and builder, Blackburn.







(Continued from our Sixth Page.)

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doors passed through a narrow gateway, which led to the house of Samuel Crowther, a nail-maker by trade, who resides in the neighbourhood. Crowther, had passed, went to look for one of his children that was out of the house—he was within a few yards of his house when he was shot! Feather, the constable, who was standing by at the time he fired, there were not a word of the shot, and he was at the time. Crowther was in the army two years prior to 1816, belonged to the Artillery, was at the battle of Waterloo and many other engagements prior to that, was discharged with 5*l.* per pay pension, in addition to a small gratuity, and was a tradesman before the misfortune happened, but has never been able to work since; he had 2*s.* per week from the parish for six weeks, they would then relieve him no longer; he is now obliged to live on his pension, or he is bankrupt. Crowther has a wife and four boys or girls; he is married man, and has a wife and small family." (Hear, hear.) The above is strictly correct; I have it from Crowther himself, he says he thinks he never would be able to work any more. (Hear, hear.) The fact should be observed that in the particular part of the town where the shot was fired, there had not been the slightest disturbance, and therefore the act in question appeared to be an instance of mere violent outrage. Mr. Bingley, the reporter for the evening press, was at the trial, of the Leeds Mercury, was eye-witnesses of the disturbance, and the distance of the yards of the victim at the time of the occurrence, and were prepared to prove the facts as they appeared in the newspapers at that time. That account in the newspapers was thus:—The affair took place in King-street, which is the widest and oldest of the four police-office. A small number of the Hussars, who had been clearing the streets, turned up the bottom of King-street, and, after proceeding a few yards, were firing into the crowd on Nelson-street, which runs out of it. At the time that the shot was fired, there were were approaching the top of King-street, an old man named Samuel Crowther, a nailmaker, was coming towards them, apparently to go to his own residence, which was only a few yards distant. At this period there was not the slightest disturbance in the streets, and, indeed, there were not, it is believed twenty persons in the space between the top of the street and the solitary towards the bottom, a distance of about 100 yards. The old man and Crowther, who had disappeared along Nelson-street, except one man who paused and looked in the direction of the persons above-mentioned, and then leveled his musket, and appeared to take deliberate aim at them. Not the slightest alarm was felt by either Mr. Bingley or Mr. Higney, who were called upon to give evidence, and none, and regarded the action of the soldier simply as a piece of bravado, and looked at him with perfect unconcern. The soldier, however, fired, and immediately the old man staggered and reeled down the bottom of the street, and fell, and there was no outcry. Mr. Bingley exclaimed—"The man is shot!" or some such expression, but Mr. Hall, who had previously seen him in a fit, replied that he was only in a fit. In a few moments, however, a number of people collected round the old man, and the man had been shot, and on entering the house which was crowded with women uttering loud screams, the old man was found lying on his back on a bed up stairs, with a wound in his abdomen, his air was that of death, and he was immediately carried to Messrs. Bingley and Hall immediately went to procure the attendance of a surgeon. On calling afterwards, it was understood that there was but little chance of recovery. At the time the shot was fired, Mr. Bingley was only about a yard from the man who received it. The deliberate manner in which the man was never witnessed. The poor man was carried to the infirmary where he remained for eighteen weeks. He was now incapable of work, yet from the time of the outrage up to the present moment not the slightest notice had been taken of the case, and the authorities, mischievous of the town's-people had investigated the matter. No witnesses had been examined; nor was any thing done to elucidate the transaction. Some London newspapers referred the matter to the House of Commons, and the House of Commons took place; but there could be no doubt or mistake about it; for what said the *Wharfedale Observer*? That paper said—"Murder, or Brat?—On Tuesday afternoon, whilst Mr. Samuel Crowther, a respectable nail-maker, was walking along the street, he was shot in his own house door, in King-street, watching the Lancashire yards, by one of the advanced guard having passed him forty yards, at the corner of Nelson-street, turned round, and shot the brave disciple of Wellington who was passing. The shot was fired, and the man was killed. There was no doubt, then, that it was true—no doubt; the House could not doubt that the man had been wantonly shot—that he had been seriously wounded—that he was even now in a sinking state—that it could not be supposed that these facts, and such facts as these, did not make a profound impression on the minds of the working classes. It could not be supposed that they did not excite heart-burnings and feelings of indignity, and that they could not be supposed to be obtained for the working classes. They felt these things keenly, and they would continue to feel them. What must be their feelings, he put it to the House, with regard to Crowther? Let them consider the House of Commons, and the House of Commons could be obtained for the working classes. They felt these things keenly, and they would continue to feel them. What must be their feelings, he put it to the House, with regard to Crowther? 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## (Continued from our Seventh page)

