





BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Case from Luton, Bedfordshire, communicated by Mr. Phillips, Chemist and Druggist, to Mr. T. Pratt, 229, Strand, London.

SIR—I feel desirous of expressing to you the greatest benefit which I have received from the use of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. I have for some years been afflicted with Rheumatism and Gout, the attacks were excessively severe. During one of these painful visits a kind friend presented me with a box of Blair's Pills, from the use of which I found immediate relief and very soon entirely recovered.

Luton, Bedfordshire, Oct. 19, 1841. I am, Sir, yours most respectfully, RICHARD STONE.

Sugar Loaf, London Road, Luton. The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times.

Persons about to emigrate may save themselves the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a letter, which will be immediately answered, giving the date of sailing and the amount of passage money to be paid. This letter, if sent in due time, will secure each of the passengers a post-office order, or otherwise, berth will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till some time before sailing.

Apply to C. GRIMSHAW & CO., 10, Goree Piazza, Liverpool. Sole Agents for Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers by these Ships. In Leeds to JOSH. LINSLEY, Accountant and General Agent, 35, Basinghall-street.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, enclosed in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 2s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: A Popular Inquiry into the CAUSE OF MANLY VIGOUR, and the MEANS OF PROMOTING IT. BY C. LUCAS, & CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON.

And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London; and of all Booksellers, 73, High Street, Birmingham; W. & H. Roberts, 11, Green-street, Edinburgh; and of all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

BY WHICH the Trembling Hand may become Steady, the Weak Heart Strong, and Nervous Irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may be arrested, is offered to the Public, who may rely on nervous vigour being the reward of a patient trial. By the use of this medicine (which does not contain one particle of opiate) the following effects have been obtained by those who have not enjoyed that blessing for years, and the most obstinate indigestion cured.

Prepared for the Proprietor and Sold by E. PURSER, Chemist, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, in Boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, containing directions for the use of the medicine, and testimonials attached. Sold also at the Wholesale Houses, and respectable Medicine Vendors.

Agents for Leeds, Reinhardt and Son. "To Dr. GRANDISON," "Your obliged Servant," "W. A. GOFF." "FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

THE following testimonials from respectable persons, in addition to many hundreds of DECISIONS of the opportunity of which have been already published—established that PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as the Best Medicine in the World—

Secondly—Of a Nervous Affection, with which I have been troubled for many years. Thirdly—Of Constipation, for which I have used various remedies, but without success. Fourthly—Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suffered much, for upwards of 40 years.

Fifthly—Of a Scorbatic humour, with which I have been tormented at least 4 years, having been lame with it, several times for months together. I have taken a very large quantity of medicine, but I have not a sore spot, or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light such a restorative health and soundness of body.

All these effects have been effected in me, by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And lastly—I believe them to be, a safe preventative of the Bowel Complaint, for neither I nor my wife have had it, since taking them; & having long frequently had it previous.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. W. RICHARDSON, Schoolmaster. Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, January 30th, 1843.

DR. SYMAN,

CONTINUOUS with unabated success to cure a CERTAIN DISEASE, and all disorders arising therefrom in a few days, without restraint of diet, or hindrance from business, at his Medical Hall, 125, East-street, bottom of Kirkgate, Leeds.

Dr. Syman has often been advised to employ agents for the sale of his medicines, but I never would give out to it; I have seen too much the bad results of Medicines being sold in that way, they frequently leave more unweakened than they cure. All that I have to say is, that my agents and then I can do them justice without imposition.

Imperial Parliament. HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, MARCH 3. Lord BROUGHAM presented two petitions, the first from the Rev. Mr. Townsend, and the second from his brother, Charles Vere Ferrass Townshend, complaining of the assumption of their family name and title by a person of the name of John Mennais, and also, through an illegitimate child of Sarah Gardner, another person of the name of John Mennais, who, in company with John Mennais, a brewer of St. Ives, had returned to serve as a Burgess in Parliament for the Borough of Bodmin, in the County of Cornwall, and was styled in the return to the writ 'The Hon. Charles Townshend, commonly called the Earl of Leicester.'

The Petitions were referred to a Committee. Their Lordships adjourned at six o'clock. MONDAY, MARCH 6. Lord BROUGHAM said, in the event of his Noble and Learned Friend on the Woolsack, or his Noble and Learned Friend on the Bench, being called to the Queen's Bench, not agreeing that it was necessary to bring in a measure, or to make any proposal relative to the state of the law relating to the crimes of persons alleged to be labouring under partial insanity.

