

# VOL. II. No. 91

# SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1839.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Monmouth, Aug 2.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF VINCENT AND OTHERS.

varying the mon- of stating the offence, and charging offences committed at different times, at differen meetings, and in one of the counts the defendant were cuarged with he ving unlawfully, notously, and tamulter usly assembled tegether, with others to the axmber of two thousand and upwards, and for creating a nuises ce in consequ not.

Mr. S-rg-ant TALFOURD, Mr. RICHARDS, Q. C., and Mr. WHATELEY, conducted the prosecution;

Mr. ROLEUCE (Tho was specially retained) and Mr. Krazing conduct d the defence. There was every appear nos in Court of the most

perfect tranquillaty. Mr. WHATELEY opened the pleadings, and

Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD then stated the case for the prosecution to the Jury.

The Learnel Sergeant commenced his address b. observing-Tast the present processings were insuppre, and more performing also the prace are (templated the establishment of a Rorel Poace, but ] enlightened system of Government, but it would be and correcting. On the evening of the 25th of Apri, the meeting. his paint-1 duty to submit to the Jury factors to saw the determant Etwares. He had a cro-o of what has taken place at some of the meetings at persons round him. About eight o'clock the same tended by the defendance, which could lead to no eventing, I went out with Sir. L wis Elwerds, a other conclusion man that their continuance mi- magistrate, and late mayor of the b rongo. In the his (the Learned Sorgean's) spinich. constituted the stragglers with them, and altogether there must as given by Mr. Justice, afterwards Mr. Boron Bay- perty saug "Rule Britainia," e-preially the line ley, in his charge to the Jury, upon the occasion w? "Br.tons never will be slaves." When the grow the cel-brated mals of Mr. Hent and others, at the series at Pertonville, there were about fiftees Yors Lant Assiz-s. in the year 1820, for an alleged intradred prople. I saw a stage steeted sear the conspiracy to overturn the Government by threats lamp post. The oriendants lownshend, Edwards, and force of arms. That bright ornnment of his pr - | and Vincent, were on the plat orm. Dickinson was feation had upon that occasion suited his opinion to | called to the chair. Vincent not having yet arriv d. geant Hawking, that any monting whatever, or the supposed they had seen a " Whereas," which had great number of people, with such circumstances of been issued that morning; meaning, as without Terror as could not but endanger the public peace. understood, a handbill which and been circulated and raise fears and jealonces among the King's sub- by the sorouch manistrates, as to the encliner of stock, property constituted an antiwent assemnty is an cial constances. He said that a struch had been where, for instance, those numbers having some preaches in Newport, in which they had be in too. prierated to compoun of met armed for the Burpher discussing the best may of righting themselves of tear God, but that the distribute of the sermin anthat grievance; this was an anlawful me mur, be couse, under such a renmistances, no one coold set what might be the result of such a menting. The larmyet, begge to address the people. He will that Learned Baron Bay ey had, therefore, let 1: to the ine magistrates had braness their meetings as Jury to say, among other things, whether in Mr. Hont's case the inertime consisted of such numbers of people, and was called together under such or- bim. He said that they were mars and base inside comstances as could not but endanger the public | ous knaves. Vinc ht they said that he was going perace, and as natural the Jury upon that memory to att nd a merong of Chartists at Branden-hill, in rable trial, that they were to look to the purp settor ( dristol. He also said to the me tag. "I had a which the people met, the manner in which they came, and the means they used to effect the r pro-(the Learned Sergeanty thought that making every | Convention must in or. and that the propi Beaple to meet together for the parposes of pullifiers shop this photoer their enemies, and somid their discussion, the Jarr could not but see the axion a succession on annership blick. Through a da ger and selitions tendincy of the largness. Vincent's atorest to re was great cheering, and which it would be proved was used. Do tonce, twice, juna by expressions of assent on the rart of the crowd or thride, but repeat diy on musy cifferent necessors by all the deb moants, but chiefly by the delene and corest so whing and cheering for everal monutes. of people, in a town lik- Newport, dersely popo- | go to Bristel the next day, and that he hoped the lated by the working classes, itself containing a po- insering would essentible agein to attend him to by collieries and other so mlons d stricts. It wood fir gry, a crowd did coll ct. and moved off to the witness, appear that there had been forme . in Newport at sham-packet abart. I went after them, and saw masociation, called "The Working Man's Associate Vincent standing upon the wall of an unitonshe ti n," in occut probably in its origin, persa, sphore, addressing the crowd, and the defendants. less so in ils progess. At firt, under the mienei, Dickinson and Townsbend, w re there also, opon be choked." opon which Vincent seid, " Na, don' guise and specious e-mulane, of jusice and in- the wall with him. Vincent spoke to the people choke him; lintend to make him a covert." ality, this association had nothing apparently in its of the Christchurch yeomatry, meaning Mr. Philoriginal organisation sections or illegal; but le ine lips's yeam ury, which he so designated. He learne of the subsequent proceedings of that by your the bridge." Addressing the prople after said 1 bitted them, as they were the deladed victimes that many of the more rational and sober-minera of wards, just before he lett by the st-am-pack t, h its members had been most gristonsly mixied by the my morenage advice of more artical and less encupalous | you nave-what fet you have ; and your shoes, have not more and and have a start and they are and what nails are in them; scramble. I asked him if there were many that as of those who reliedly rought private emonument or and it by chance you should kick one or those the gratification of personal ambition, rather than fellows (meaning the y-omanry) what would be the attainment of these political privileges which come of him?" He conduce -- "I am tood I are the strain ment of these pointest printing come of mint. The connect they affected to alvecate. To his (the Learned to be arrested in Gloucestershire, but they had surer to the body. I told him that m my lorger Bergrant's) mind, sich combinations appeared, better take care what they are about; there are trade I might have turned it into pecuatry profit Buder the most incometances, prenant a thousand good fellows there who will support On which he asked what was my to mer trade, Buder the most incomestices, president a moustain your time of the had not said providing stores of multisets, and he had not said providing stores of multisets, and he had not said providing stores of multisets, and be strucet of the most cautions circumsuection. accompanied with much experience and generous disinterestedness and forbes ance. Such associations had a t-ndency to divide these who in interest were. | neighbourhood. and ever most be, identifie i-the higher from the lower classes of society; they taught the one to look then one occasion exherted the people to keep the basser, and pistols is proportion. down pon the other as disaffested and disorderly; peace, and not to use vio ence. No riot ever took the other, the working classes to look up to the plase in the town or neighbourhood of Newport had a purpose; the same sup, hed in my former whom Divine Providence had create: their natural while Vincent was there. I do not know that any trade were for cutting the throats of the nervoes

Vincent, one of the defendants, was addressing the but I was alarmed generally for my fauity, an i for ] The Learned Gentlaman said the charge against the defen ] Jury, theu, would observe that this was a subject of [ for justice would thus, he was sure, be done between p-ople from it. He was calling their thertion to the | the pence of the town.

sestem of Gevernment puder which we live. He Cross-examined-I heard something about peace described it as a caneibal and acrocions system, and and good order, but was at the great a distance to and that he could not call a system otherwis- hear anything accurately that was said. which doomed men, women, and children to toil in

Thomas Howkins-1 am an Alderman of the

people such is the system under which we live, the ing. He told them that the working classes were wealthy classes dev. or the produce of the working | not bound by any laws made while they were une classes. He then saved them if such a system ought presented in Parliament, as they were at present. to be allowed to -xist, and said that a bome in a | in my judgment the proceed ness at those me tings cavers would be pre-crable to dving in a constry so were ca enlated to create alarm, and to endauger the circumstanced. He then referred to the People's public peace.

Charter, and said that the snow-ball of Charlism Cross-examined.-In my ideas a great noise an was grainally increasing in size; that they had got shouther, by great numbers of people, especially at to the top of the Lill, but that the nearer it was to night, is a breach of the peace, and that is what I the summait the more difficult their task became. meant when I said I considered the public peace is He asked the men o Newport to seeist in getting it anger. The passage which I have mentioned in up, and when at the spininit, he said that they Vi- ces i's speech, about the working classes not -hould call out to their oppressers to beware, and set out of the way, 1 st the snow-ball shadd rain 1- 1g bound by laws made by a Parilament in which they were not represented, was, 12 mg opinion, the most daugerous portion of his speech. cown and crus', them Atter that, he referred to

some maina which hat been raised in the neighbour-Thomas Griffin Pullpole, attorcey, of Newport,good by a Mr. Politics. He spoke of the militia, On the 19 h of A ril, Detwoon seven and eight in the and said th ir futuers and grandbathers had served in rening. I saw a crowd of persons going towards it long enough. If Lori John Rossell should ask Pentozville. Some of the people had welking-sticks. inin to take a musher, he should see "No; if I am but I thought I saw one stock which was not in to age: at all, it will be approved in oppressors of the nature of a walking stick. I think it looked like the Government, form a serve of peblic duty, an other people." He sold that Magua Charts had been a short walking stick. I went to the mieting he'd from a feeding of the deep resp. as blirr which is introduced forelary by the Baros merching against in the evening at Pentonville, about halt as hour tached to the reflection for character, and with the hour . King John, and oke , way should the people now be a terwards. I heard Viscent addressing the meetof ther by in statisting the public tranquility of the less succession. If then said the G sermient contures, and that the upper classes were lying upor erder of the town and neighbourhood of N wport that it suggreenting to interfere they should have the industrious ones. He said a rising of the prophe The L-arrest Serreadl stat c that the off-nee with theirh mas or ken. He said that now-a-days it the was a thing likely to happen-that people were which the c-fes dants stood charge! was one of a pople up and to the Government, the anever was, not hour to abey the laws these they were reprevery serious nature, viz., that of coustining to coustining to coust don't we full beautiful prisons for you? Un the sente in Parnament. A great deal was said by him vene unis ful in ellips and exching the persons who 19 not April isst, after a short absence from home, about the Pool le's Charter. He conth ued, when attended these meetings to disaffection to the laws | I returnes to Non port. It was about tight o'clock the has for resistance arriver, let your cry be "To of the realm. Far was it from the intention of hirs is the eventing, and I found groups of people col-(the Learned S rgenut) to as rocate the extinction becked in the stress, and hear that spromation has value, and one blow, perish the privileged orders of that right which Ba, lishtien had plways ex re set | pass i down the strents towards Postonville. I sent | -death to the aristocracy-up with the people, and of meeting together for the recress of public fir the out intendent of public. I saw a crowd of the Government they had established. The defengrievences, and for the attainment of a poor and percets ; as down the street, and heard showing dants Townshend and Edwards were both present at Cross-examined .- He told the people to keep the place. And to treat the soldiers as brethren. Mr. Williams. - I am a surveyor byirg at Pentopother continuous in an ibat their continuance not magistrate, and late mayor of the b rowgo. In the ville, in the boroigh of Newport. Or t e 19th of mahi-all the speaking before. With reference particularly content of the crowd were a great many young lads, Murch I saw a meeting of 500 or 600 percents held to be privilege of the people of the control the crowd were a great many young lads, Murch I saw a meeting of 500 or 600 percents held to broke up at the privilege of the people of the control the crowd were a great many young lads, Murch I saw a meeting of 500 or 600 percents held to be privilege of the people of the control the crowd were a great many young lads, Murch I saw a meeting of 500 or 600 percents held to people of the control the control the crowd ware a great in and the speaking before with reference particularly to the privilege of the people of the control the crowd ware a great in any young lads, there about seven in the evening, which broke up at the duty imposed lowing after them were some hundreds of men, eight or nine o'clock. Ou to 27th o' March there expressions to have a people hundred of seven there in the event of the speaking with improper wormth, with folly or ville, in the borough of Newport. On t e 19th of Byon him by stating, at or ce, what it was which, in inches together tom in arm; there were many was ano her meeting rather in the evening, inducretion, the office would not be visited upon the poppi and attende ' by more p opla. On the 18t- of April illegalive of such meetings, and in doing so he would have been ab ut a thousand. They made a booting a third meeting was beld, attended by a great many avail himse'f or the definition of unlawful assemblies and shouting, and at megu ar intervals some of the persons. Subsequently, two or three other meetings were held. I saw an the detendants present at those meetings, and they each of them at fines agdressed the prople. I hard Vincent teil them that they ought not to be obliged to obly the lars up less they mode them. He said the Unarter was the only rem dy for the people, and that they must resort to force if they could not get it in any other coincide with the doctrice laid cown by slr. Ser- He begun to address the people by saving that he way. I thought the people were in state of grea excitement, and that the meetings were calculate. to create a breach of the peace, and I applied to the Mayor in consequence. of lite and property. I heard Vincent rectamene th - people to preserve order and to keep the seace to feer God and horse r the King; that they di. He g-veralis recommended them to do tots at every meeting. I heard h in sir that the p-ople or ght to vie houour to p Niro or a Calignia. Dickinsor obey the lass, and that their motio ought to be ther seldewn, and Vincent, who had by ib + tim-" Peace, law, and order." I have heard him at some of the meetings particularly recommend the beople to evoid injoing the property of any one in the town and neighbourhood of Newport. Isaiah Waterloo Nicholson K ys-1 am onegaged in the principal the of the Mormouthylum issues that the water, perhaps worst, pigeon of the flock; sitting round and looking on, all the water, while this one w.s illegal, she that they were not illegal, but percently legal. He challenged the mag strates to oppr-neud in the princing-office of the Monmouthsture sleetin devouring, by throwing about, and westingic; and it a pigeo. newspaper, which is published at Newport, I attended several of the meetings. Mr. Dick euson send that if the Chartists were attacked, they would be Gristol. He also said to the me mug." I und r. stand for to mean that you will have the Charter lestified in it ating th se who attacked them as they by could to the Geveriment, if it may be, her would treat a min dog. Mr. Vincent, at a meening posed of jest. Bearing this definition in view, no hat all events that you will have it." He sam the on the 27m of March, said that even hill and value. on all be prepared to send torth its evenies in the proper allo + suce for the up loabted privilege of the | + ere walk i he ind the m; that they would very | event of its being r quirea by the Convention. El wards held up his arms and eachiness "Hore's -ti.ff!" At a ber meeting mas subsequally held. where I heard Mic. Vine at say that Sugiend was a barge farm, the sear labourers of which were plandered. He said the plusderers should earn their to what are said, and at the conclusion there was bread, as the lab urers did, or the Chartist would Vinceni, to crowds of persons varying in womber , At the close of Vincent's address, Dickinson again | throw then, over the bedge. He saw that a blow from two refree kustres, to two or three thousands | address of the meet my, saying the Vincent would be struck in England, and that twenty-fouhours would decide its take. I heard him use the expression " To your tents, O Istael!" and the more, as they were desirous of expressing; but in the case pulation of about 10,000 in ab tarts, and surrounded the steam-sacket. On the following day, accord- fest of the sentence, as mentioned by the former

danta was an unlawfal conspiracy to create a breach of the peace, and that the mode of proof attempted was to give in pence, and that the mome of proof attempted while to give in evidence, certain nots which, it was alleged, proved that jatestion. He should divide the defined of his clienta into two divisions—first, to show thist the objects in view were in the manifers havful, and had abtuined the sanction of hiss AND OTHERS.
[BFORE MR. BABON ALDERSON.]
The Queen against Eenry Vincent, William
Edwards, John Dickinson, and William
Betwards, John Dickinson, and William
Anselm Townsend.
The indictment charged the defendants with
having, in March and April last at Newport, in the
said the owne a flock of itdustions pigeons.
The indictment charged the defendants with
having, in March and April last at Newport, in the
said the owne, and priles at labour of the
work in the prince of outer the the the order of the
said the owne, and bridge oversort and in the owner, and the working pigeons.
The indictment contained three notices and pigeons the the the order owner, and ender on the the the owner of the working pigeons.
The indictment contained three notices and disaffection in the
sort owner, and the adverte the addition the the owner and the working pigeons.
The indictment contained threen count:
The indictment contained threen count.
The indictment contained threen count and the working pigeons the the three of the the threen the oblight the state of the method threen three defendants with
the processing and additioned learth distributive from some three working pigeons the show of the working pigeons the three three defendants with
the set owner and three work and distributive the work and distributive the working pigeons three three three defendants with
the set owner and three work and distributive the work and distributive the work and distributive the work and allowing the work and elected three three defendants with the the three works and allowing the work and elected three the advected in the three work and three works and three instituted such a proscention set this; that very government which had raised itself into power, and retained office, by the cety artifices and machinery which they now demounced What was there in the meetings to potition for reform in fig-Commons House of Carliament which so much distinguishes them trom the meetings now pronounced illegs! ? In these was all the excitement, the cheering, the shouting, the his sing and the hosting, which had been paraded befor-the jury, as forming so prominent a feature of the Newport assemblies. No town throughout all Rugland, said the Learned Gentleman, but has been as much endangered as eve sewport was. We all were guilty of creating excitemes there. We all have been actors upon these occasions, anthe Whig government, instead of indicting no for conspi-racies, then tanght us the very lesson which they would now coinconsistently pusish us for repeating. There is now, said the Learned Counsel, a man in the House of Commons, upon whose very breach know the late of this Whig Government ; whose daily trade is agitation, and whose daily breach is drawn amid the excited passions he daily generates-against whose no prosecution is pending -- who has been placed at no erminal bar, and arraigned upon no bill of indictment; yet the defendant. Vincent, just because he has no long tail is the House of Controns to protect him, is to be tried and