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assured me that we wanted protection it would be afforded. Those gentlemen said the mob was going to pull out the plugs and stop the works. The leader soon came up, as was the case in so many of the riots, and said, "I am ready to agree to that." I was told, "I want twelve hours' wages for ten days' work." I said, "I am ready to agree to that." I then assured the Magistrates and officers that these were only wanted a reasonable change, which I was willing to concede; and that, as for the protection of the people, I was ready to give it to the best of my power. I should never appeal to the Magistrates and the military. Well, they went through the vale and pulled the mills; but not a single offence did they meet against the law, and not a single injury did they do to the property of the people. I was told that, as a prefix, however, they met the troops, and then entered that heart-rendering scene which has been depicted. Why, it is notorious in Halifax that the presentation which my Hon. Friend has given is in the manner described. And such severity is attempted to be defended, instead of your listening to their complaints, and use your authority to remove the causes of their distress. It is a better course if the House endeavoured, by the appointment of a Committee or some other means, to ascertain whether the people had not reason to complain, and pledged itself to the most strenuous efforts to remove every evil which might be a cause of complaint. But if the people are to be treated in the present condition, and to be treated in the manner which they have been, I say then you must protect for another insurrection, as the time is not far off when the people must begin directly to violent against the Government. I say then you must live by their labour, or you must supply with the means of subsistence (hear, hear) an idle saying that "hunger will break through the walls;" and though you may trample on the rights of the people, and you may trample on the power too great for you. I should recommend the House, then, not to delay turning its attention to the real state of the working classes, and doing everything to remove the prejudices which prevail in the minds against the governing power. I depend on the fact that the House has been the first organization which has been formed for the obtaining of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and the vote by Ballot. He thought the people ought to be treated in the manner described. He would support the motion with much pleasure.

Mr. W. PATER defended the Magistrates, and brought the motion unsubstantiated.

Mr. FRANCIS DOUGLASS then rose to defend his friends. He said that he was quite sure that it was absolutely necessary for the soldiers to fire upon the people, that the magistrates who ordered them to do so were the very king of humanity.

Mr. G. DOUGLASS felt it a duty (considered as he had in the other districts) to bear his testimony upon this occasion (hear). The charges that had been levelled were substantially, that the magistrates had used bail in some instances, and demanded heavy fines in others, and that they had caused great and great discomfort in confinement. As to the truth of the demands, they were longer certainly than in ordinary cases, but not from any desire to detain longer than was absolutely necessary. He refused to admit, undoubtedly, that the magistrates had used bail in some instances, but he knew the nature of the charges that might be levelled, that he did not think it expedient to admit to bail, to the wisdom of this course, he was perfectly well able to abide by the decision of the House; his own opinion was that it was necessary to do so, and it was in some cases required to be large; he, anxious himself, under the circumstances, to do so, when he communicated with the magistry; but when it was considered that it had been by no means necessary to do so, and that the magistrates were themselves liable for charges of high treason, he thought the House would agree that it was no more wise and prudent to exact such bail as, without doing too excessive, should secure their appearance in court. He thought that the House would agree that he regarded to the question of discomfort, it was mainly to be regretted that persons who, in law, were to be deemed innocent until found guilty, were to be subjected to any unnecessary hardship while they were in confinement. He thought that it was absolutely unavoidable; for the goods had been destroyed (the weather being hot) some damage was apprehended of disease, and the prison was overcrowded. Every effort, however, had been made to remove the cause of complaint as much as possible. He thought the charges were not true. With respect to the motion itself (continued the Member, after a short pause), I have, personally, no objection to it. (A triumphant cheer from Mr. DOUGLASS, and a heavy laugh from Mr. WILKINSON.) I have no objection to the House generally. I have no objection to inquiry, or into the conduct of the magistrates or my own (laughter and ironical cheers.) I must guard myself against the charge of being a man of no independent ground in inquiry (loud laughter), but there has been shown any just ground of complaint on the part of the petitioning prisoners (loud laughter and "hear, hear") all of whom, I thought, were entitled to a fair trial, and that the unlawful proceedings (hear, hear). Mr. PATER, I feel bound to declare that they are held in the highest esteem by men of all parties; and I think that the imputations involved in the motion are not met with the smallest support. (Great cheer and ironical cheers.)