The Lord Chancellor said, he was about to enter into communication with those persons who were most likely to afford correct information on the subject of insanity, and had accordingly called on Lord Denham and Lord Stowell, and had intended taking up the question, he would have communicated to him the course Government intended to pursue.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MARCH 3. Mr. STANFORD presented a petition from the Rev. Mr. Wells, who had petitioned against the repeal of the Corn Laws, and had been called to the bar of the House of Commons by the Government, and had been ordered to pay costs, and had been ordered to pay costs.

MONDAY, MARCH 6. Poor Laws.—On the question for reading the order of the day for going into committee of supply, Mr. Walter made a long speech against Sir James Graham's proposed Amendment Act, and concluded with moving for a vote of censure, which was supported by a large majority.

On the question for reading the order of the day for going into committee of supply, Mr. Walter made a long speech against Sir James Graham's proposed Amendment Act, and concluded with moving for a vote of censure, which was supported by a large majority.

Commons. He would ask whether these proceedings were not calculated to disgust the people, more especially of the north of England, and whether it was not high time for the House to put down the tyranny of the triumvirate at Somerset House 1. He (Mr. Ferrand) had thought it his duty, as a Member of the House, to make this statement; and he should leave any further proceedings upon the question to the hands of the House. It was necessary to be believed, that he should move, "That Mr. Clements be called to the bar of the House to explain his conduct."

Mr. W. LITTLE seconded the amendment. Mr. ROSS, having the honour of knowing Mr. Clements, felt called upon to say a few words, in reply to the observations made by the Hon. Member for Knaresborough. On Mr. Clements reading a report of a meeting which had been held in the House of Commons, he said, that he had written a letter to a quarter from which he (Mr. Ross) had learned it, stating that everything which had been alleged by the Hon. Member was founded on a statement made by a local newspaper, of a most untruthful and unimpeachable character.

Mr. FERRAND wished, in explanation, to say, that the Hon. Member for Belfast (Mr. Ross) had misunderstood him, if he thought that he (Mr. Ferrand) meant to make any attack upon, or misrepresentation of the character of Mr. Clements. Sir JAMES GRAHAM did not understand, that Mr. Clements made any motion whatever respecting the conduct of the Honourable Member for Knaresborough. In the discharge of his duty, Mr. Clements had been obliged to attend the House of Commons, when the topic now before the House was discussed by them; and, taking their own view of the matter, they thought that the expression of the Member for Knaresborough, was necessary, or the conduct of Mr. Clements. Though technically it might be a breach of privilege to notice what took place in the House of Commons, yet those gentlemen having known Mr. Clements, which the Hon. Member had not, they having seen him in the execution of his duty, which the Honourable Gentleman had not, they knowing perfectly well his conduct, which the Honourable Gentleman knew fully by hearsay—(hear)—came to a resolution that they should not give a vote on the motion, and the Honourable Gentleman, namely, that the conduct of Mr. Clements was insolent and unjustifiable—(cheers). It was possible he might have acted irregularly; he (Sir James Graham) did not mean to say that the Honourable Gentleman had acted in any way unwarrantable, or in any way unbecomingly. He (Sir James Graham) was quite prepared to come to a vote, that it was not expedient to carry this matter further, and to support the motion, that the original words should stand as they are. Mr. FERRAND rose to explain—When he should have been a public character so long as the Right Hon. Baronet had—(Cries of "Order, order, order.")

The SPEAKER said, that the Hon. Member having risen to explain, must confine himself strictly to explanation. Mr. FERRAND—But the Right Hon. Baronet stated that, without placing too much emphasis upon what I had stated, he should resist the present amendment—(Order, order.) I have risen only to explain. The Right Hon. Gentleman misunderstood what I stated.

Mr. WILLIAMS complained that since 1836 less than £2,000,000 had been expended in barracks; and this was, he thought, a most monstrous oversight. He thought that it would be a great advantage to the soldiers comfortable; but they ought to think also of the people. The Honourable Member who had visited the barracks at Bolton should have examined the condition of the people, and he would have found that the people who had to pay the taxes, and whose industry, in fact, paid them, were destitute of all the comforts of life. They had neither good dwellings, sufficient clothing, nor enough food. The soldiers, in fact, were a great deal more comfortable in their barracks than the people in their dwellings. He believed that not less than 5,000 families dwelt in cold damp cellars, such as no soldiers were suffered to inhabit.

Mr. ANSWORTH saw that £1,500 had been laid out for temporary barracks at Bolton. The inhabitants had offered to provide accommodation for the troops, but the Master-General of the Ordnance had stated that the vicinity of Manchester, and the facility of obtaining troops from that city, was necessary. He had, however, made a further communication on the subject, and barracks were provided for troops at Bolton.