pus ished, while that mun is suffered to escape. These considerations, said Mr. Roebuck, you may be informed by the Lordship, form no legal defence. It is true that they do not, but they do constitute a defeace in a moral point of view, and he jery can or ought to convict at the insligation of a tice-rement which has so acted under the circutasances des crited. The Learned Gentleman then observed upon the sufficiency of any evidence of well founded apprehensions of anger from the meetings being held; that the determinan Vincent had perpetually inculcated peace and obedience to the law, and that no real disinrhance, and no actual loss of ite and property had actually occurred. He contended that the aprensions, repeated man in just than in premieditated ill-will, had been minapplied and construed more liarshly then the circumsunces warranted ; that as to the meetings being and annight, the working classes had no leisure for attending them at other parieds of the day; that it was searcely fair to impute as a crime the offspring of necessity, and that some dismances must b. undo for the indiscretion, if it was one, to arest at so late a period in the day; for it was not to be consuplated that such a trivial circumstance would be perverted nto evidence of an unlawful purpose; that the example of late hours was set them ty the higher classes, and by both Houses of Parliament. All the legislation of this country said the Learney Counsel) is done other twolve o'clock at at larg - by preclaiming such meetings illegal. The Learner Counsel cited a passage from a speech made by Lord John Russell, in which such meetings were enquently advocaton the anteguards of the state, which, by allowing men to rit themselves of the spirit of agitation which inwardly moved them, and by solording a safe and expeditions vent to th tumulmous presions peat up is their angulet bosons, person more effectually and more persons and its restoring transpullity than the interference of twenty Mayore, with the insistance of their consistles, or the competation of the ailitury to best. The Learned Counsel then reterred to the passage in " Paley's Moral and Political Pidienos hy," allade massage in "Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy," allude ' to by Vincent, as one of the winceses had stated, in his no breast in the people. He are hereined tenind there that passage result to the Particles would tenind there that one parts of it as access if it "bismess anything" that had here said by any of the defendants, of the far more could ne i times when it waspenced, and that it was the production of an Archemation, an orn-ment of the English Church, whes-works we can strate by the any state by the anythere is of our the whesworks we exanctioned by the approbation of our Universition of presons in a field of corn, and if (is sten ! of each picking where and what it likes, taking just as much as it wanter more hardy or hungry than the rest touched a grain of the heard, all the others instanting lying upon it and tearing to pieces; if you should see this, you would see nothing many than what is every day practised and established among men A nong men you see the puncty and nine toning and scraph g opether a beap of superfluities for one; (and this one too, offer times the feebles, and worst of the whole set, a cuild, a coman, a madman, or a feel,) getting nothing for themas ... ali the while, but a little of the coursest provision which there own adastry produces, look my quietly on while they see the fruits ( all their labour agent or epsied ; and if one of the number take or touch a particle of the hoard, the others joining against hun pointed out in what manner. It was applicable to and hauging him for the theit." What would have been thought of Vincent if he had used such language? Allowances ought to be made for occasional excitement in sprakers of the class of man to which Vinsent belonged. Few personin the habit of addressing public assemblies trusted wholiv a the inspiration of the moment, or, if they did, the effect of a mighty cuivivated understanding and right discipline of the r mellectual powers enabled them to say just as much, and no of a speaker lise Vincort, who, however gifted with naturaendowments, could not be said to belong to the highly ethcated classes of society, it was quite the reverse-told an enthusiastic, he used language prompted by the memoratary impulses of generous sympathics, and in the heat of discoon an exportation was carcied far beyond the reanits of the own more delib rate convictions. A practised speaker could tak reason by the hour, and yet no law could reach him. As to the conversation with one of the detendants about a supple of arrus, it was clear that the withes hal thrown an air writh any over a conversation carried on in jest, an the the delendant, to use an expression of the sankce clock maker, had merely amused himself by poking his tun at him . the with es. The Learned Gent musted the jury would act justly, and weigh the evidence maturely, hording evenly the scales of jusice, and not suffering themselves to be influenced by the nejusi imputations thrown on the characters of the deombanes, or their situation in life. It was better, he observed that the working classes should take an interest in the excellence of the Government under which they lived, and the orjovinent of the constitutional privileges to which they were encided, than he idle and indifferent spectators, and that the more closely they falt their own interes a dentified with a and system of theremingut, the more strenums would be beir efforts, and the more powerful their motives for the insintenance of peace and social order. If we did not judy there kindly, and were not to their faults a little blind, wshould ran great bozard of judging them unjustly. We must sometimes allow a little scope for excited leavings, and our fortearance would be rewarded by that disposition to the preservation of peace and union, which would surely result from deliberate conviction. The Learned Gentleman conuded a powerful and energetic address with reminding the

very grave inquiry, and he trusted that the Jury. The presecutor and the party accused. John Collins in coming to an investigation of it, would dismiss | was not charged with any act dowe in the demolition from their minds that which they had heard out of of houses, or of assauling individuals; but he was foors, with respect to the excitement in Birmingham | charged with the publication of that which he suband in other places. It was no matter to them | mitted had clearly a tendency to instigate to offenwhether or not Birmingham has been excited, or | cew of that nature; and if, in the judgment of the whether riots had occurred there or in other parts of Jury, it had that tendency, then he was a participathe kingdom. Their verdict was to be on the evil tor in the moral quilt attached to such offences, or dence, and the evidence only. They had nothing perhaps more than even those whom he had instito do with the iffences committee elsewhere, but gated by such publication to commit offences, such whether the prisoners were connected with the offence as that publication had incited them' to commit, so, alleged in the indicament to have been committed. At least, it appeared to him; but this is was which They had first to consider what was the law, as as. | the Jury were to determine. The publication which plicable to the individuals now charged with a sapi- Collins and charged with an one that insugated tal felony that was, beginning to destroy the house to breactes of the law and commission of crime. of Mr. Bourne, The point to be considered was, whether percons assembled for one purpose, and in description depended upon the original nuces under he execution of that design a felouy was committed, whether all the persons engaged in the original then went on to describe the town of Birmingham purpose, even though not present which the felony was committed, were to be considered as equally wilty with those by whom the felony was actually ommitted. This was a point which was a good deal discussed in Hawkins' Piens of the Crown, vol. in in his hand, and which he should bring howe dis-. 436. There it was laid down that where person. finetly to Colling, the defendant at the bar-he escubled to commit a felony, the act of one was should prove to his having carried the MS, to the the art of all. In Russell, various text writers were printer, and his having 500 copies of it printed, and quoted to shew that parties having an intention to possed in the Ball Ring, and those parts of the to an act of mischief, and a murder was committed, all the parties having that intention held. The jury would say, although there was con-were equally guilty with the man who ning and caution in the language, whether it did actually committed the murder. To make the law in this case applicable, they had to learn what was the intention of the parties, and it was of the utmost importance to ascertain the original intention. Suppose a number of persons mot together for the purpose of killing game. They might be all qualified, and intended to go on their own lands, or on other lands, with the leave of the proprietory. There the intention of all would be lawful. But it. instead of hat they, though qualified, intended to the Buil Ring, and the meetings which had been on other persons' lands, they would then k out with the intention of trespars; but supposing they were poachers, going out armed, to des. Toy game merely, then their intention would be to commit a misdemeanor ; but supposing, in addition to that, they went out with the intention to commit a felony. such as stealing lowis, or possessing members of arms, as well as destroying game, in all these cases it would be absolutely necessary to inquire, if a eath occurred and a murder were committed, what was the original intention of the parties, in order to see him cross examining the prisoner. Saw him make others besides those who committed the murder liable to an indictment for murder. The first inflicency which presented itself in this case was what was the intention, or what the original design, of the parties going to this meeting. They met it great numbers. Some might have gone with a per factly innocent intention, and not to take part in an oulawful as embly. Some might have wished merely to see Lovett and Collins, and some might have gone with the intention to destroy houses, and to plumler. There was, however, no indication of the original intention of the parties, so as to make applicable to them the law that parties not present where a felony was committed should be made abswerable for it. Their consideration was to be confined to the felony which was charged in the indictment. Here were five persons indicted, and they were to consider whether they, or any of them, we guilty of the felony laid to their charge. That which they mere indicted for was pulling down a nouse and destroying it. They had first to consider whether the house was that of Mr. Bourne's. That fact had been distinctly proved to them. Then there was another question as to the parish in which the net as committed. He found in the general Act that sion. Is some instances of working men in the ' the parish of Birmingham'' was distinctly referred lower class of life the bail was somerimes bigher, to, although it was different in the Local Act. It was not less the parish of Birmingham being divided nto officient parisees for ecclesiastical purposes It was there sufficiently described. The next thing o be proved was that the prisoners had riotously and emultuously assembled to pull down certain premises it was necessary to prove that there was a motor and tumpituous ascembly, and for this purpose his Bourne was colled. He here read the evidence of Mr. Bourne. The object of his cross-examination vas to show that there had been other meetings in Birmingham which were not prevented, and that the prisouers in going to a meeting on the 15th of July were only doing that which had been done before He then read over the entire of the evidence, and

The character and tendency of publications of this which they were published. The Learned Counsel as being in a very disturbed state, and particularly to describe the riot in the Buil king, on the 4th of July. On the following day, Friday the 5th of Joiv, appeared a handbiil, a copy of which he held town where it was likely that assemilies would be not held out a direct incentive to the inhabitants of Birmisgham to assault the police, and that physical force should be resorted to. He then proceeded to read and comment on the resolutions, insisting that they were calculated to ittlying the public mind and to manipate the people to armed resistance of the lawful authorities. A number of witnesses were called, who deposed

Five Shillings per Quarter.

to various facts connected with the disturbances in noiden ineri. Dut as there was a great symenes between their evidence and that which was given in the other cases, we omit their examinations, except the following portion of the Examination of Dr. BOOTH by Mr. BAL-UY-The witness way a magi-trate before the Corporation Act. Did not act for a year after the death of WEI. IV. Was not at the public office when Collins was brought to the bar on Saturday, Saw the Recorder of Birmingham there. Did not examiutou some individuals, and also the prisoner. Did not know that he was cross-examining him. Did not know what cross-examination was, if ne aid not hear previously the Leathed Counsel. Tree prisoner answered very straight forward Had certainly no doubt the Learned Recorder examined him with a view to convict him. Mr. Sergenne GOULBURN-Your Lordship will please to take that down. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to any evidence of what the Recorder said or did. Mr. Sergeant GOULBURN contended that th prisoner was entitled to the depositions, and if his Learned Friend were so uncandid as not to put them in evidence, he was determined to do so, and show the public the unfair way in which the prisoner had been treated. Cross-examination continued Don't remember having seen the prisoner at the bar before this moment. Had something to do with taking bail for him at a subsequent teriad. Thinks he had a roice on that occasion. In his practice as a magistrate, which has been limited, the bail taken has generally been accommodated to the emergency of the orgasometimes lower. In ordinary cases the principal 1.50, and sureties in £50, but should vary the bai according to circumstances. In this case the buil was put high. Many magistrates were present. Does recollect five hail of £100 each being fiered and refused, and on account of the alligen irresponsibility and in his opinion satisfactorily proved usofficiency of the bail. The two policemen who had been wounded in the affray, and the printer and till-poster by whom the illeged libel had been printed and posted, were atterwards called, and the suidence for the prosecution closed by the reading of the bill.

Cross-raamined-1 never apprehended ny dangfrom the meetings. The mayor's to me was mentioned by Viccent, and so we one cried out " Let him

Mr. Jo'.nstone-1 am a comu-rela' traveller, and celle upon Townshend in Mar.n. He sked noof a tew d-sighing knews, who had no character of said to them-" We at fists you have what legs property to lose, but who songht to excite the part ple to reb-1 in order that they might profit in the in Newport. He said that they had a great many and thet at a meeting recently here they has beauer He conduce. - "I am tond I are the ungistrates, and no told no that he was trentime to add more. In my jugment the meetings other arms for the African markets. He then the which I have described were estenated to promote me he could give me an order, and pay cash for alarm, and to endauger the pence of the town and inem, as he was the ir astren. I reked him t what extend he could give an order. He said two Cross-examined-I b lieve Mr. Vincent on more or three hundred musk te, five or six hundred con

Cross-examined-1 referred to supply arms for s

jury of the solenn duty they had met to discharge, of the in ufficiency of the evidence to support the grave accusation charged in the indictment, the allowance to be made for the defendants, and the sudden squeennishness of the Govern

each of the prisoners. With respect to Wilkes, he observed, that he was not seen after half-past eight, I and the fire did not break out at Bourne's untilfice misutes to mine, and he left it to the jury to consider whether Wilkes had anything to do with the not, or whether he was a participator in the felony that had been committed. They had then " decide the case whether the prisoners, or any of them were guilty. He showed them that the law as laid down in Hawkins was inapplicable; but they were to inquire into what had been the conduct of the prisoners before the house was demolished and r, and were not interfered with while so doing, it would be a proof that they did not intend to destroy it. If all they did was merely to demolish the shop shutters it would not be an actual demolition, rethe shop shatters were not part of the fresholo. They aid not find their prisoners altogether; by they were to judge whether what they did was one

entire act. They had to determine whether the prisoners or any of them had begun to demolish the house with the intention to complete it. They mus also decide whether there was a present intention by the excitement that prevailed, and he trusted, if mey had any doubt on their minds, they would give the prisoners the benefit of it. The Learned Judywas occupied for two hours and three quarters in charging the jury. The jury having resired for about an hour, returned

with a verdice of Guilty spainst Howell, Roberts, Rose, and Aston; and acquitting Wilkes.

Mr. Seignant GOULBURN said there were other witnesses on the back of the indictment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-You may have them then.

Thomas Cluston Salt was then called, and examined by Mr. Sergeant GOULBERN. Hes always been a member of the National Political Union. Was one of the original body of the Convention-the General Convention of the Industrious lasses. Was an officer in the new corporation, ly a conneiller. Was no judicial efficer at the retab'ishment of the Convention. Mr. Alderman Muniz was elected one of them. He was treasurer and trustee. Mr. Alderman Hadler was one of them. The first meeting to agree to the Convention while it was being demolished. If a house was not in public meeting was at Holioway Head, on the destroyed, though the parties might begin to destroy 6th of August last. A great body of persona were assembled. Mr Alderman Muniz and sprak on that occasion. Mr. Altwood, M.F. for Bilmingam, was there. Thinks Mr. Scholefield, the Meraer, was there also. Witness spoke on this orcasion.

On witness being asked what he said, the Ar-TORNEY GENERAL objected.