Colonel KOLLETON (who spoke in a most inaudible tone) said the serious charges of the Hon. Member were not worthy of the slightest credit; and that it was not necessary to answer them. He thought the imputations directed against them; but, on the contrary, had been justified in their proceedings by the dangerous incendiary language which he had employed at the public meetings. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the House was not doing enough either to the town of Nottingham or to Nottingham, but amongst the mob were persons from Derbyshire and other places, which he showed that it was of a most serious nature, and that the House was not doing enough to make strong measures for its suppression in the instance.

Colonel BEREKLEY said, it was an injustice to the gentlemen whose names were brought forward that they should be charged with any crime. He thought they should support the motion of his House.

Mr. BROTHERTON defended the conduct of the Magistrates and Police of Manchester.

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Mr. DOUGLASS then rose to defend his friends. He said that he was quite sure that it was absolutely necessary for the soldiers to fire upon the people, that the magistrates who ordered them to do so were the very king of humanity.

Mr. G. DOUGLASS felt it a duty (considered as he had in the other districts) to bear his testimony upon this occasion (hear). The charges that had been levelled were substantially, that the magistrates had used bail in some instances, and demanded heavy fines in others, and that they had caused great and great discomfort in confinement. As to the truth of the demands, they were longer certainly than in ordinary cases, but not from any desire to detain longer than was absolutely necessary. He refused to admit, undoubtedly, that the magistrates had used bail in some instances, but he knew the nature of the charges that might be levelled, that he did not think it expedient to admit to bail, to the wisdom of this course, he was perfectly well able to abide by the decision of the House; his own opinion was that it was necessary to do so, and it was in some cases required to be large; he, anxious himself, under the circumstances, to do so, when he communicated with the magistry; but when it was considered that it had been by no means necessary to do so, and that the magistrates were themselves liable for charges of high treason, he thought the House would agree that it was no more wise and prudent to exact such bail as, without doing too excessive, should secure their appearance in court. He thought that the House would agree that he regarded to the question of discomfort, it was mainly to be regretted that persons who, in law, were to be deemed innocent until found guilty, were to be subjected to any unnecessary hardship while they were in confinement. He thought that it was absolutely unavoidable; for the goods had been destroyed (the weather being hot) some damage was apprehended of disease, and the prison was overcrowded. Every effort, however, had been made to remove the cause of complaint as much as possible. He thought the charges were not true. With respect to the motion itself (continued the Member, after a short pause), I have, personally, no objection to it. (A triumphant cheer from Mr. DOUGLASS, and a heavy laugh from Mr. WILKINSON.) I have no objection to the House generally. I have no objection to inquiry, or into the conduct of the magistrates or my own (laughter and ironical cheers.) I must guard myself against the charge of being a man of no independent ground in inquiry (loud laughter), but there has been shown any just ground of complaint on the part of the petitioning prisoners (loud laughter and "hear, hear") all of whom, I thought, were entitled to a fair trial, and that the unlawful proceedings (hear, hear). Mr. PATER, I feel bound to declare that they are held in the highest esteem by men of all parties; and I think that the imputations involved in the motion are not met with the smallest support. (Great cheer and ironical cheers.)

Colonel KOLLETON (who spoke in a most inaudible tone) said the serious charges of the Hon. Member were not worthy of the slightest credit; and that it was not necessary to answer them. He thought the imputations directed against them; but, on the contrary, had been justified in their proceedings by the dangerous incendiary language which he had employed at the public meetings. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the House was not doing enough either to the town of Nottingham or to Nottingham, but amongst the mob were persons from Derbyshire and other places, which he showed that it was of a most serious nature, and that the House was not doing enough to make strong measures for its suppression in the instance.

Colonel BEREKLEY said, it was an injustice to the gentlemen whose names were brought forward that they should be charged with any crime. He thought they should support the motion of his House.

Mr. BROTHERTON defended the conduct of the Magistrates and Police of Manchester.

Mr

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(Concluded in our first page.)

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