Mr. BOWING denied that the inhabitants of Bolton were so comfortable as he represented. He would make that statement, and leave it to the House to judge between him and his Honourable Colleague. (Laughter.) Sir JAMES GRAHAM, without wishing to interpose between the rival parties for Bolton, who were in the House that he was on the point of recommending the withdrawal of the troops from Bolton, when he received a letter signed by men of property of all parties—he did not say by the population—requesting that the troops should be allowed to remain in Bolton, and offering to provide them with accommodation. On that representation, the troops were allowed to remain; and, instead of temporary accommodation, a permanent barracks was to be provided for them.

Several questions were asked as to the Intentions of Government in expediting the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, to which Dr. NICHOLL and Sir JAMES GRAHAM replied, that it was their determination to carry it forward with as much rapidity as possible. Her Majesty's answer to the Address of the House on Lord Ashley's motion respecting the Education of the People, was brought up.

land, as it now stood, there existed, coincidentally with the right of the patron to present, a right on the part of the people to present, and it was the duty of the Presbytery to examine these objections, and to adjudicate accordingly. A declaratory act would not remove the existing difficulty, because disputes would still be as likely to arise between co-ordinate jurisdictions, as the present state of the law. The supreme authority. No bill could be introduced for abolishing patronage without the consent of the Crown; and though he might have waived the objection, for the purpose of seeing the mode in which the Presbytery would manage the subject, he would not have done so, because he believed that the abolition of patronage, had he brought forward resolutions on the subject, he felt bound to resist the present motion.

Mr. RUTHERFORD pointed out the evils resulting from the conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical courts; the "strange" nature of the case; the session were treated by the great bulk of the people with open contempt and derision, thereby endangering not only discipline, but hostility to courts of justice. He argued that, by the constitution of Scotland, its civil and ecclesiastical courts, had their respective and independent functions and jurisdictions; and though not considering that this was the perfection of political wisdom, he could not admit the right of one independent court to override another. After going as far as he could in his speech, he expressed his opinion that when the General Assembly suspended the Act in question, it would have been better to have repealed it altogether, even while protesting against the assumptions of the civil power, he called upon the House to pass a resolution, that the consequences which would ensue from the setting up of an institution so valuable and popular in its constitution and character as the Church of Scotland.

Mr. COLQUHOUN stated a case which had come within his own cognizance, which, as he learned, pious, and popular preacher, presented to a law by the Crown, had been set aside under the Veto Act by seven out of ten communicants. He deprecated the absolutism both of patrons and people, expressed his regret at the rejection of the Bill of Aberdeen's bill, and warned the Church of Scotland against the consequences of the present agitation in which it was engaged.

Mr. P. M. STEWART quoted Mr. Colquhoun's sentiments from former occasions, and contrasted them with the somewhat doubtful language he had now uttered. He also excited some laughter by quoting from the correspondence with Sir George Sinclair, the frank confessions of "a Conservative M.P." who said that "the whole question added his brain" and from a letter written to an English or Irish member, who did not understand the subject, to abstain from voting. At the Reformation, the Church of England had been changed by the monarch, in opposition to the people, and it was therefore marvellous, while the Scotch Church was reformed by the people, in opposition to the monarch, and it thus became republican. He pleaded for the jurisdiction claimed by the Church, and for the large use of the veto, which would save Scotland from the great evils which were over it. Not only the clergy, but the peasantry of that country were deeply interested in the issue of the question.

The debate was adjourned. Sir JAMES GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in the Bill for the regulation of children employed in factories, and for their better education, of which the principle was stated in the debates on Lord Ashley's motion. LONGVIEW—"That which establishes on good grounds a hope for prolonged existence, will ever be welcome to the human mind, for it is a relief from the trials, vexations, and difficulties incident to this life; the love of life increases with our years; it is one of the innate principles of our nature, and cannot be explained by the rejection of the Bill of Aberdeen's bill, and warned the Church of Scotland against the consequences of the present agitation in which it was engaged.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE. LEADS CORN MARKET, MARCH 7.—The supply of Grain to this day's market is larger than last week. Fine dry Wheat has supported last week's price, but the damp qualities are difficult to sell. Barley has been in better demand, and is very fully supported. Oats and Beans are steady.

HUNDREDFOLD MARKET, MARCH 7th.—A greater number of buyers attended this day, and there appeared a greater amount of business transacted in fancy goods for the Spring trade; on the whole, the market may be quoted as being a little better than last week. Wool, &c., remains steady.