Mr. Sergeant GOULBTEN contraded that Mr. Salt was the Actorney-General's witness, and therefore he was entitled to cross--xamine him as he pleased. His object was to prove that persons high to do it, and he begged of them not to be it fluer ees in authority, friends of his Learned Friend's and himself, had on many occasions used intervente far worse toan that used by his eltent, and more can culated to excite the working discars to rebellion and outrage, and that sometimes in the presence of the high law officers of the Crown, and yet that no prosecution was ever instituted. The question for the jary was whether this language were solitional or not, and evidence of issguage that had passed with impunity was merely evidence of a nature

gastaling and anter, with 1 Phoge of hatter and the breach of the peace effer took place at all. I new r Mr. RoeBuck-Yoo had no of the social state was dependent normal bindrooms, you have divide given to be a limit.	Diection to self arms I ment, which, if the present meetings were indeed unlawful	Ċ	that would guide the jury in their conclusion.
Saw any Diageous, not many budgeous, not many outree sited to 1 and contaises to kill negroes r	1091 1091 and state protect that then server, 10 th		The COURT afficmed the Attorney-vie heral's ob-
his fellow man for security, for trangalisty, for the like people to break the law.	vers 1831 and 1832, sown broadcast the solds of riot and re-	LIBEL.	iection.
eniorment of the inxures and most of the note-	Addiller at Newport. The Learned Faron then summed up the evidence, laying		
PET 198 C. 101: A BER 53 IL UUSAN OUT THE BIRLING AND	in the second second with the second se	and was shau toureu.	Examination continued-A petition, called the
of the Legislature, so unalt it to be the combined living at newport, and was a monifort of the store and heaved the defense	and a sergeant lailourd in his manyly address The rest	the Attorney-General applied to the Copir to pro-	
with and effort of the people, that the affections and ing Men a historianon there.	Property i paron commented as he or multil and it	CREAL WITH ADOTHER COLO	
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resulding none a working of the some from the clowe little call	of ont- w The second of the country and the guilt of how country i the	1 2ether in the town of Birmingham, on the 4th Inter-	his evidence.
reprocess interchance by menergy interreprint weather to avitate for that boar in New- 1 they are. I they are in the that h	stand the to a lower they might	and that George Martin and Sacetman buing	Mr. Sergeant GOULBURN'S object was
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Jedounes, should be comparison of the anti- dimension much the needed the people to cut him down ave	in and by (V man all hour, returned into Court Codian and guarter () a	worn in as special constables, did, by orders of the	that which was the toutdation if the C
		Magistrates, remove such unlawful a setubly, and	in which there was language still more
forhearty or The Learned Serg But raid that, re- 1 that they were subling for great and the learned	III. DARDA ALIU SON contraded them and it set		
Driver bur the Crign as he did upon this occasion, I mer were paying was men committee to the the filmered Company the			
be wind by entitled to regive notwith and had the the annual of out and the state of the state o	a defendant Towns. country, and Dickinson, and Townshend, six calenda		
he wind be entitled to reply, notwiths anding the balls of winners might be obtained. I heats Vin- defend ants should not call witnesses on their banals; better G winners might be obtained. I heats Vin- neighbourhord of Newtourt we	The second	barren and concerning the notice force and to omit	The Course and I
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	· houses of some in facevering.	here that the laws are useduly as ministered, ciu cause to be written and published a certain take	Examination continued -1
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Leaster's Sectional concluded by estresting is what i will swear that he use agreed the is and section is the te		INAUGUAL CODTENTION I have reportioned and the	
the jury tudyening from their minds all prejudice on them.		set torth, and Column aleaded not amilia to the	C FURNA AND AGEDINE F
$f_{1}$ is the location found of the second state of the second s	Then were Annual CONVICTION OF FOUR PERSONS FOR THE BURN	I GIC: HATT.	and allusions to phy
	Note by Ballor no. 186 AT BIRMINGUAM,	Judge LITTLEDALE observed to him that if he wished he might traverse.	when such language
	, Veie by Ballot, no	wished he might traverse.	that such lange
bomtel bound thanbait but to the an in Chief and The defendant Elwards was forring them in rank property quanacation, and the	payment of membras Judge LITTLEDALE came into the court at a fer	wienen ne might traverse.	and in private c
the set as the of Parlianeut,			and in hurste c
and the number of between 500 and Some other witnesses were t	hen called, who gay minutes after pine o clock, and upon the prisoner	fullest coulidence in an intelligent Euglish Jury.	riably say that
The second in the hands of Film waose protection period for the defendants have with them. Some is vi ence of the defendants have	hy addressed similar i Robert, Romas, Rose, Aston, and Wilkes bein	ALL MADDINGTON STATISTICS	AD saral po
saved 120:6 Who, 12 Tohance upon all assistance, 1 for the the A Deine mount will be inpetinges, held in other places t	DIRCHO ST THE DAT No destroid these shi animal	Mr. WADDINGION then stated that the indic-	and well d
some and conscienciously underwook the dis-	Howell, who is lame, should be accommodated with	r meat charged the prisoner with the publication of a certain false and scandatous libel of and scancerning	Collins.
that'se of the days interest of a manual of the laws sizes. I say a me sites of a me that any the days is the size of the size	fult wreater couli land a chair.	the Londer all some and some and soucerning	The second se
of their curifitry.	bad coment the own I The LENTDER JUDGE then proceeded to allow	the London police, and the laws, and due adminis-	datail.
thom of Pilkne-I am the mayor of Newpor', I towards Pencontine. I tonower and a war a tabe	the lastnet Sugrant the Jury Ha channed after the to shares		
f(x) = f(x) +	case would have have a start would have a start rearing the matter	The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in addressing the	l C
many is a real of the second not zet very near it. from the predsure of investigations the defendance the	AND A STATE	Jury, stid that an indictment had been toard again.	
Do round and relatively and which around a to near 1000 persons, I waid gate the prometuion being same	up at he the same shows at 1 Y a CZ, 50, DY which the offense of walling down	a the defendan'. John Collins, by a Grand Jury of the	
I there will about the Provide the Provide the Proof Lag. I and be trusted be should s	they the just that a shi chapel, house, or warehouse, was declared to be	a compute of Warmink which by a Grand Jury of the	
the and shout he structure of s	1-, there u - traver been i felowy, which should will remain unrishable mist	a the defendan', John Collins, by a Grand Jury of the county of Warwick, who thus intimated shirr opi- nion that he should be put upon his trial for the	A 111 . (1.47.48. (1) 19.176.)
	wid come with so bad a death. Many laws had hown and putter with	" nion that he should be put upon his trial for the	subtor!
and the marting division by Billing and the second se	to and awent field it a stal new barnet in the star particulating and	onever, and whether he was guilty or not it was for	ILLY CARE, L
builde. When I arrived there, I found about 3 w noise; an' the meeting did not break up hill about existence to meeting finite dutaring	in their temornes from predicter printent in several cases, but for this	the Jury to determine. He rejoiced that this case	ears in my la
Fersona. A stage was sected by the lamp-post, and hall-past ten at night. I was not personally alatimed. that of the meetings how to always	in this tensories from for the patientical in several cases, but for this denounced as longal, offence capital punishment was continued. Th	el was to be submitted to an intuilinear Fratilit T	
		an mernikene mogust Juli'	(Concluse
			en kunnen her in seuen her fan de her in de her in de kennet in de teken Krizen in kennet Krizen (* Andre Marke Fan fan fan fan fan fan fan fan fan fan f

### THE NORTHERN STAR

# AUGUST 10, 1839

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM FOR CHILDREN'S preases, and conrecting acidities in the stamach, and

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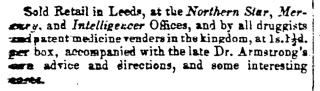
wouderful cu + has been comple ely effected, and I "I care not how I am physicked, so it be not by Be adventure of a Quack, but the advice of a Phram now in every sense of the word BECOME A NEW menn, who, I am sure, will prescribe no more for sur than may consist with my safety, and need doth for the benefit of others who may, unfortunately, be placed in a situation of similar wretchedness. You from an Ounce to a Pound, a plan found exceed-MAN ! I transmit this account for your bonour, and may omit my residence; but if asked for, you are at liberty to give it Remaining, Bir. with every

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mative of stane and gravel ; and ulcers and obstinate The skin is kept clear of spots, and the general in Affection, Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, acatch is improved by their occasional use. Dropsi- and other parts of the Body, Swelling, or Ulcercal persons find great relief from these pills. They apons of the Neck, Sore Breasts, and all disorders zvatain neither aloes, gamboge, nor colocynth; attended with painful swellings, or with morbid and sees-ioning no piles, nor any pain in their operation. Firitating Eruptions of the Skin, open Wounds and The fine vegetable extracts whereof they are com- Sores, Contraction of the Limbs, Enlargement of posed will not retain a spherical form, like the com- ; the Joints or Glands, Lameness, Morbid Secretions, men aloetic pills, and they ought to be kept in a dry General Debility, Nervous Affections, Lumbago, place. For females, and as a dinner pill, they are Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or where the constitution has been injured by excesses, or diseases of

and in all those cases in which Sarsaparilla, or Diet. Messrs. Winstanley, of London, the proprietor's empounding agents (in the stead of Mr. Eddy), are Tonics are of any avail, the following Pills have insuraced to supply only the London wholesale invariably proved far superior to any other



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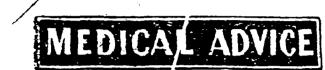
secretive liver, and as an excellent antibilious medi-

Cut very small, and given in a little treacle

er preserve, they are a safe aperient and vermifuge

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To these afflicted with SCURVY, VENEREAL, TISM, and NERVOUS or SEXUAL DE. nigls will satisfy every one of their efficacy. BILITY.

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#### Treatment of the Venereal and

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entions, arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, continues to be consulted frem Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and

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and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such edvice and medicines that will enable them to obtain be seen at the Agents, and which accompany each

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Have attained anparalleled celebrity, and are especially sanctioned by the Faculty, as being, without exception, the safest and hest Alterative and Tonic ever discovered, thousands having been radically or SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMA- the decay of nature, &c. The following Testimo- Serena.

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#### Famed Herbal Tonic Pills,

In all cutaneous and other diseases for which they are offered, and from their safety, certainty, and superiority over all other Medicines, we can con- his experience for twenty-five years. fidently recommend them as the very best Tonic and purifier of the Blood ever made public. In all cases we have seen, they have produced their effects Bridgeman Street, Bolton, near to Cockerhill Spring,

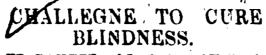
restraint or alteration from the usual habits. "Signed by John Palmer, M.D., Walworth;

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Numerous Testimonials from persons cured may

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MB. BAXTEB, of Leeds, late of Hull, (please to observe the name) who has restored to sight so many hundreds of individuals, many of whom has been blind for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and forty-five years, begs to announce to the Public, that in consequence of the many invitations that he have received, it is his intention to travel, and the places he intends to visit will be weekly stated in this paper, and he will plodge himself to cure the external Diseases of the Eye, Dimness of Sight, &c., without blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of

cation I make to the Eye.

en years, which originated from an inflammation, and had been under three Oculists in London and many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all hopes of ever being restored to sight again, was Hours' Fotice. made perfect in two months.

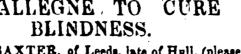
York-street, Leeds, who had been nearly blind for twenty-five years, after having been under Mr. cured by their unerring powers, after all other means B's treatment only a fortnight, was able 10 read. had failed; whole families, from the child to the This was not external complaint, but proc. adult, of both sexes, have been by them restored to from a compression of the nerves by redund. Health and purity of Blood, their strength being humours, which, had they not been drained off, renewed after long sickness, and supported under would have ended in total darkness, that is, Gutta

B.'s care.

1813, was restored to Sight, and made perfect in two months, after having been discharged Blind from the Hospitals of London, York, Leeds, and Hull. This soldier will bear out, from all that is now stated,

N. B. Mr. BAXTEB may be consulted for the next two months, at the last house but one, in Bolton Railway.

N B. Mr. B. desires to inform the public that he wa Sundays from Nine ull Two, at his residence, at Dr. Thompson, Dr. Brown, Dr. Darwall, of is not in partnership with any individual whatsoever, Birmingham; Dr. Bell, R. Browne, Esquire, neither does he employ any one to vend his medi-



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Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of an instrument to any Eye. In cases of Amaurosis, 1 can tell if there be any hopes after the first Appli-

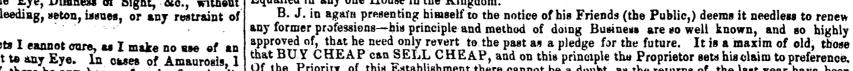
MB. MABSHALL, publican, Fox and Grapes, Pottery, Hull, who had been blind of one Eye for

WILLIAM PAREINSON, No. 44, Vienna-Bircei,

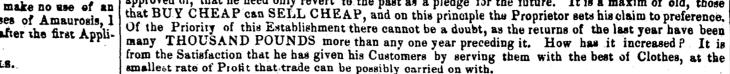
Mr. B. is successor to his Father, who stood unrivalled for forty years. The case last mentioned was the first placed under the present Mr.

A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year

and to the removal of those distressing nervous sen- with great rapidity, and without requiring the least and three minutes walk from the Manchester and



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4	E. S. D.			£	2.
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avercome it. Yours, sincerely, JAMES GARDINER, M.D. To Mr. James Paul.

SUPER CLOTH, HUSSAR SUITS OF JACKET, WAISTCOAT, AND TROUBERS OF ANY COLOUR, FROM 216. Hs. each, TAILORING, WOOLLEN BRAPERY, AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENTS TO PAUL'S AMERICAN BALEAM.

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Age 80 to 40 to 45, to 50 to 55 to 60 to 65 to 75

Box. a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have failed

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can raly be required by those who, in addition to experience, have gone through a regular course of ME-BICAL INSTRUCTION, independent of the benefit of ate use of mercury, and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a sotal ignorance of the general principles of mediwine, ruis the constitution, by suffering the disease to get into the system, where being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body. the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal-poison, and the most unhappy consequences eusue ; for it then assumes so many appearances, that he greatest discrimination is often necessary to detect i + presence, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling and often treated as scurvy; at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which is frequently mistaken for rhenmatism ; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to beir dreadful sufferings.

LA MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS, price 2s 9d. and 11s per box, are well known as a certain and effectual remedy for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, without confinement, loss of time, or hindrance from business? they have effected many surplising cures, not only in recent gonerrhea, and simple cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed.

There is no situation in life so wretched, as when we are obliged to reveal our moral indiscretions to others, and the timidity and anxiety which so frequently hanst the minds of those who are suffering from Nervous and Constitutional Debility, arising from early and indiscriminate excesses, cannot be too earnestly deplored. For in hese unhappy cases where melancholy distaste and incapacity for all -pleasures, intense debility, both mental and physical, and all the enervating imbecilities of old age, are its general attendants, the utmost endeavourshould be resorted to on the part of the safferer to overcome this banefal descroyer of his health and happiness, in order to avoid the blank despair, and certain misery, which invariably accompany these dreadful debilities, when left to the powers of natur? alone to restore, and which frequently hurries itvictim to the grave, in the very flower of his youth. nature of his practice, the most timid may feel encouragement in the opportunity thus afforded them

Mr. LA MERT may be personally consulted from Nine in the morning till Ten at night, and will give advice to persons taking the above, or any other of his preparations, without a fee. A mendance on Sandays from Nine till Two, where his Medicines can only be obtained, as no bookseller, druggist, or any other Medicine Vender is supplied with hem.

Country letters, post-paid, containing a remittance for Medicine, will be immediately answered.

The following letter has just been received, and by request of the writer is now published, but it mus be observed that no case is published unless by the express consent of the party :--

"Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 20, 1839.

SIB,-It has been my intention, for a length o time, to address you on a subject closely connected wi h your celebrity : but I must confess that a feeling of delicacy has hitherto withheld me, for we are unwilling to expose our own errors. My cure, how ever, has been so singularly complete, that I felt i would be an act of gross injustice to your character would be an act of gross injustice to your character and skill were I longer to withhold a case as remark-able perhaps as any on record. Here in a polished circle of society, I was early sent b a most respect-able public framework, where, for some years, all went on with property and happiness. Unformnavely, hewever, a habit was sent abroad among us the pleasing allurement of which I was, with many others, unable to resist Years rolled away and left me an altered man ! Infirmities gathered around me, and at the age of twenty years I was actuall dying of decay-a gradual but certain decay. wondered at the cause of this premature debility. no, did the truth ever flash across my mind, until an accidental perusal of a Leeds newspaper, where ] saw an address of yours, which made me fully sensible of my miserable simation. The horror of my situation increased every renewed day with the caus--of misery, self-entailed, gnawing at my heart in ma waking moments; in seeking rest, I only sought for 13.62 a change of torments -the many hours of darkness seemed awful; those of sleep filled me with racking set porrors indescribable. I longed far day-with day was wearied, and I beheld the approach of night with abhorrence. Ander these circumstances of inqualified affliction, I journeyed upwards of ninety whiles to have a consultation with you. I need not set how soon you were aware of my appalling situa-The relief (a circumstance which will ever have a protection of my memory), or of the second A the start of de

Agents.-Baines and Newsome, Heaton, Book. seller, Briggate; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Market-street; the Intelligencer Office, Leeda: Hargreave, Library, York; Whitaker, Sheffield; Hurst, Wakefield ; Hartley, Halifax ; Brook, bago, and local debility, &c. Huddersfield; Bowman, Shaw, Piccadilly, Mangractical experience; for unfortunarely there are chester; Gordes and Co., Church-street, Liverpool; mundreds who annually fall victims to the immoder- and Sold by all respectable Dealers in Patent Medicines in the Kingdom, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Wholesale by Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street, London.

Of whom may be obtained, price 4s. 6d. and 10s.

"ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE LINIMENT,"

Prepared and sold by appointment, at Messrs Graham and Co.'s, 138, Holborn, near Furnival's lun, London.

This valuable remedy, the discovery of a Physician of eminence, is celebrated for quickly curing and preventing Consumption, Asthma, recent Chronic, and Hooping-Coughs, Wheezing at the Chest, Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach, which it effects without producing tenderness or other inconveniences. It is perfectly

safe, and is applied by gentle friction, and so extraordinary is its power in strengthening the Chest, &c., that all of delicate habits, or predisposed to Pulmonary diseases, should apply it without delay; as also all Vocalists, Public Speakers, &c., who

with until cured, see 10s. All letters post-paid.





### M. R. C. S.,

MAY be consulted every THURSDAY, at No. 2. Vicar Lane, next to the Junction Inn, To all who are thus afflicted, Mr. La Mert, as a the Week at his own House, 13, TRAFALGARregularly educated member of the medical profession, STREET, LEEDS, from eight in the morning till can, with the utmost confidence, offer hope, energy, Len at night, and on Sundays till two The most vigour, and perfect health; and from the peculiar violent Gonorrtona, if recently contracted, cured within a week, or no charge made for Medicineafter the expiration of that period.

> He hopes that the successful, easy, and expediymptom of a Certain Disease, without any material Iteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. As this disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many o her visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, one nfection may scarcely have been removed, when ano her may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore, the practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular case in such a manner as nomerely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern oractice, by being able to distinguish between dicharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice. after due consideration of all circumstances. In the ame manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and requaintance with the disease, in order to discrimiate their real nature, and which may be the means f sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with proprie y and skill. Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too cautious inte whose hand they commit themselves. The propriety | until cured. of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several pracitioners, before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following are some of the many ymptoms that distinguish this disease :- a general lebility; eruption on the head, face, and body; alcerated sore throats, scrotula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, pains n the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken or rheumatism, &c.

## SPECIFIC SOLUTION

**F**OR speedily curing gonorrhœa, gleets, st irritation of the kidneys, bladder, gland, and all diseases of the urinary pains in the lours, stone in the bladder, gra

YOLAND'S



Look at the cut-it represents a Stone expelled by Yoland's Solution on the 25th of October, 1838, and necessarily have much exercise for the Lungs, the proprietors challenge the whole world to pro-With each bottle will be given the E-say lately duce a ca-e in parallel. It weighs one ounce and published, on the new method of curing Dropsy and a half, and is three and a half inches in length, and Consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all 1 is four and a quarter inches in circumference. The Booksellers, or at Messrs. Graham and Co.'s, as | patient had suffered for years, and had instruments above; and patients in the country corresponded passed without success; but a short continuance of Yoland's Solution relieved, and finally removed all her sufferings. She was miserable, but is now happy, and desires her case to be made public. Her name and address is Mrs. Anne Spillane, 5, Bedford Street, Blackwall, and the medical gentleman who attempted the operation, Mr. Christopher Tatham, of Poplar. If you loubt, apply to use patient; call, or desire some iriend to do so, upon the proprietors of the Solution. at 138, HOLBORN, near Furnival's Inn, London, who will gladly afford +very facility to enquiry, also shew the stone, which is now in their possession. YOLAND'S SOLUTION is equally efficacious in all the diseases for which it is recommended—it never fails .- read the testimonials, -try it, and you will

very soon add yours to the thousands it has already BRAPFORD, from ten till six, and the remainder of cured; no matter how long you may have suffered. or how bad your case may appear, for it effectually cures when all other means have failed. The proprietors being determined to prove it in every way, repeatedly offered FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD to any one who could equal it, but no one could. It has established itself upon its own merits alone, for the empirical method of puffing

has never been resorted to-indeed preparations innot require it.

#### TESTIMONIAL.

Having tried Yoland's Specific Solution in our public and private practice, for urethral discharges, we readily hear our testimony to its very superior powers, its perfect safety, and permanent effects; altogether, we consider it a very efficacious remedy. and far more so than any other in all urethral diseases. Signed by Surgeon Cooper, H, Ley, M.D. Lecturer on Midwifery, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Green, &c. Sold in bottles at 28. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Baines & Newsome, Heaton, bookseller, Briggate, Hobson, Northern Star Office, Intelligencer Office, Leeds; Hargrave, Library, York; Whittaker, Sheiheld ; Hurst, Wakefield ; Hartley, Halifax ; Brook, Huddersfield; Bowman & Law, Piccadilly, Manchester; Gerdes & Co., Church Street, Liverpool; and by all chemists and patent medicine venders in the kingdom, wholesale by Hannay & Co., 63, Oxford Street, London. Prepared and sold retail by

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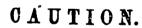
N. B .- Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the trade, by Barclay and Son, Farringdon-street; T. Builer, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; Hannay and Co, 63, Oxford-street; and by all other wholesale Mdicine Houses in London.



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None can be genuine without the words "MORI. SON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINES" are en. raved on the Government Stamp, in white letters upon a red ground .-- In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

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British College of Health, Hamilton Place. New Road, May, 1898.

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and all diseases of the lungs, throat, liver, and stomach, which is effected without tenderness, or other

inconvenience. The remedy is perfectly safe, and is applied by gentle friction, and its power is so great in strengthening the chest, &c., that all of weakly habits, or predisposed to pulmonary diseases, should apply to it without delay; as also all vocalists, pubic speakers. &c., who necessarily have much exer-

eise for the lungs. With each bottle will be given the essay lately published, on the new method of caring dropsy and consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all booksellers, or at Mess. Graham's u above.

of the Agents for Yolana's So' zion, Price 4s. 6d. Butler, 4, Cheapside, and Barclay's, Farringdon. and los.

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piles, gout, &c., acting mildly but effectually, without griping the inside. They destroy worms, J. Hobson, Star Office, Baines and Co., Reinhardts, ful appearance. For females these pills are truly Otley, Mr. Walker, stationer. and Heaton, Leeds; Cardwell, Wakefield; Berry, wonderful.

Intemperance is deprived of its pernicious effects Barasley; Whitaker, Sheffield; Sutton, Notting by these pills; they regulate the bowels, improve

#### TESTIMONIAL. From Dr. Gardiner, Clapham.

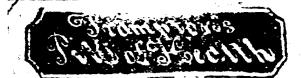
Co., Newcastle; Thurnam, Carlisle; Marriot, Baillic's Pills, and I beg te say that I have recom- an emigrant, published a syllabus of a course The Anti-consumptive Liniment may be obtained Kendal; Banks, Birmingham; Dawson, Stafford; mended them to various families, and I have never lectures, which he proposed giving to a limited nur found any so effectual in purifying the blood, cleans- ber of subscribers. This same Louis Philip is, ling the bowels, improving and restoring the digestive the present moment, King of the French.

RISE AND FALL OF GREAT MEN .- Abraha Cann, the champion wrestler of England, is no engaged to deliver tickets at the halfpenny gate : Stonehouse-bridge. In the same town, some yes Sir,-You have asked my opinion upon your Dr. | ago, Louis Philip de Bourbon (alias Charles Philipe

AUGUST 10, 1839.

closed their shops, and business was interrupted;

rance to those me tings. Sp cial Constables we re



#### TO THE SUFFERERS FROM BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE unexampled success of FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH calls for particular attention. These Pills give immediate relief in al. spasmodic and winey complaints, with the whole train of well-known symptoms arising from a weak stomach or vitisted billions secretion, indigestion. pain at the pit of the stemach, bilious or sick headache, heartburz, loss of appetite, sense of fulness after meals, giddiness, dizziness, pain over the eyes. &c. &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to culated to inspire the prisoners with fear. He increasing the alarm of the people of the town. headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the (her Majesty's Attorney-General) has suggested The alarm increased with the complain's of the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the that in high treason a saleguard was thrown tradesmen, and the statements made by depositions, head, should never be without them, as many dan- around prisoners charged with political offences. The Magistrates found they were obliged to take gerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use. They are highly grateful to the stomach, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits, gently relaxing the bowels without griping or annoyance, removing noxious accumulahead clear. The very high encomiums passed upon know what was to be proved against him. He them by a large portion of the public, is the best was ignorant of any other charge but that of misdcriterion of their merit, and the continual statements meanour: to support the latter there were six witis a source of the highest gratification,

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London.' Price 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box, and by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines & Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooks, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargrovy, Bellerby, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Doncaster; Linney, Ripon ; Foggitt, Thompson, Coates, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Face, Cameron, KEaresborough; Pease, Parlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Geldtkorpe, Tudcaster: Regerson. Goldthorpe, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford Brice, Priestley, Pontefrant; Cardwell, Gill. Lawton, Shaw, Dawson, Smith, Dann, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Soyland, Halifar; Booth and Son, Rochdale; Lambert, Boreughbridge; delaying it beyond to-morrow. Dalby, Wetherby; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom.

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Pront, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

#### MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

### WARWICK ASSIZES .- CROWN COURT.

#### Thursday, August 1.

Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE entered the Court this morving at a quarter past nine. The Court was his trial. Between this time and the next Spring attracted to it by the expectation of Messrs, Collins, Lovert, and Dr. Tavlor's trials coming on. Several teshionably dressed ladies were present. Reserved seats were kept for ladies.Dormer, Poulett. and other fashionables. Nothing could exceed the polite attention of the High Sheriff, Under Sheriff. and Mr. Adkins to the press. Shortly after the siting of the Court the Attorney

General, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Wadsington accompanied by Mr. Maule, solicitor, to the Treesury, made their appearance. Messrs. Miller, and Dani-ls, with Mr. Wright, solicitor, for the defence occupied the bench underneath the bar.

Jeremish Howell, 34; Frances Roberts, 26;

prisoners had been taken up since the assizes commenced, they might be indicted and tried. If the an application could not be resistet. But no such ment, terror, and alarm, for some time past, special grounds have been all ged. The pixore produced by the meetings taking place rightly in was committed for a misdemeanour: six witnesses the Bull Ring, at Birm nghaw, which o'ten diswere then examined against him. It it was alleged turbed the seace of the town-an assemblage of a

that a material witness for the defence was absent, great number of pe sors, frim one to tour or five there would be good cause for the prisoner's not hundred, had met several weeks before the 4th of go on several times. being tried these assizes. But no such allegation July. The tradesmen were in such terror that they appeared:

Mr. DANIELS-The Attorney-General has sog- and the tradesmen, as far as they had courage so to there was a considerable difference betw en them. He saw it in the presence of her Majesty's Attorney-General, who did not come without some reason or object, and which was ominon, and cal had increased, and that measure had the eff ct of but he should also remember that there may be more vigorous measures than they had hitherto political offences without a safeguard. The Atter- been able to do; and as they had no police or conney-General says that the affidavit does not allege stabulary of their own on which they could rely, the absence of a material witness. He (the their own force being only twenty-three street-prisoner) would not be worthy of credence if he keepers, appointed by the Commissioners, and five

dance. The Attorney-General cannet expect that Bull Ring, on the Wednesday night; and wit ness hit him on the back. he will swear to that of which he knows nothing. ness. the Mayor, and Mr. Chance, went to William Hall, examined He trasted that his Lordship would throw his protection ground him.

Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE .-- It appears from the depositions, that there were six witnesses to support special constables, by Mr. Chance, in the pres-nce the charge of misdemeanour. A new indictment of the witness. They found the Bull Ring crowled. før febny has been pre'erred, on the allegations of It was about eight o'clock in the evening when they seventeen witnesses. He (his Lordship) did not left Birmingham to go to town, when they had see sufficient reasons for adjourning the case to the the police winess rode into the Ball Ring to asnext Assizes; but was of opinion that reasonable certain the state of the town; he went on his horse time should be given to enable the prisener to shape and rode through the Bull Ring. A man was his defence for the new change of felony. He harangning against Nelson's Monument; it was would, therefore, approve of a postpone meat till not an easy matter to get through the crowd. As to-morrow.

Mr. DANIELS-A reasonable time should beallowed for bringing down witnesses from Birmineham. Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE-There is no reason for

The ATTORNET-GENERAL-I am glad to have an The shops were partially closed, but some of them

opportunity of postponing this and the other cases were not. The Alagor and witness proceeded with to to-morrow morning. Mr. DANSELS-I trest that the order in which ness led the way on their horses. They saw six

these cases will be taken will be duly notified. Mr. MILLER-I have to make an application for a

postponement to the next Assizes of Jones's case. He was committed for a misdemeanour, on the evidence of a single witness. The commitment took ness shought it was not possible to take the place as late as the 18th : he was therefore entitled to traverse. Since ther an indictment for a felony. on the testimony of seventeen witnesses, had been preferred. Of this charge his client only heard that day : it was, therefore, impossible for him to take head was broken with stones; at that moment they A-sizes his client would be enabled to make out

the right to traverse, the case was the same with the the meyor and witness, with the main body, verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners. ormer, and would, he hoped, same cleared the streets. They were not cleared in that Joilow Tule. part of the town until three or four o'clock in the till six in the evening. Mr. MILLER-It is not the same with the last, morning. Witness continue tup all that time, and My client having teen committed on the l6th, was then went to the police office, and then home. reselved to avail himself of his right to traverse, and With as was not absent for a moment, only while prepared no defence. The other has advised his he weat for the military. He had the opportunity Counsel to make the necessary preparations for of seeing how the pulice conducted themselves; they to Humphrey Pountney, and the oth-r charging hir. Justice Live LEDALE There was only witness such circumstances with as much for them with for ribly entering and beginning to destroy against the latter. There were six witnesses who their own woul: do, or perhaps more. conducted themselves as other constables would in Mr. Justice LEBALE-There was only witness such circumstances-with as much forbearance es

Dr. Booth (examined by Mr. BALGUY) on being before the magistrates, at Birmingham; some worn, said he was a Magistrate for the Borough of stones were found on him, about the size of an egg. affi lavit stated the absence of an essential witness, Birmingham, as well as for the county of Warwick. | Cross-X-mined by Mr. MILLER.-He ordered the by which he was not prepared to take his trial, such | The B rough had been in a state of extreme excite. | people to go on, and those that would not, he skoved with his staff.

By the ATTORNEY-GENERAL-Some of the police we seriously wounded. Witness saw Maxton and Rayson after they had been stabbed ; they did not u-e their steves until they had desired the mob to

- M'Thonney, a policeman, was in Mart'n's company; ha saw the prisoner Neale there; ha gested that there was no difference between the do, complained to the Magistrates. A Proclamation Rung. about ten o'clock; he found stones in his ordinary cases and those of the prisoners. But was insued at an early period, and the Magistrates pockets; his attention was called to him by anoapprehended him in New Street, near to the Bull did everything in their power to express their repugther constable. [The stones were produced.] The p-isoner said his name was John N-ale. sworn in previous to the 4th of July. The meetings Cross-examined by the prisoner-Did you see me

up to you at the bottom of New Street, and ask

son and Shears amongst the mob ; Shears was in the act of throwing a stone at witness; he hit the prisoner on the wrist with his staff, and he dropped the stone (stone pror uced), and he picked it up; | magistrates and the police for their conduct on the witness took him into custody; he resisted very much, and he was obliged to pur him on one of the hed sworn to the absence of a material witness. or six policemen appointed under the direction of soldiers' horses to take him to the prison. He saw tions, rendering the system traly comfortable and the How could he swear to his absence when he did not the Magistrates; that was all the police force they the prisoner (Mason) in Sr. Martin's Church-yard, had. The usual population of the town was about concalled behind two tomb ston-s; this was about 200,000. They then resolved to take some other ten minutes past ten. Witness went: into the steps, and proceeded to the Home Secr-tary of church-yard in consequence of stones coming from of their good effects from all parts of the Queendom, nesses. He was now arrzigned for a capital offence, State, 10r en able body of police. This was on the that direction. Witness told the prisoner to conto support which sixtees witnesses were in atten- day before they expected a large meeting in the fess, and he di ; he cid not speak at first, and wit-

> William Hall, examined by Mr. BALGUY-Wit-Lons on for the assistance of the police. They left nees was a police officer at Birmingham; he was on London on the next day, and brought sixty police- duty on the 4th of July lest; and he saw Mason men down to Birmingham, who were sworn in as taken into custody by the last witness, in the St. Martin's Church-vard, and handed over to Evans,

who took him to the police-office. Henry Billing, polic-man, examined by Mr. WAD-DINGTON-Witness got over the railings of the Church-yard, and apprehended Storey. Cross-examined by Mr. MILLER, but nothing of the l-ast importance resulted from it.

By the ATTORNEY-GENERAL-Witness was trying not an easy matter to get through the crowd. As to disperse the mob, when he saw the prisoner seon as they saw witness they hated "Spy," and standing with his face towards him, and his hands threw stones at him. He got through them with behind him. Witness asked him what he had some difficulty and nerve. He then went back to got? Ho said nothing. Witness turned him the police, and communicated to thera, and to the round, and he let fall half a brick ; witness appre-Mayor and Mr. Chance, what he had observed. heuded him. They determined to disperse the crowd immediately.

This was the case for the prosecution. Witnesses were called to the characters of Neale

Shears, Eades, and Mason. Mr. MILLER made an eloquent and able address to

the police to the Bull Ring; the Mayor and witthe Court and Jury on behalf of the prisoner Storey flags, at least, and a man el-vated between them -obs rving, it was not the mob that caused the was speaking. Witness told these to disperse. Anxious to take the speaker into custody, they y-are ago, numbers of persons assembled together directed the attention of the police to him. Witman, the crowd were so mingled with each other ; those who were near witness could hear what he said. From that moment groaning, hissing, and confusion took place. The lamp near to witness's this occasion, they were attacked by the police, and seemed to make a declaration of war, and rushed on those witnesses that will be serviceable to him. It staves, as they had nothing else bot them; is fact, the police, and concealed himself behind a tombwas never expected in vain at the hands of his rode up to Nessor's Monument, and by the aid of ther observatio is, concluded his address.

the stones came in. They were of all sorts, and will not say the beliman did not go round to call numberless persons had got into t e shop and house before I went to the rublic office. The shop was 'ull at one time, and I observed a la ge number of

used to break the doors with. Stones came in i... WITY great numbers, and we heard a knocking outide; but I could not form an idea of the weapons that were used. There was great shouring and

the public office, and the women went to a iriend's many persons. It was about half-past eight house. We returned in about half an hour and the o'clock. found our premises on fire. Our shop seemed to be completely burnt. It was like a fi e in a grate, no micommonly well to me on an occasion when I was bout the house about 200 or 300 persons. The ring.