LONDON STAMPS MARKET, MARCH 6.—One of the principal features in our market of to-day was the exhibition, for sale, of twenty German beavers, which were imported into this country about four months since, and which, during that period, have been in the hands of a dealer in a large quantity. The market was very brisk, and the prices were high. The demand was for no means large, but the arrival of beavers was by no means large. The demand was on the whole, steady, at, in some instances, an advance on the currencies obtained on this day's market. The prices of the different articles were high, and the market was very active.

Chartist Intelligence.

Chartist Intelligence. On Sunday last, Mr. Wright lectured in this place. At the close of his lecture it was announced that £10 had been subscribed for the Defence Fund.

for themselves and their families." I believe I have seen it in some newspaper, handed about by the poor, but cannot remember whether it was before or after the meeting at the workhouse. I don't know who the language was addressed to. I have seen the speech alluded to, as having been made by the Mayor of Stockport, both in the newspapers, and in placards on the walls of Stockport. It was the placard, I think, that I did not pull down. I was the placard, I think, that I did not pull down. I was the placard, I think, that I did not pull down.

By Sergeant Murphy—I should be known to the people at the meeting as being a constable. I did it openly. No objection whatever was offered to me. I never saw a report of Pilling's speech in the paper. Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian. I never saw a report of Pilling's speech in the paper.

By Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian. I never saw a report of Pilling's speech in the paper. Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian.

By Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian. I never saw a report of Pilling's speech in the paper. Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian.

By Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian. I never saw a report of Pilling's speech in the paper. Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian.

THE TRIAL.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. AND OTHERS, FOR AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

LANCASTER.—NISI PRIUS COURT. (Continued from our last week's paper.)

THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.

His Lordship took his seat at nine o'clock, immediately on which Mr. O'Connor rose and said—My Lord, as several witnesses have arrived since yesterday, I beg to renew my application to the Court to request that they retire. I observe the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir James Graham, on the bench, and I make an exception in his case.

By Mr. O'Connor—There was a great rush on the 10th of August. I was in the mill, and I saw a great number of people. I saw a great number of people. I saw a great number of people. I saw a great number of people. I saw a great number of people.

By Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian. I never saw a report of Pilling's speech in the paper. Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian.

By Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian. I never saw a report of Pilling's speech in the paper. Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian.

By Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian. I never saw a report of Pilling's speech in the paper. Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian.

By Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian. I never saw a report of Pilling's speech in the paper. Mr. O'Connor—I believe I could repeat Pilling's speech, as I have it down. I read the newspapers. I occasionally read the Manchester Guardian.





LANCASTER ASSIZES.

(Continued from our third page.)

Defendant. My object is to show, my Lord, that they are not paying anything like the amount of wages now that was paid two years ago.

Witness—I say that we pay as much in the gross amount, and I will maintain it. Some of the hands in our mill live in houses belonging to the firm, and others do not. It is expected that they will do so, and that the firm will be benefited by it.

By Mr. O'Connor—At the time the military came up, the constables were laying their staves about the people. I can say how long the firing continued after the people were motionless. It was deliberate and not rapid. I can say that it was not more than a minute, and I can say that I have not heard the Mayor bawled for his rash conduct in ordering the military to fire upon the people; but on the contrary, I have heard his conduct praised in all quarters.

By Sir F. Pollock—The town was not in general state of disturbance until after the arrival of Aikin and Challenger. Some slight disturbance had taken place before.

FRIDAY—THIRD DAY.

In consequence of Mr. Baron Rolfe having arranged the meeting to be held at a short notice, a young woman named Alice Greenwood, of Blackburn, alleged to have been committed by her, in the month of January last, upon the body of her illegitimate male child, the resumption of the evidence in the prosecution of the Charge, did not take place till nearly two o'clock.

The verdict in the case of murder was Not Guilty. The learned Judge took his seat in the West Prize Court at twelve o'clock, when the Jury, in the case of the Queen against Feargus O'Connor and others, was called over.

Before the evidence was resumed; The Attorney-General stated to his Lordship, that having carefully looked over the depositions as affecting John Wild, one of the defendants, who cross-examined the witness, and that he had seen the evidence, he had come to the conclusion, in concurrence with his learned friends, not to offer any further evidence against Wild.

A verdict of acquittal was accordingly taken. The same course was adopted with regard to Thomas Pitt, another of the defendants. The Attorney-General made an application to the Court with reference to the attendance of the Rev. John Taylor, incumbent of St. Nicholas, who had offered the evidence as to the character of Crassey, one of the defendants. It would be inconvenient for the Rev. Gentleman to be detained in Lancaster over Sunday, and the learned Gentleman accordingly proposed that the evidence of Taylor should be taken on the Monday.