Cross-examined by the privoner—Did you see me in the act of throwing ston's? No. Did I not go up to you at the bottom of New Street, and ask yow to let me pass? No. whole of the shop and hous-hold d-partm int - re

Cross-examined by Mr. MILLER for the prisoner Jones.-Had you not h-ard complaints against the 4th July?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the question, as irrelevant.

Mr. MILLER contended that he had a right to the

Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE said that the evidence was admissible, for the purpose of shewing what the nature of the excitement was.

Witness then answered-I never heard any complaints against the magistrates for their conduct on the 4th of July.

Cross-examined by Mr. DANIELS for the prisoner Wilkes .-- I have lived in Birmingham about ten years, and have lived eight years on the same premises. I have known Birmingham to be excited by public meetings for years, but never to prevent business in the public parts of the town. I mean I ful legal talent employed against the prisoners, he have never known meetings in the Ball Ring until lately. The other meetings were at Newhall Hill There were no premises there. I never attended meatings of the Political Union. I n-ver mind politics. I went to the Public-office for assislance, and was absent for an hour ; on my return my promises were fired. Of my own knowledge do not know whether our premises or Leggett's were. on fire first.

Re-examined by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL .- According to the best of my knowledge, the meetings dence against them, and, therefore, be enabled tw commenced in the Ball R ng about twelve months | prepare them elves with witnesses to prove their ago. There had been no fires in my remembrance in Birmingham before the 15th of July last.

Edward Bladen Adams examined by Mr. HILLam the clerk of St. Paul's Chapel, Birmingham. riot at Birmingham, but the London police. Some I was in the Bull Ring on the night of the 15th to discuss politics; they were members of the Poli. The people were coming into the Bull Ring in large been meetings of not only huncreds but thousands, from New-street. I was a special constable. Stones mounting to even 280.000 in a body, and they had were thrown indiscriminately. There were from not been disturbed. But now, when only a few 2,000 to 3.000 people in the Bull Ring, and they bundreds met to express their sentiments, as upon went up Moor-street, towards the public office. When there I could not see them, but I heard them. apprehended as rioters. The wretcaed prisoner had In a short time they came back into the Bull Ring. the police. He saw the police fall while using their |g ne into the churchyard to ay from the violence of and I saw them commence deliberately to destroy

the meetings at Newball-Hill. Hal', street k eper, samined, said-I saw a

crowd come fato the Bull Ring. They made z persons on the outside. I did not observe what they great noise. Part of the crowd went round the in num nt. I saw Wilks come out of the crowd, ear Nelson's Hotel. I was above the monoment. I saw Wilks mount the Market Hall steps. Char'es Smith, street-ke-per, examined-I was an

3

hurrahing, and particularly those who got into two duty in High-street on the night of the 5th July. shop. Most of the young in a went with myseli to sa . Wilks stan ine taiking in the midst of a great

Cross- xamined b. Mr. DANIELS-Wilks behared person could enter the soop. There might then be attacked in taking a m n into custody in the Bull-

the engines to extinguish the fire as soon as they got autor of poorts counting up together. He had a person on each there, and the fire was afterwards extinguished. I Wilke amongst them. He had a person on each saw Mr. Leggett's premises also on fire. ing three abreast. He pointed towards Mr. Savage"se shop. He went a little bigher beyond Dakin's shop. He went up as far as the end of New-street.

Cross-examined by Mr. BANIELS-It was about eight o'clock when I saw Wilks, . When I saw himehe was apparently in earnest conversation with the persons with whom he was walking. He was coming from Mr. Beurne's, and he continued to walk in the same direction as long as I saw him. He lives in Whitehall-street. That was the direction in which he was going. Alter he walked in that direction I did not see him sgain. It was after he had gone that the violence began. It was a few minutes after I lost eight of him that the breaking of the windows and shutters took place. He pointed with the left hand.

The case for the prosecution being closed,

Mr. MILLER then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner Jones. After adverting to the powerproceeded to observe that as the disturbances took place at Birmingham, every person apprehended was simply charged with rioting and disturbing the Queen's peace; on that charge they were examined, and on that charge they were committed to take their trials. By the provisions of a recent act of Parliament they were entitled to have a copy of the depositions with which they were charged, so that they might be folly aware of the nature of the evoinnocence. His client obtained a copy of the depo-

vitions against him, and it appeared that on the evidence of one solitary witness he was committed to take trial for misdemeanor, and for misdemeanor only. By the law of the land, a prisoner committed on a of July. A great number of prople were there. charge of misdemeanor within twenty days of the Assizes was entitled, upon pleading a traverse-that tical Union. No police dispersed them. There had numbers from Holloway Head, up Digbeth, and is, to decline being tried till the following Asrizer. But what was the surprise of Jones, after being im fact acquitted by the magistrates who committed him on the most serious part of the charge, to find, when arraigned at the bar the day before yesterdays that he was called on to plead, not to an indictment for misdemeanor, but to an indictment for felony Mr. Bourne's shutters. Before that they broke the | affeoting his life, and that the names of no less than would be a mockery of justice to put him on his trial before that time. He (Mr. Millar) only asked that for his client which was never before asked immediately rede to the barracks for the military. that for his client which was never before asked immediately rede to the barracks for the military. that for his client which was never before asked immediately rede to the barracks for the military. that for his client which was never before asked immediately rede to the barracks for the military. that for his client which was never before asked immediately rede to the barracks for the military. that for his client which was never before asked immediately rede to the barracks for the military. in vair; and hoped that his Lordship would exercise and returned with them to the Ball ring, which was and was now brought here to be tried for the offence be rails or palisades. The mob also destroyed other postponement till to-day; but that postponement a merciral consideration towards the prisoner. Such still in a state of confusion. On their return, witness of riot. The Learned Coursel, after making some shop fronts in the neighbourhood. The mob after- was of but little use to a man without money wards brought some ticking from Mr. Legkett's and means, shut up in prison, and who was Lordship. If the prioner takes his trial for his life, and z conviction under present circumstances tol-lows, he world not-envy the feelings of the represent. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-With the exception of the right to traverse, the case was the same with the integrated by the military; while the right to traverse, the case was the same with the integrated by the military with the major and winners. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-With the exception of by the shop-shutters. I saw lighted ticking and however, the solicitor of the traverser had procence? lighted wood carried from the Bull Ring, and put seven additional witnesses. He had a right, thereinside the shops of Messrs. Bourne and Lergett. fore, to caution the jury against drawing con-They made attempts upon other shops, and succlusions to the prejudice of his client, because ha ceeded at that of Mr. Bank, the druggist. I saw did not produce evidence, the necessity for which he the mob carrying brands of fire to the neighbour- did not know existed before Tuesday last. Mr. Jereminh Howell, aged 34, Francis Roberts, eged hood of the Nolson Hotel. They began at Menare. Miller then proceeded at a considerable length the Jereminh Housell, aged 34, Francis Reperts, eged hood of the Noison riou. Anoy began at increase. 26, John Jones, aged 21, Thomas Aston, aged 16, and Bourne's about seven minutes b fore nine. About Henry Wilkos, aged 21, (the five young men whose ten minutes to ten I went to the public office. I down by the Attorney-General, to the case of him trial was postponed on Thursday last to this day.) es aped through the back window of Mr. Taylor's client, and read passages from the same books in: opposition to those read by the Attorney-General, and trusted that on a question affecting the life of unlawfully and riotonely assembled together, with the mob, and by two o'clock all was quiet, as tur as Jones, the jury would disembarrass their minds of divers other evil-disposed persons, to the number of I saw. dice of the prisoner, though they proved nothing ; and Similar evidence was given by John Higham. that they would feel themselves bound to give that Enos Edwards and Enos Edwards, the younger. engineers, to the Birmingham Fire-office, gave eviverdict of acquittal which he looked to with conin. dence at their hands. The Learned Gentleman and Mr. Daniels also, for the prisoner Wilkey, Mr. DANSELS objected to this evidence being ad- addressed the jury on behalf of their respective mitted until the prisoners were identified, and after clients in very powerful speeches, in which they did some discussion the Counsel for the Crown pro- not spare the Attorney-General. ceeded to call the following witnesses to identify The prisoner Howell, on being salled on for his de fence, said-Please, my Lord. I am a working man. I work hard for a living. I am innocent of what he charged against me. I have never been nigh the and Joseph Jones, were then severally examined. Bull Ring for three months. I have worked as Birand gave evidence of the tumuts, the attack, and minghan for 17 years, and new r been night any firing of the premises of Messrs. Bourne and Leg-gett. The witnesses all swore positively to Howell. meeting at all. I never saw any of the Birmingham police before I was taken into custody. I am a poor s being an active, participator in the riot-knowing man, and have no one to defend me. him by his crutch and his wooden leg-and come of The prisoner Roberts said-1 hope, my Lord, von the a swearing also to his features. William Hall, ore of the Birmingham police, Ring at the time Hall says I was. It is a very hard deposed to seeing the prisoner Roberts, very busy case for a man to swear my life away in a large num ber throwing bricks or stones. f people, and at such a time of night. I have we The prisoner Roberts denied that he was in the family my Lord, and a mother, to support; I have no time to attend Bull Ring meetings. Bull Ring on the night of the loth Joly. He had aitnesses to prove that he was not there; but that The prisoner Aston said-The things I had F he was too poor to bring them to Warwick. took up irom the not path into the shop door. Thomas Ross examined-1 live in Moor Street. ] The prisoner Wilks called a person o' the name was standing at the corner of the street about halfof Eades, a witness on his behalf, but nothing manrial in his favour was elicited. The case for the defence being closed, the Arressaw the prisoner Jones come up Moor Screet from NEY-GENERAL replied at great length. At the conclusion of the reply, it being half-past nine o'clock. The mob was then moving towards the Public Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE said he thought justice to the case and to the prisoners would require z more minute and detailed summing up than the lase hour permisted. He should, therefore, however mank stick, waving it about. I had known Jones for the he regretted the necessity, be compelled to order the jury to be locked up till Monday. The jury expressed th ir readiness to acquiesce in which is of wood, and the fire blaz d up. I did not his lordship's views. Officers were then appointed observe where Jones was at this time. The mob to take charge of them till Monday morning at nine that came down the street with Jones was the mob o'clock.

John Jones, 21; Thomas Aston, 15; and Herry Wilks 21; were indicted, that with divers others. on the 15th did tumultuously. Rotously, and routonsly assemble in Birmingham, demolish and destroy the houses and premises of Measure. Borries. in the Ball-ring. There were two other corne in the indictment; one stating the premises belonging a defence.

Thomas Aston at first pleaded Guilty, but at the sugression of the Court withdrew that plea.

Thomas Bird pleaded Not Guilty to a similar indictment relative to the premises of George Saden. Thomas Aston and John Gaven pleaded Not Guilty to an indictment, charging them with having on the loth instant, felopionsly broken and entered the shop of Enzabeth Martin, and stealing therein six broaches value 6s. tro snaps value 2s., the next Assizes. one pair of watch hooks value 4s., six crosses talue ( 9s. and other articles the property of the said Elizabeth Martin.

Aston and Gaven had very severe wounds on their heads, and their youthful appearance avricted the attention and surprise of the Judge and the Court.

applied to the Court either to postpone his trill, or to be furnished with a statement of the evidence to be brought against him. He was committed onthe 15th for a misdemeanour on the 15th. He was now called on to plead to a charge of felopy for beginning to demotish a house or premises, or demolishing them. The prisoner had no knowledge of the indictment, nor the depositions on which it was founced. He had no opportunity of knowing those witnesses examined. which the merciful provisions of the law in ordinary cases graned him, and thus enabled him, if innecent, to meet the charges preferred. That opportunity the misoner had not. By an inspection of the depositions, he would ascertain whether he could repel the diarges. Neither the prisoner nor the humble indvidual who addresses the Court, have yet the means of inspecting those depositions. To the inginal charge of misdemeanour there must be mue additions-enlargements must take place, and aggrarations inserted to make up the essentials of a ospital charge.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL-I understand fon propose a postponement.

Mr. DANIELS-A postponement is sought, or it is hoped that the Crown will put in the hands of the prisoner a fair and legitimate mans of defence. If he was tried at other times, or if the prosecution was conducted in the ordinary course as that of trials for riots, he would have no reason to complain. The charge of misdemeanour only affected either the purse or the liberty of the accused. The present charge affects his li'e. He was satisfied that the Attorney General was not alruid of the statement making a great impression. When a man stands charged with a crime which puts his life in jeopardy, he (Mr. Daniels.) trusted that it would not be deemed that he was asking too much when he required to know what endence was against him. The 7th and 8th Geo. 4, 2. 30, section 8, contains vari as clauses abolishing the punishment for several off nces oven for that of firing houses, while the demolishing of houses remains a capital crime. His client was about taking his trial for that crime to which was affixed the penalty of death, and he hoped that the Attorney-General would not refuse him the means of obtaining a fair trial. It was well known that the Crown had its privileges, and was gifted with an abundance of ingenuity in extending its charges. But his Lordship had the right of interfering, and making such rules or conditions as the Crown could not appose. His Lordship would not refuse or deny that interference, but would grant such a postponement as enabled the prisoner to take the opinion of his legal adviser as to the course he should take for the protection of his life. To that morning he had not the slightest id-a, that any other charge, but that for which he had been committed was prepared against him.

Mr. Just. LITTLEDALE-TLET- are 10 depositions but those before me. You either ask for a postponement or to be furnished with the evidence. I never heard before of a similar application when the prisoner was charzed with a capital offence. If there was ground for a postponement an affidavit to that effect should be made. For the misdemeanour he (the prisoner) had a right to claim to traverse.

Mr. DANIEL-As soon as an opportunity presents itself such an affidavit shall be submitted.

gave evidence against Wilkes.

Sergeant GOULBURN-1 propose that the case of

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-I shall consider it my duty to exercise my discretion on that proposition. I have resolved that the cases of felony shall come on before those for misdemeanor.

Mr. MILLER-Bly client intended to traverse to Mr. Justice LITTLEPALE-That speaks for itself.

will not require an affidavit, but will consider him in the situation of a person not prepared. It

may be postponed to Saturday. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—There is no applica-

tion from the other prisoners. Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE-1f they have no Counsel

Mr. DANIELS. 33 Counsel for the prisoner Vilks. I will suggest to them the propriety of a similar application.

Lord, in your hands.

Mr. Justice LETTLEDALE-They were all arraigned at the same time ; but the charges w re of a different nature. Some were charged with larceuv; others | pamphiet. When he rode at the head of the powith the demolinon of houses; and John Bird was charged with beginning to demolish.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-1 do not know Bird's case

Mr. WADDINGTON-I prosecute that case.

Bird, the prisoner-I wish my case to be deferred

to Saturday. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-Aston and Gaven have

been committed for larceuv.

They are also mere bays.

Sergeant GOULBURN-Oh, yes. "Parturient

montes ridiculus purs nuscetur. Mr. DANIELS-Certainly, "De minimus les

curnt. Sergeant GOULDURN-I am engaged in a special jury case to-morrow, and therefore expect that my Learned Friend will go on now with Lovett and Collins's cases. Both are really for their trials. The ATTORNEY JENERAL-1 am extremely atxions

iav with those cases. Mr. DANIELS-Before the Attorney-General leaves Mr. DANIELS-Before the Attorney-Generalieaves were making a loss below it autress the pull down, or desirey, any church or on yea, or any the Cont. I beg to inform him that I have to attend The mob b gan bissing, hooting, and throwing chapel for the religion of persons dissenting rom order in which they were fixed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-I have a public duty to perform, which must be discharged without my aware of any trials having been fixed for this day, with the exception of Howell and the others, which have been postponed on their own application. The reual course of proceedings was always to try felons first, and then take the other cases in succession. There is no harshness in this postponement, and the only person inconvenienced is myself. But I shall not talk of my own convenience, which I am ready to sacrifice to the interest of others, and the advancement of justice. I would gladly remain in Court. as I am satisfied I would be greatly illumined by the instructions of my Larned Friends, and delighted with their jests, ill-meant or ill-timed as they might be. In my opinion there has been a great waste of time wille this discussion was going on, and I trust that I may be permitted to with draw.

of Wilks, Jones, Howell, and the others that were ordered his men to form two deep, to keep them arraigned in the morning should be postponed to Saturday.

The conduct of the Learned Judge this day, and str. et. The police drove those before them, and

Cross-examined by Mr. MILLER, for the prisoner Collins be taken. I am engaged for him, and he is in the same way; there were many boys there, and some portion of the fair sex; he did not sev any of the women knocked down. There were about 400 cf the p-lice, pensioners, and special being so assembled, that they feloniously, . cc., with c ustables. The pensioners were decrepid old men. force and arms, demolished, pulled down, and des-Witness heard some men shriek. He had been a troyed the dwelling-house of James and Reary to the getting forward of the engines, by the mob. megestrate of the borough since the Corporation | Bourne, Another count in the indictment charged was established in Birmingham. In the year Hel the prisonard with having so unlawfully, &c., asor 1832, about the time of the passing of the Re- sembled as affresaid, and feloniously, drc., bogan form Bill, he had heard that the town was in a to demolish, ec., the said house of the said dam s state of agitation, but he did not see it. He had and Henry Bourne. Other counts charged them form; but he did not hear they were disturbed by (diere were sight saltogether) varied the form of the police force or military. He did not knov that the charge. his brother magistrate (Scholefield) was a member The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-I will leave them, my while going to the Bull Ring; it was dusk, and he could not see what the speaker was reading; he held it in a compact form; it appeared like a nce they welked; they were conveyed from the station-house to the public office in omnipusers. The magistrates made their repugnance known to

those meetings about the middle of May. George Martin, (examined by Mr. WADDINGTON,) inspector of the London police force in Birmingham. said the was appointed to command part of them that went down to Birmingham on the 4th of July last: there were 60 besides himself. They Justice LITTLEDALE-Theirs are minor offences. arrived by the railway about three o'clock, accompanied by the Mayor, Dr. Buoth, and Mr. Chance. About helf an hour after they arrived they were sworn in as special constables; Mr. Chance administer-d to them the oath. Dr. Booth wint to the Ball Ring, and came back to the Public-office. In a few minutes after they went to the Bull Ring. Witness was at the head of the police, near to Dr Booth and the Mayor. When they arrived there he saw several hundreds of people assembled together, act d, "that if any persons riotously and tunultu- last three years. I saw fire thrown into Mr. with banners fixed on poles, two on each side the ously assembled together, to the disturbance of the Bourne's shop. The mob put it under the courter, to accommodate my friend; but cannot proceed this man who was elevated, as the speaker, on a ladder.

the Contt, I beg to inform him that I have to attend stones. One of the stones strick Dr. Booth's horse' for the rengion of persons discuting form while Mr. Bourne's shop was on three special jury cases. I am engaged to defend stones. One of the stones strick Dr. Booth's horse' for unit d Church of England and Ireland, Martin's shop, and while Mr. Bourne's shop was on on the leg. The mob then roshed upon the police; daly registered or recorded, or any house, fire, I observed a young man come through Mrs. called on, unless it could be shown that the ends and then Dr. Booth directed them to apprehend the stables, coach-house, cut-house, warehouse, ot. Martin's window. Martin's shop is next to Bourne's. called on, unless it could be shown that the ends that and be thereby frustrated. If the man who was elevated, with a view to take him fice, shop, mill, acc., &c., every such Attorney General had no reason for opposing it. hand. Witness proceeded, with a view to take him, tender shall be guilty of felory, and, being conunless he had some particular purpose to serve, it with two others by his side, towards the Monument. would be expected that he would not respect its being Some of the mob struck the withere with sticks, and dispessed. If there was no purpose to serve, decency some with their fists. The police then used their required that the trials should take place in the staves; they had left their other arms at the Sintion-house. When witness got to the Monument, thoulags were still up. Serjt. Sweeter took one of the flags, and then there was a general fight between the consideration for my own convenience. I am not police and the mob. They were armed with stickapparently parts of the bangers. He was severely cut nuder the eye by a stone, and one of his teeth was broken. Stones were flying in all directions; he saw some of the policemen knecked down. In consequence of this conflict his men began to disperse. There was a space from the Monument, and as they were disp rsing, and the mob following them, witness told Dr. Booth it would be advisable to send for the military. The mob had taken their positions in the avenues, and were throwing stones at witness and his men, and also at the magistrates. Witness began to apprehend he should be overpowered, as the mob had, at that time, assumed a fearful aspect. While he was standing where Dr. Booth had been, he was attacked by seven or eight of the mob; his men came and drove them off; his hat was lost he broke his staff, and his arm was Learned Counsel said he hoped he had, in a calm It was ultimately decided that the cases of bruised, by parrying off the blows. Witnes

together. One of them had his lip cut through by e stone. Witness then ordered his men into Beli-Saturday. Messrs. Lovett and Collins will be arraigned to-morrow, when it is expected that the Court will be and before, by the mob, which came from another Messrs and he was sure the jury morrow, when it is expected that the Court will be morrow, when it is expected that the Court will be and before, by the mob, which came from another Messrs another Me

house and asked, in an angry tone, if the police considerable time much excited, particularly in the were there? Some one said they had come in the insighbourhood in which we live. On the 15th of front way and gone ont the back way; they wer. July, about eight o'clock in the evening, I observed bick." front way and gone ont the back way; they wer. Jaly, about eight o'clock in the evening, 1 observed in then in the room. When they returned to the Bull the people collecting in great numbers in Degb th. tick. Twolve or thirteen of the police-men were hour.

The trial lasted from nine o'clock in the morning

Saturday, August 3.

on an indictment (the same on which they were ar- they came gallpping down Moor Street from the barraign-d on Thursday) charging them with having racks into the Bull Ring. They began to disperse 2.000 or more, at the parish of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, on the 15 h of July last; and

The AUTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. BALGIN, HILL, and Mr. WALMINGTON, W 're counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Measure, the solicitor to the Treasury. sat with them, as he had done yesterday.

Mr. MHABR was counsel for the prisoner Aston, and Mr. DANIELS was for Henry Wilkes. Lists having b en given in on both sides of the names of those gentlemen on the juny panel to

whom it intended to object, the officer of the Court did not call at y of these persons, and thereby avoided all occasion for challenging any of the jurors who were called.

The jury having been sworn, and charged by the officer of the Court,

The ATSORNEY-GOWERAL, addressing them, said the prisoners were indicted under the act 7 and 8 | past eight on the evening of the 15th July last. I Geo IV., c. 30, one of thosy acts that were introduced by Sir Robert Peel when he was Secretary of the Bull Ring. There were about 100 persons with State for the Home Department. It was always his him. He had a banckerchief upon his stick, and own opinion that Sir Robert Peel had put the coup- waved it round, shouting to the mob to come on try under great obligations to him by the improvements which he introduced into the criminal law of Office. The mob returned to the corner of Moor England. It was under the eighth section of the Street, where Mr. Bourne's house is. Jones still act to which he referred that this indictment against continued with them, with his handkerchief on his Dr. Booth desired the people to disperse; they molish, pull down, or destroy, or begin to demolish, were making a no:se before he addressed them. pull down, or destroy, any church or chapel, or any of. It is a jeweller's shop. Thomas Aston is the person wicted therefore, shall suffer death as a felon." The off nce, therefore, with which the defendants stood | with my staff. He was searched in my presence, charged was capital. It was an offence of a very and silver spoons and several articles which came

s rious nature, and requiring to be punished with out of Mrs. Martin's shop were found upon him. ovely and tumultuously assembled, that was the shown the articles before the Magistrates, and idenfirst part : then the off nes considered the persons | tified them as her property. so riotonsly and tumultuously assembled, pulling

down and destroying, or intending to pull down and meeting held in the Broad Street. Several gentledestroy, any shop, dc. This was a proceeding of a most alarming description; because when the mob so assembled begins to destroy a house, setting the law at defiance, it is impossible to say where the out the public thorough fares. Such meetings have been rage may terminate; and to repress such an (ff nce this law has been passed, and remains unaltered. banners at such meetings. I heard Taylor and The criminal code of this country has, happ ly, been Fussell s, eak at the Ball Ring. I have not heard very much modified; but this is an offence of so persons address any other meetings. I know that erious a nature that it has been thought fit to con- we used to have meetings two or three years ago. tinue it a capital offence, subject to the merci ul Mr. Attwood, Mr. Muntz, and others, used to atinterference of the prerogative of the crown. The | tend them. gentlemen of the jury would have to say whether the prisoners at the bar, or any of them, are guilty of the crime laid to their charge. After giving an out-the crime laid to their charge. After giving an outthe of the evidence as it affected each prisoner, the eight o'clock that evening I was at the top of Smallbrook Street, I saw a large crowd of people coming and temperate tone, as became a court of justice. from the direction of Hoiloway Head; many had particularly in a capital charge, confined himself staves or bludgeons in their hands, and they were

THE SHERIFF OF AVRSHIRE, MR. BELL, bas warned the Earl of Eglintoun against holding the approaching tournament; reminding the Earl, theat f any body was killed, or burt so as to enoanger life. who came through the window. As he was making all the parties must be indicred for a capital felosy. his escape, 1 tollowed him, and knocked him down Lord Eglintoun, in reply, assures the Sheriff that his tournament will be a very harmlers affair, for ale the armour is sound, and the "lances are only grent severity. It consisted of persons being riot- Bourne's house was then on fire. Mrs. Martin was poles, quite round at the end, and without points." We think Mr. Bell may be quite easy on the sease ject.

> A DOG BELONGING JO A GENTLEMAN BE Oswestry was lost at Liverpool some time ago. Jus master offered a reward for its recovery, without success. Some time after he received a letter from a friend in New York, who knew the dog well in England, that the dog had arrived at his house, inmediately recognized him, and had become exceedingly comfortable in the society of his eld master's friend.-Shrewsbury Chronicle.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT BY MACHINEBY .- Brtween six and seven o'clock yesteroay morning James Clarke, aged seventeen, in the employ at Messre. Dunning and Birch, of the Mimories, wow? and mattrass manufacturers, was attending to a steam engine, when his right hand got drawn in under the strap of the arum, and before the engine beald be stopped, the hand was literally wrenched (If at the wrist joint. He was instantly conveyed, in m simply to the question for the decision of the jury. going towards the Bull Ring; part of the crowd state of extreme suffering, to the London Hom-

> there. I knew him by sight. He got on to the Mr. Belton, of Upper Bryanstone-street, while running across Great Cumberland-street, was knocke B down by a gentleman's cab, the wheel of which passed over his head, and crushed it in so severe m manner that the unfortunate child died almost in-

Mr. MILLER-I have to make a similar applica- his attention to tion for John Jones, whose case will, I hope, be probation. allowed to stand over.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-I have not the slightest desire to oppose the application, and will grant reasonable time for making the affidavit. It may stand over until a copy of the indictment is furnished.

Mr. WRIGHT, solicitor for the prisoner, after come communication with Counsel, proceeded to prepare the affiliavit, which he then read to the prisoner; when the latter swore to it.

Mr. DANIELS read to the Court the affidavit, which stated that he (Wilkes) had been committed on the leth instant, on the charge of misdemeanour. Six persons were examined on the part of the Crown, before the magistrates. Ho was now called upon to plead to a charge of felony, of the circumstances of which he was completely ignorant. His connsel had been advised to prepare his defence for the misdemeanour, but he was utterly unable at present to others were sent back. prepare his defence against the charge of felony, or rebut the evidence of seventeen witnesses whose evi dence or names he did not know. Of the charge of declared his belief that he was not guilty of the cha gas contained in the indictment for felony.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL-I can have no feeling or disposition but that justice should be done te- Queen's peace." dered the application a reasonable on , I should not Mr. Waddington conducted the case on the part of resist it. But I do not see that the cases of the pri- | the pr. secution. soners differ from those of ordinary prisorers. In Mir. Miller defended Storey, and the other four high treason the law has provided a safeguard, and prisoner. were undefenced. allows a copy of the evidence to be granied to the The A TTOBNET-GENERAL stated the case for the accused. That does not apply to felons. If the prosecution.

the prisoners, elicited unmi

#### Friday, August 2.

### BEFORE MR. JUSTICE LITTLEDALE.

The Court opened at nine; and a great number of respectable people obtained access to the Court.

ARBAIGNMENT OF CHARTISTS.

John Neale, William Shears, James Rhodes. John Storey, Frederick Mason, William Eades, John Dunkworth, Thomas Salter. Eleuzer Hughes, John Smith, William Clift, Thomas King, John Taylor, (alias Dr. Taylor,) James Pomeroy, George Baker, John Tatlow. William James, George Best.

The whole eighteen, on the charges against them being read over, pleaded Not Guilty.

Five of them, namely, Neale, Story, Shears, Eades, and Mason, were then put upon their trial, and the

They were indicted for having, at Birmingham. on the 4th of July last, "riotensly and tamaituousiy | assembled, with divers other persons, to the amount eiony he knew nothing. In conclusion, the prisoner of several hundreds, to disturb the peace, and did then and there unlawfully, riotously, and routously them to attack the police. When he found himself terror of the Queen's subjects, and against the man on the ladder escap d.

Cross-examined by Mr. MILLER.-Witness could

they ran away; they then attacked the mob in Henry Bourne, examined by Mr. BALGUY, said-their rear, and succeeded in driving them off. They I live in High-street, Birmingham, and occupy with "Halt." The crowd repeated the word, and halted. my brother a house and warehouses. We carry on I heard him tell them to form, and go in a brdy on then got into the Tark's Head, being exhausted by the struggle. His men were hart more or less than himself. Some of the meb came into the bowse and single. Birmingham had been for a Bull Riog.

Cross-examined by Mr. DANIELS .- I was at a

men whom I knew were there. They walked in

procession. I could not tell to a hundred or t=0

how many persons there were. They came through

a great nuisance to me. There were flags and

Charles Bache, iron-merchant, examined.-I was

Alfred Webb, stationer, said-I was at Holloway Ring, it was in possession of the military. There University of the military of the military. There Was still a crowd, but not much noise. It was wholesale premises in Moor street, which commu- was a little after seven o'clock, and 200 or 300 perwas still a crowd, but not much holse. It was about tenor eleven o'clock when they went into the Bull Rinz, from the Turk's Head. They were on to shat ap roble collecting before eight o'clock I gave orders to shat ap ro ness received a blow on his shoulder which cut his bolts and bars, and, as we supposed, everything was way now come to act, and that they must now act jacket through; it appeared to have been done by a secure. We then went up stairs and looked out of decisively." He said "He did not wish to run the It was fortunate he made this discovery, as othershere in-trument, or it might have been done by a the windows, when we saw hundreds of persons people into unnacessary darger but that they must wise he would have lost his property. Persons trawalking towards the public office, which is about a prepare themselves," He alluded to the riots cn icjured. Maxton and Rayson were stabbed; the hundred yards from our pr-mises. The first thing the Thursday week, and said "It was well for the to mer just below the navel, and Rayson in the we heard was the breaking of the windows of the volice that they (the people) were not then armed." thigh or hip; Maxton was expected to disevery public cflice. The people then attacked our pre-

mises, and commenced breaking our shutters, were not strong enough to me t the soldiers, but They first broke the windows of the house, and that if the streets were barricaded, and the railway next the shutters of the shon. The next thing they destroyed, so that the minitary could not act, they not see what the man was reading. There were did was to break the window frames. They then en- would not have much to fear from them." He assembled, with divers other persons, to the amount not see what the man was reaching. There were of several hundreds, to disturb the peace, and did them to stack the police. When he found himself them to stack the police. When he found himself make a great noise and disturbance, to the great man on the ladder escaped. about, and thought our lives were in great dan- and we will go now."

Crispin, policeman, examined by the ATTORNEY- ger. Previous, to this our own men were in Charles Moore, street keeper, examined, said-1 The Attorney-General, Mr. Balgoy (Q. C.). and GENERAL. The witness was sworn in as a special the shop. Four of them were close to the shop door saw a number of persons at Digbeth on the night of constable on the 4th July last. He was in the lower four at the private entrance, and four at the ware the riots, and I saw Wilks in the front of the pecpart of the Bull Ring ; he saw Neale there, who house door, and others in the passages. Two ple. It was before the fire took place.

struck with rs, and he was stunned by the blow, iemale servants and a housekeeper were up stairs. Cross-examined by Mr. DANIELS-I recollect the and his staff was taken from him by some of the They remained there until about a quarter of an meetings at Newhall-hill. I cannot say many of the pounders, and two 96 po rders ou wive la, earrying r the prisone's at the bir hour b-fore the fire took place, when they quited respectable inhabitants had complained of those a ball of 10 i ches diameter, and sw-eping round.

LUOK AFTER YOUR LUGGAGE .- A few days since, a gentleman, a commercial traveller, nearly lost his luggage by an attempted felony. He was coming from Liverpool to Birmingham, and bad found that it had been removed to the Lordon train. velling by the railroad convey nces cannot be too . particular in looking af er their luggage.

THE CYCLOPS STEAM FRIGATE. The magnificent vestel, the largest steam manof-war in the world, was laupehed trom Pembroke Dock-yard & few days ago. Her damonths since. Her equipment as a man of war will be the same in all recpects as a frigate, having a complete gun or main-deck, as we I as an upper or quarter-deck. On the main-deck she will carry 135 long 36-pounders, and on the upper-de k four 48-

## THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

### THE PUNCH AND JUDY, OR PENNY PUST SESSION.

corrupt House of Commons, as against a tyrannical Prince."-LORD BULINGBROKE.