By Mr. O'Connor—I consider Mr. Little as competent authority as any other witness. I am not a mill-owner, but I am a clerk to the Magistrates, and I have heard of him in the month of August last, a number of the mill-owners gave notice to their hands to leave work.

The Attorney-General objected to a witness being asked as to what he had heard. There was no objection to the evidence of Taylor, and he gave a very favourable opinion of the character of Crassey, as a peaceable and orderly man.

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers." I believe there are some millowners in Stockport, who have taken an active part in such discussions, but I do not know of any one who belongs to the "Corn Law League."

turn the mill, we'll have them out. We defended the mill, and we'll have them out. We were in no attacks. The first night we were in an hour. They dispersed, threatening that they would send a large force. We continued to work till Friday, the 30th. I returned home on the 31st, and found the windows of the warehouse destroyed, and the father-in-law's house. The military were there. I saw the hand-writing of John Lewis. I have seen him write his name once. I believe those who produced the same. I was at a meeting on the 17th of August, and the window frames were forced out. From Burley's they proceeded to Messrs. Stirling and Beckett's. I found the squares broken. The town continued in a state of disturbance for several days.

By Mr. O'Connor—I have resided in Manchester about seventeen years. I believe that for that time, there has been a procession in the town on the 16th of August. I believe it was the intention to have a procession on the last 16th of August. I believe, also, that in consequence of the disturbed state of the town, the magistrates recommended that the 16th of August should be a day of public mourning, and that it should be a day of public mourning.

By Mr. O'Connor—I heard Robert Wild, Samuel Lees, John Fairhurst, and Gibson speak. At the meeting I attended, it was not made a wage question. Robert Wild said he was receiving 5s. a week more than in 1842, and he was not satisfied with it. He was not satisfied with the same as they had done for eleven years. The meeting of the 11th and 12th unanimously resolved that it should not be made a wage question; that it was the Charter they wanted.

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not hear of any violence being offered to any other millowner, in Stockport, or any attack upon any other mill. There was very little excitement in Stockport, and I do not believe that there has been great deal of angry discussion at Stockport, between the Chartrists and those called "Corn Law Revolvers."

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

(Continued from our Sixth page.) The Attorney-General... I believe that some of them were. When were you elected? On the night of the 16th.

stand against the unrighteous aggressions of class-... I believe that some of them were. When were you elected? On the night of the 16th.

stand against the unrighteous aggressions of class-... I believe that some of them were. When were you elected? On the night of the 16th.

stand against the unrighteous aggressions of class-... I believe that some of them were. When were you elected? On the night of the 16th.

stand against the unrighteous aggressions of class-... I believe that some of them were. When were you elected? On the night of the 16th.

stand against the unrighteous aggressions of class-... I believe that some of them were. When were you elected? On the night of the 16th.

stand against the unrighteous aggressions of class-... I believe that some of them were. When were you elected? On the night of the 16th.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

I gave you notice at the Hall of Science, at Manchester. Why? Because you said that parties had made complaints. What did I say that parties complained of?—You did not say. You said that you could not stop. On one occasion at a meeting at the Hall of Science, did I not tell you to be more particular in your reports, because complaints had been made of the necessity of it? You said I was to report properly, because parties had complained, but you would not give me their names. Did I not say that various complaints had been made to me by parties that you had made every report of their speeches?—You said you had every confidence in me.

Witness—I have, by the permission of your Lordship. Examined—In the month of August last, I was a reporter for the Manchester Guardian. On the 15th of August, I was at the Hall of Science, and was with the Standard, the Northern Star, the Manchester Guardian, and the Lancashire Post. I was also present at a meeting of the Trades Delegates at the Manchester Guardian, on the 15th of August. I was also present at a meeting of the Trades Delegates at the Manchester Guardian, on the 15th of August.

pieces already in danger, but we will not go beyond that point." "On behalf of the Committee, "To the Duke of Devonshire Works." "After I received that paper, our mill was allowed to work until we had finished the piece then in process of manufacture, when the works ceased and stopped for good." "Mr. O'Connor—I do not know what Committee I went to—whether it was the committee of "public safety" or not." "Mr. Peter Jackson examined by the Attorney-General—I was at the Hall of Science, on the 15th of August, and I was there from morning till night. I went to a public house at Stalybridge, to get permission for the men to make the mourning. The first time I went I saw Penton and Durham, two of the defendants. They said that they had business of importance to attend to, and I must come again. I afterwards received a piece of paper from one of my men, for permission to work. In a day or two, two persons came to the house to see whether we were making mourning or not. They found a coloured jacket which a man had been repairing, and they remarked that that was not mourning. My wife suggested that the men should take the work home, in order that these might be no disturbance.

(Continued in our first page.)