LORD BOLINGBROKE had not the power of prophecy ; he did not formee the events by which we are surreunded, else would Lord BOLINGBROKE, a Tory, not have ventured upon the declaration which we have selected as a motto. When the impartial historian shall come to record and comment apon the first seven years of the Reformed era. the first six years of skirmish, sufficiently bloody of they stood alone, will become white as snow when contrasted with the crimsoned seventh, or Penny Post, Session. He is a bold man who, in the present mild reign of unparalleled persecution and prosecution, will fearlessly come to a conclusion upon the motto, though all may be agreed upon its justice. He is a man of nerve, and has a steady hand, who will hold the cup of Whig corruption, while the overflowing drop shall be found upon its swollen sur- i we to look as an equivalent for allegiance P. The face, declaring the truth of the assertion of the great Lord Treasurer BURLEIGH, that "England would never be ruined hot by a Parliament."

The prediction of BURLEIGH we might have stood in awe of, during the dark days of Tory ascendarcy. through borough representation; but the sunshine of reform promised to avert the malison and to held the great nation so long pound.

There is something omicous in the number seven. In tenure, whether feudal or political, in temper, rocial change, formation of character, and wordly calculation; upon all, the seven years' space has its magic influence: and we, even we, had our hope that, in a Beformed Parliament, it would have its wonted operation. But what have we witnessed ? The right of the ballot denied, lest the guise of the elector should deprive the non-elector of his legitimate influence -(RUSSELL)-while the non-elector, in the exercise of that legitimate infigence is surprised, bludgeoned, cut down, and trampled upon; the right of meeting in masses to proclaim the existence of grievances admitted-(RUSSELL)-and those meetings, without any redress of grievances, dispersed by brate force-their legality and tendency left to the judgment and decision of ignorant and vicious magistrates; the people invited to lay their case before Parliament. in the constitutional form of petition-the prayer of their petition, the most numerous ever presented to the House, langhed at; grievances admitted, but inquiry denied; the Magisterial Bench, the initiarespondingly pure, defiled by the presence and autho-assure them that a refusal to grant the people justice rity of renegades, traitore, upstaris, fools, and par-, will turn their appeal for the Charter into a demand

been erected between the popular voice and the royal they would then be justified in exercising; and, in- on as you have hitherto done, peaceably propagating mind. To break it down becomes the duty of those asmuch as self detence requires the means of self- your principles, peaceably assembling at public who prefer peace to anarchy, right to might, jusdefence, and as the people can never know how meetings; and quietly organizing and arming yourtive to neuroation, and the mild dominion of a resoon those means may be required, we have at divers selves, until the whole industrious strength of the sponsible sovereign to the level sway of a tyrancical times strongly recommended the universal procura- country is ready to come to your relief. That will faction. Armed with all the power which a middle tion of those means. We now repeat that re- be the time to give battle to the murderers, if battle "It is as much the duty of a people to rebel against a class Government could render in return for electoral support, the disposers of that force, very naturally which we are capable. The times are awful ! Law to be dragged into battle before that time, would be promise themselves a tranquil recess, and live in is outraged, and justice disregarded continually! only to make a present of your lives and fortunes to anticipation of an unanimous vote of confidence for | The contents of our present paper are appalling be. | its application, or of indemnity for its misapplication. either will do. But can the nation's voice be shothered, or shall the nation's demand be refused ? were prepared to resist lawless aggressions on their advice; and, as you value your lives, and the bright persons and property. Let the remissness be now No; not long. The poncerous gate may close upo a the septive-the transport ship may hear the patriot remedied. Instead of spending a whole monthin idlefrom his native shore - the executioner may resume ness, or, much worse, in preparing themselves for an easy immolation at the shrine of angry injustice, is sometime useless occupation-the triangle may let the month's wages, or as much of them as can e created as a scaffoid relief-the dongeon may and forth the murmurs of its inmates, but yet will be spared from the immediate wants of a domestic

errors, still more maliplied, fail, so to lessen "The noble army of martyrs," as to leave this land the resting place of tyraphy and oppression, the abode of crueity and the norsery of slaves. When the Session shall have closed, to what act. to what clause, to what section, nay to what line are

lovers of morality will say to the suppression of the sedition and immorality of PUNCH and JUDY, in whose r. 1a, 1e, 100, there was treason against the

Crown and offence against morality, while the against a nation's liberty.

that is the straightforward, underisting path of While on this subject, we must especially caution azitation, which is the sure road to liberty. The the people against some who we hear have counlaw, instead of being a protection to the virtuous, selled the bo ding of secret meetings, and the formaand a terror to the evil doer, has become a trap, fron of Secret Societies. No man will do this who laid in the dark, to catch the innocent and unwary, is not either a spy or a fool. Let no such men bwhile it is a shield to the victous and the vagaboud. | trusted. Let their advice be instantly sparned, and Many have deserted us, others have purchased per- their company shunned. Every artifice is being voual safety, by the basest spostacy; but these are resorted to by the enemy; and on the prodence and poor-is the work of the profit-monger and the but reasons for a closer alliance of the brave and good sense of the people depend entirely their own [kudlord; in other words, the work of the infernal stout of heart. We have often told our readers that salvation. our most difficult task would be to separate the ----chaff from the corn-the chaff has gone to the winds. while the corn is in the buik. Our usion is our Specimens of the above Portrait are, by this time, enemies' weakness, our weakness is their only freugth. Let us, then, be more united than ever, and the battle must be won. Perhaps our readers are not aware that an act has passed for the suppression of PUNCH and JUDY, but so it is; and thus the Reform annals stand-first act, the suppression of public opinion in Ireland; last act, the suppression of Potch and Judy. Seven years ago we told the House of Commons that a relusal to tive of all immoral proceedings, and, being, as it adjust the Tithe Question would lead to the destrucwere, the source of justice, and required to be cor- tion of the Protestant Church ; while to-day we

commendation in the most emphatic manner of they are resolved to have. But to allow yourselves the rich cannibals whose interest it is to kill the best yond parallel ! Things would never have come to of you, in order that they may securely make slaves this pass had it been generally known that the people of the remainder. Do then, my friends, take my fortune in store for you, suffer magisterial tyranny and illegality to take their course for the present unresisted and unmolested ; and, meanwhile, lose not a moment in putting vourselves in that condition which will enable you to say to the murderers-'Your reign of murder is at an end !"

nature, be devoted to the purchase of good and I see that at many of your late meetings you have efficient means of protecting life and property. been vehemently abusing the Whig Government, Then when every Englishman is in a condition to and only the Government. This is your old misdetend his " castle" against the midnight visitations take. Far be it from me to defend that Governof nocturnal plunderers and assassing, it will be soon ment; but, at the same time, justice to them, and

Snepocracy.

enough to talk about a Sacred Month.

LONDON POLICE SPIES.

WE are informed that two of these vagabonds are now prowling about Huddersfield in discuise. Let the people beware of all strange companions. Spies | have for the last three months, night and day, been haters of heavy postage will triumphantly turn to are out on all hands. Excessive caution is now badgering the Magistrates and the Government to the Penny-post Act, as a set off against Martial necessary, and of none should the people be more put down the Czartist meetings. Neither the Law, Coercion, and Magisterial Tyranny. Vain wary than of parties whom they don't know, and Ministry nor the Parliament would ever break the spell under which the magic words had however will be their parchment ramparts raised whose language is excessively violent. We have an eve on several, both in Yorkshire and Lancashire,

The people have but one course to pursue, and whom we believe to be laying traps for the unwary.

### MR. STEPHENS'S PORTRAIT.

in the hands of most of our Agents ; those who have not received them may rely on having them with all convenient dispatch.

e have great pleasure in hearing from all quar. ters that the Plate has given the almost satisfaction to our Salser bers Indeed, were it not so. they would be very ill to please. The Plate has taken one of the first Artists in London, Mr ation and blood !" Cowardly, slanderous wretch Postlethwaite, vywards of jour months to Engrave and we considently affirm that he has moduced a splendid specimen of Art.

It will be remembered that, some time ago, we an. nounced that one Plate, which was nearly campleted, mus cuncelled, and the present one com- tell WARD that what he can only assert of me I meneed in its stead. The cancelled one was the

WARWICK ASSIZES. (Concluded from our first page.) Re-examined by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL .-

The Convention sat in Bolt Court. Fleet Street, for some months, and then adjourned to Birmingham. Witness was originally a memoer, but left it about the fifth week of its sitting, in consequence of seeing that language witness disapproved of was used at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. That was at a public meeting, and before the Convention adjourned to Birmingham. Mr. Hadley left the Convention at the same time as witness, and for the same reason. Mr. Muntz never attended in Lonion. Did attend a private committee meeting. Did not attend after the Cenvention went to London. Muniz attended the private meetings up to the time the Convention went to London, which was before he was made an alderman.

Sergeant GOULBURN rose to reply. He said he bad never known a prosecution that had been coaducted more unfairly. The Attorney General in his opening speech, had told them that it was a hill which had been found by the Grand Jury of Warwick, which was very true ; but now on this trial they were afraid of bringing forward their principal witnesses. He did not know how Sir John Campbell, the Attorney-General, and who was, when out of office, exceedingly fond of calling Birmingham, who, like Nell, the cobler's wife, was himself plain John C mpbeil, could reconcile to himself his conduct in this case of prosecution. He justice to you, compel me to say, that they (the challenged, on this ground, in the face of that MELBOURNE Musistry) are not the authors of the Court, and in the face of the country, that the present aati-Chartist reign of terror. This reign of prosecution was carried on in an unfair manner. It had been shown that the prisoner was a man of an terror is wholly and solely the work of the infernal excellent character : that he was a neaceable man;

middle classes (backed by the Aristocracy), who that had been shown already by the Attorney-General's own witnesses : but he (Sergeant Goulburn.) would show it still more by a witness that he would call, and such a witness that they would not object to. It was true that he was a man of extreme politics, and of politics that he (Sergeant Goulburn) have come into collison with the Chardid not approve of ; but the last witness was going to tell the Jury all this, when the Attorneytists, if they could have helped it, but General put him down. Who could ever have they were absolutely worried into collision with us thought this of a Government functionary, coming by the incessant menaces and remonstrances of the down to prosecute a poor working man-with all infernal profit-mong-rs and landlords of the country. the wealth and influence of the Treasury at his command, that he would close the mouth of a witwho have usurped the power of making the Parlianess in his favour. But if any one wanted to ment, as well as every other institution in Church know the reason, he (Surgeant Goulburn) could tell and State. There, my friends, is the true state of them it was because the prisoner was appor working man. If you would be on good terms with a Whig the case. The present reign of terror against the Government, you must never find any fault, you Chartists- the present horrible prescription of the must approve of all their acis. We all know what they are in office, and what they are when out then, having raised his arm, the police rushed in and of office. Had they been out of office they would have said the language of their placard was the Aristocracy, and of the more infernal swindling voice of the nation; and, to talk of prosecutionthey would have laughed at it, and called it the

The calumnies of those monsters are perfectly whisper of a faction. If the Attorney-General, as plain John Campbell, were out of office, they atrocious. They affect to accuse the Chartists of would find him in the middle of the crowd. being "Advocates of spoliation and blood,"- (vide tossing up his cap in the sir, and teiling Weekly Chronicle.)-while all the world knows near that the people had a right to meet. it is because we aphor spoliation and blood that we He (Sergeant G.) would give them chapter and verse for tms, and when told by the magistrates are Charrists. WARD, of the Weekly Chronicle that he was placing the peace of the town in danhas been infamous enough to publish my name ger he would smile and say, do not tell me about (amongst others) as an "Avouved advocate of spole breaches of the peace, or torches, which are no more than farthing candles. It appeared to him (Sorgeant G) to be very hard that men, who all He well knows that I have neither a press at my their aves had preached up and supported sedition, command, nor projection from the law, or he would should now call on a jury to send one of their poor brothren to prison for doing the very acts that they had themselves indulged in. The Attorney-Gene-Advocate of spoliation and blood forsouth ! ral had given them a history of the riots, which had wthing to do with his client, for he was not near

Mayor had himself actually called on the raan

and requested him to address the mob; and they

would learn, that to this interference might be attri-

nuted the preservation of the peace of the town.

But they dared not to put the Mayor into the box.

Why was the riot introduced into this indictment.

out to influence the prejudices of the Jury. His

chent was not in the rist; he was accused of pun-

Ushing a sedicious libel. He was opposed decidedly

10 the rior, and that was well known to the Mayor.

The Attorney General in addressing them, had said,

in a very solemn tone of voice, that the pusoner

had perhaps more to answer for than those who had

comm ned the riot. The Whigs merely wanted as

much agitation as would keep them in office. Why

had not the Learned Attorney General flown at

higher game, if ne wanted a projecution and con-

viction for sedition. Where was Mr. Attwood, and

Mr. Mun'z, and Mr. Scholefield, who had uttered

ighth and again more violent imogy, manever Col-

has has attered. (Laughter.) They had done so repeat-

ediy, and in the face of day, but many of them were

men of influence, and some of them had that valu-

whe commonity, a vote in Parliament-(a laugh)-

and were of great influence and scation. It would

by very awkward to prosecute where two votes in

Pariiament were concerned in a majority of two,

pick and choose, and take the humblest offenders

when others, a hundred miles beyond them in vio-

lence, had been passed over P He could not endure

to think of the opposite conduct of the Wnigs when

out of office and in office. The question his Lord-

ship would put to the Jury would he, was the docu-

nent that had been read a seditions libel, and if

violence, persons in high stations, and filling the

fendant guity, who had merely, at a very humble

distance uttered the truths that had been passed

"Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war."

special purpose of cross-examining, when he was without counsel, attorney, or a creature to advise nim. That Learned Recorder had thought it becoming to nut a quantity of questions to him, framed with ingenuity, and drawn up in such a way as to entrap the most crafty man alive. Not a single witness was called; but upon that cross-examination way that poor man committed to gaol, and for eleven days subjected to the greatest severity of treatment. He was about to say it was a case without prececeat, but he recollected what he had heard from his Noble and Learned friend Lord Donmany and of course it was a Whig precident-(A laugh)-is was that of Michael Angelo Taylor, who was prosiding at the Quarter Sessions at Newcastle, and he was putting questions to a prisoner which induced counsel to interfere, and say that was not the usual course of proceeding. The reply of Michael Angels Taylor was, " Hold your tongoe. May I not my my own prisoner in my own way ?" That he believed was the precedent on which Mr. Hill had acted when he had cross examined Collins, and he believed a more unfair and unjustifiable precedent was never acted upon in a court of justice. He would say it was French, and not the good old English custom which required a man to be proved guilty in the face of a jury of his country. He confessed he was assonished at his Learned Friend, the Recorder of no sooner in the golden bed, than he cried out, Bring in the prisoners, that I may cross-examine and convict them." Why had not the whole of Mr. Collins's cross-examination been read over? Because even in it there was something favourable to the defendant, which it was endeavoured to keep out of sight." The Learned Sergeant here read several extracts from the answers of the delendant, as taken Jown before the magistrates, and dwelt particularly on the one in which Collins denounced the meetings in the Bull-ring, and never having taken part in them. He would now say a few words on the alleged libel, which was said to have had a tendency to incite the people to a breach of the laws, if not resistance to them. Al. though the institution of the Metropolitun Police was a most excellent measure, it did oot follow that it was wise or prudent to bring them nown to a crowded town which was then in a state of groat political excitement and ferment, to introduce without any previous notice, persons who were said to be foreigners, and to let them loose, and to lay about them, or, as Dr. Booth said, to permit them to indulge in manual acts toward the people with a great deal of reciprocation. (Laughter.) Dr. Booth had merely said "Disperse," and attacked the mob. He contended that such conduct was quite enough to raise the feelings of any man like his client. The Learned Sergeant then proceeded at some length to comment upon the severel resolutions that had been read to the Jury, and contended that there was nothing in them beyond a fair expression of opinion upon the conduct of the police. He was aware that his Learned Friend would have the advantage of a reply, which he would not have had in other and better times ; but he relied upon the uprightness and intelligence of an English Jury to protect his client from the unfair and improper proceedings that had been adopted against him.

Mr. Scholefield, the Mayor, deposed to the char. cter of Collins as a man disposed to be peaceable; and Mr. Dempsey, a reporter, said that although Lovett was cautioned before the magistrates as to what he might say, the same caution was not repeaced whon Collins was under examination.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL replied, and the Jury, having consulted together for ten min the spot, and it they had put the Mayor into the returned a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation witness box, he would have told them that there to mercy. was not a more peaceable man in the town. The

tisans; the Judges of the land exhibiting the for a REPUBLIC. ignorance of those Magistrates, and their violations

GENERAL load them with praises: Magistrates requiring £1,000, or £1,500 bail, for working

of law, while the Government and their ATTORNEY- A NATION OUTLAWED BY A FACTION. UNLISE our cotemporaries, we last week ab-

stained from comment upon the trials of Charriers men, before trial, and charged only with common which have since taken place; but now, in defiance miedemeanors, while Judges of the land, after con of all the meshes and stretches of the law, we review viction, as in O'CONNOB'S case, only required the past. Never were indictment-more cruel, evidence £200 bail, and after true bills being found, as in more inadmissible, or sentences more unjust than WILLIAMS and BINNS'S case, only 2200 built those which will be found in superabundance in our the ATTOBNET-GENEBAL, the highest law officer | columns of the present week. The evidence against of the Crown, whose duty it is to administer VINCENT, if tenable, would not subject a Birthe laws equally and impartially, winking at the minchem reatheman to any greater publishment than men-on of O'CONNELL, for the support of a faction. An appointment to the Commission of the Peace. while for the first time in the history of the coun- The evidence against COLLINS would not justify try, that ( firer is found presecting in cases of m-re any publishment, and, much more, it did not justify, mi-cemennor, and which he has the inspence tells warked an option as a recommendation to decise are not political presecutions; a Julie mercy by the Jary. Mercy ! for what? Mercy ! The Plate is more at press. The automost evention and science mic evision for the major part of humaof the land, Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE. 10 whom? The days of SIDNOUTH and CASTLEtaking the mailcions and take representation- REAGH, standing prominent in the black angals of of a hireling press as the ground-work of Dim persecution, are now white as show ! All former charge to a Grand Jury, thus striving to create deeds of unreformed typants are cast into the shade, excitement, prejudice and hostility in minds where and the reign of terror has commenced with a vencalmness, prudence, and impartiality alone should gcance, in which there is now no shade of pointi-reign; making a wholesale change of a desire for cal difference. The parties are andisguisedly maragrarian plunder against a political party, leaving shalled as the rich oppressor against the poor to farmers and landlords the alternative, either to appressed. We would rather die ten thousand convict, or to acquit and abide the consequence. deaths, than live and hold the minds of the men These acts, we may be told, are committed upon who have thus resolved to rule by the sword, and individual responsibility, and with them Parliament panish under the mock semblance of justice. But has nothing to do. Has not Parliament, in ap- yet we must not despoud. The seed is sown, and proval of them, sanctioned an increase of 5.000 though the harvest may be a little retarded, the

soldiers, and an unlimited levy of an unconstitue fruit must be liberty. Au attempt has been made tional force, to carry out the devastation which to banish tyranty generally from the land; but it responsible individuals shall device ? Has not railies in the Jury box, there determined to uphold Parliament approved the act of the Birmingham its authouty so long as a foot of resting ground men and true, for the practice of virtue, and in the magnetrates in their substantial vote of £10,000 ? remains, but even there, if we have rightly calcu-Has not the leader of the Whigs in the House of lated the prodence and the virtue of the people, the Commons insued proclamations against las? has extreme of malice will be disappointed. A few viche not written letters at variance with common, time may be offered on the altar of tyranoy, as sense and common justice, and in direct opportant atonement for the parting spirit of oppression; sition to his own opinions repeated at Liver- but these drops will be imperceptible in the ocean o, pool, Strond, and Bristol? and are we to be public virtue. The determination of the people then juggled by the farce that for every act committee their coolness, their prodence, and forbearance, the perpetrators are amenable to the law? No; will carry away all obstacles like an overwhelming there is no law for the poor man; there is no law flood.

against the aggression of the rich man. Can that | There is now no doubt that the nation cannot law be good which is declared to have increased by | bug remain in its present state. Either public three millions annually the property of the landford | opinion must be deferred to, or public opinion will by a corresponding reduction in the comforts of the sweep before it, in the general flood, many of those poor? Can that breath be wholesome which valuable institutions which but require redecoration joyously announces the fact, while it almost simul- | for general use and entire enjoyment. The people's tancously demands a vote of 70,000 pounds from the cause is just; and the cause of justice is the cause plundered poor for the gilding of royal stables, that of God.

royal beasts may feed and lie in luxury, while these who support and trap them for royal pleasure are allowed to linger out an unwholesome life of equalid wretchedness, dying constantly by inches, of starvation or of disease engendered by extreme induced, by the information laid before them, povery and suffering.

can prove and substantiate of him and his class. vergenally announced in the STAR, viz, Mr. Septens at full length, with a Fastory Child am ready, if WARD will have the hardihood to in each hand. We explained at the time that confront me in public discussion, not to assert but this Plate was cancelled, and the present one to prove that the class to which he belongs are substituted, to meet the wishes of Mr. Stephens robbing the labouring people of this country of himself, and many of his and our best friends. To rauble our Engraver to produce the best and upwards of two hundred millions a-year, of the most striking Likeness possible, Mr. Steptens present value of money. I accuse his class of being sat to his Painter, Mr. Gensile, of A. hlon The | withul robbers and morderets of their poorer fellowsize of the Portrait, the position of the body, and creatures. I charge them with destroying the inthe embellishments of the picture, were left en- dustrious classes at the rate of at least 100,000 tirely to the artist himself and Mr. Stephens. The Engraver has factuality e paid from the souls annually, by their horrible institutions. 1 Splendid Painting Mr Gurside produced ; and charge their system of Aurarian Menobely and our Subscribers will have the pleasure of receiv- Usury with having banished all our ancient minly ing a striking Likeness of Mr. stephens, executed virtues from the land-with having dethrough all in the first style by un emmont sirtis', and this, too, in accordance with the feeling and wish of the natural aff stions-with sub-shizing all the cruch the Friend of whom it is so perfect a resear- passions against the generous impulses of our nature blance. Mr. Stephens has expressed his entire \_\_with prescribing philosophy, unchristianizing sutisfaction with the Flate, both us to the lineness Christianity, and turning all the blessings of art

will be used to get the sequisite number of copies sity. There is my soswer to WARD and his moneyoff derengements are made for the men to mongers; for a more convincing one I must refer work at them both day and night In a short him to the approaching 12 n August, when I crust. time we shall be enabled to a minunce the days of brother Charrist, that your countless myriads, giving in the several includes The delay that has thus marnidably taken place in peaceably and lega (y assembled together to protect the getting out of the Plate of Mr. Stephens will against the landlord and money-monger's usurpation

as sometimes happened. Attwood and Scholefield not be experienced with any of the others we have of the sovereigncy of this nation, will effectually would just do. (Much laughter) Prosecute them promised. The Piate of Mr. Frost is nearly undeceive all who, from the mis-statement of WARD Aye, that would be a troublesome proceeding, and Raished. Specimens shall be issued in a week m tico. The fine printing of Mr. Oastler, by Gar- and Co., suppose you to be a more handful of dis-John Campbell. (Roars of laughter.) Why had not these cases been met with furness and candour P side, which has been the subject of so much all- orderly malcontinue.

miration at Huddersfield, is now in the honds of Mr. Postlethwaite, who, we have no doubt, will produce a fac simile of the only perfect likeness of the "Old King" that has yet appeared.

NEWS OF THE WLEE.-Our paper has this

Sewgate Calendar. We shall have a full report

taken specially for us, of the trial of the Rev. J. R.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED

KINGDOM.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-It has come at last!

the Crisis of which I so of forewarned you .- that

Crisis for which I have so long and anxiously la-

boared to prevare you. The Government of Law

has all but ended in England : the Government of

the Sword has already begun. In one more brief

1 remain, Brother Chartiste, Yours faithfuily and affecti-nately, JAMES DRONTERRE O'BRIEN.

not have da-ad to publish that atrocious libel.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

this week been

TENS for the following Agents have warded to John Cienve.				
11. Hecherington.				
T. iteratist. i J. Cugnwell, Bath.				
Croker, Do.				
Payne, Bristot.				
Darken, Norwich. Sent, Leicester.				
Neur, Deroy.				

enough to lorward the parcel of Convention Pizzes enclosed in the parcel which he received from Mr. Guest, adarcessed to Morgan Withmus, George Fewn, Merthyr.

MR. WILLIS, MANCHESTER .- The #8 paid to Mr. Willis, by Mrs. Richardson, some six or eight weeks sko, to be forwarded to Leeus, has not yet come to Band. Mr. Willis had better see to st. ALEXANDER, GLASGOW .- His papers were posted with the text for Glasgow ; if not delivered at the same time, it was not our tault. D. S .- His lines on " The Morn" might have passed muster. but for their " most lame and impotent conducton." J. C. His letter shall be attended to next work. Can be soul

us any local newspaper with a report of the hearing of England before the Magistrates. BAYNES .- We know nothing more of the society than that the same letter was sout to us for insertion, and

declined, some weeks ogo. We think the Y. N. U have done right. ILLIAM WOOD will see that our columns are full.

CHESTER. - We really are not able to say why an agitating visitor has not been sent to this city. We only know that similar enquiries reach as from all parts of the country. "The hervest, truly, is great, but the labourers are faw" We have sent the letter to Mr. O'Counor, who will probably see what can be done for Chestor. UBLIC MEETING .- We cannot attend the Huddersfield meeting this evening, but we trust, nevertheless, that it will be numerous, and that the out-townships of the the deliberations of their brethren.

MANCHESTER FINANCE COMMITTEE .- Their report next week.

DAVIES, BIRMINGHAM .- Shall appear next week. We wish his MS had been more legible ROBERT WHEELER .- The situation is engaged.

SENDING PAPERS TO IRELAND -- We have many inquirie about how papers may be addressed to Ireland. We know of no better plan than sending them to L. T Cinney, 155, Great Britain Street, Dublin. They must be posted within six days at their publication. READERS AND AGENTS.-Last week, many of our

Tuesday, August 6. TRIAL OF LOVETT.

This morning, Wm. Lovett was called upon to appear and an-wer to the indictment against him. Mr. Lovett immediately appeared at the bar. The indictment after the usual farrage of technical ving jargon, concluded by setting forth at large the resolutions of the Convention relative to the 4th of July, of infamous memory.

Mr. Lovett pleaded Not Gailty.

Judge Littledale inquired it Mr. Lovett was entitled to traverse, and upon ascertaining that he wis not, he intimited the fact to be so to the traverser. He observed that he had made the inquiry, wthout desiring to know whether or not it was the wish of the prisoner to traverse. The Jury were tien sworn.

The Attorney General said that as he perceived that Mr. Lovett forefided to defend himself, it would te more convenient for him instead of standing at ne bar to come down to the table. He for his lart, should have no objection that he did so. Mr. Lovett immediately accepted the offer, and

then holding a paper in his hand, said that he objected to the Jury.

The Attorney General asked if he could assign av reason.

Mr. Lovett said that one of the Jury had expessed a wish that all the Chartists should be hung. Sir John Campbell would soon be down to plain of that. In a charge of felony a certain number of the Jury can be challenged without cause ; but in a Why had the Attorney-General condescended to assigning a cause for so doing, and proving it. case of misdemeanour tou can only challenge, Ar. Lovett-There is a difficulty in that, but I sippose 1 must submit to the Jury that have been selicted.

The Attorney. General-There has been no selection-they have been ballotted -I could have ordered jurits to be set aside, and in no one instance have they found and knew in their consciences that others has been no interference on the part of the Crown done so. There has been no selection, and there had uttered and published thiags of much greater with the Jury.

magisterial office, could they for very shame sake, was indicted for publishing a false, scandalous, Mr. Waddington then stated that the traverser and inflammatory libel, to which he had pleaded not guilty.

over, age, and lauded in the mouths of higher and Jury in a speech recapitulating the events out The Attorney-General then addressed the more responsible persons? The present was a of which the prosecution had arisen, and conciumost extraordinary trial; it had been conducted ded by a fulsome passegyric on the Jurors, for the manner in which they had satisfied him in dealing with the former prisoners. The witnesses being the But it might be that the Autorney-General was not same as in the former cases, the Attorney-General speaking in his own person but in that of some one said he would either examine those witnesses, or if else, because he had known an instance which had the defendant made no objection, the evidence that occurred a great while ago in a certain prosecution they had already given should be read over to them, in a court of justice for libel, that a man was in- from his Worship's notes, and Mr. Lovett should dicted, who was a great triend of the then Attorney. | have the opportunity of cross-examining them either General, who was, in fact, one of his most intimate | is the one way or the other.

riends. The poor man found himself indicted one Mr. Lovett said be approved of the plan suggested day-the draper and friend of the Attorner-General by the Attomey-General, of the winerses being found himself suddenly at the bar, and ne was a called into the box, and their evidence read over to good deal astonished to find that his chosen and par- | them.

ticular friend was about to be the prosecutor. He The depositions of the several witnesses were then wrote the Attorney-General a cuter, and a reply read over to them, and several of them were crosswas sent which was so curious that he had procured examined by Mr. Lovett, but the only important a copy. It stated that the draper and some others matter was the

in the town had been under a slight mistake insuppos-Cross-examination of Mr. T. C. Salt .- Has received two letters from defendant since the Convening that the Government had had anything to do with the prosecution, which, in truth, was not a Govern- tion was established, and the manuscript resembles I ment one at all. That he had been one day merely defendant's handwriting so much that he believes it as a private barrister sitting in the Court, when he to be his. Never saw defendant write, and therefore, had received a brief to apply to the Court of Queen's for aught witness knows, the two letters alluded to Beach for a criminal information against the party ; | might have been written by any other person, as that he had been obliged to make the application in well as the present manuscript. Has known defenneighbournood will pour in their thousands to assist in the discharge of his duty, as any other gentleman of dant's political principles for some time. Never the bar would have done, but that in addressing the knew him advocate violent or criminal modes of re-Court he had spoken, not in his own person, but ac- dressing grievances. The whole spirit of defendant's cording to the instructions he had received. (Largh- | words and conduct, as far as witness has observed. ter.) He hoped his Learned Friend was not speaking had exhibited a disgust of all violence, and in his own person that day -- possibly he might, but a desire to produce chapge only by influencing if not, he was merely following the precedent seton public opinion. Witness says this, judging a former occasion. As the circumstance was matter from defendant's speeches and documents, and of history, he really thought the Attorney-General also from private and confidential conversation. should state in what capacity he was speaking. Witness was a member of the General Convention. Why, if he was not mistaken, the Attorney- Believel it to be a perfectly legal one : and that General had himself addressed crowded fconstitu. | previously to putting forth its rules, they applied to encies, and he did not quarrel with him for that, a counsel for his opinion of their legality. Was and had urged them very feelingly to com aware, also, that the objects of the Convention were Line for the obtaining of their rights. He to watch over a bill entitled the People's Charter, might therefore possibly be now speaking from his which it was proposed to introduce into the House JOHN SEAL .- We can send them; say when we are to com- instructions. There was one part of the case which of Commons, as well as to watch over a petition in had been ingeniously shut out, and which must have | favour of this measure ; and also to obtain, by all great weight with the Jury. It was the most un- legal and constitutional means, an equal share of fair and unjustifiable way in which his client had political power for the unrepresented millions. Was been dealt with. They had goue before the Grand satisfied that they never contemplated any division Jury with one case, and they had tried another. of property, which had been attributed to the Con-One class of cases had been selected in the first in- vention as a body. Witness's resignation as a mem-stance to produce its proper impression, and they ber of that body originated in his utter and entire must have observed the stage effect with which the disapprobation of speeches attributed to individuals verdict of the jury had been introduced in the course of that body. Has heard very violent speeches from members of the Legislature in their individual caof his opening speech by the Attorney-General. They could not forget that piece of acting. He was pacity, but has heard very few speeches from memabout to show them an act which be had good grounds | bers of the Legisla ure, and cannot recellect any for saying was without a precedent in a Court of particular speech at present. There is some doubt Justice. Here was a poor man of the working who originated the General Convention. It either class, one of the most respectable of that class which | originated in Mr. Philip Henry Muntz. or Mr. T. the Attorney-General, when the occasion served Arwood. Witness does not know which. The and suited him, was in the habit of commending. title is the General Convention of the industrions He was a man who worked for his bread, but who classes. Witness is not aware whether Mr. O'Conchose to cultivate his mind and to discuss all the | nell advised it or not. public questions freely and fairly. He was without A long conversation then ensued between the wealth or means, and he was brought before the Judge and Messrs. Waldington and Balguy, as the Magistrates, and put upon his trial by the following whether there was evidence of publics ion : the means :- The Magistrates get the Learn'd Re- Judge doubting it, and the counsel for the prosecucorder of Birmingham, a gentleman of twenty years' tion, invisting that the proof of hand-writing wa standing at the bar, to come upon the bench for the prima facia evidence of the publication, threw

THE SACRED MONTH.

WE are most happy to perceive that the month every gapl in England will be crammed. In Council of the General Convention have been one month more there will not survive a vestige of liberty in the land, except for those usurpers and to re-cind the mad vote of that body, or murderers of society who call you "mob," and

Stephens.

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The Section is new nearly closed, the sufferings of rather the mad vote of a small and indiscreet section style themselves the " higher and middle Orders." the poor will be allowed to continue so far as their of that body-for a month's holiday, to begin on the The arrests and imprisonments of the last fortrulers are concerned. The sports of the idle and the 12th of August. The powerful address of Mr. sight (and which are still going on all over the O'CONNOR, printed in our last number, has, we country) are acts of such unmitigated despotism as wealthy are about to commence. The charter of licensed oppression is perfected. In this Ses. cannot doubt, rendered much service to this purpose. England has never witnessed before. They are not We perceive that the Council have adopted the only undisguisedly arbitrary-not only abhorrent sion, the subjugation of Canada, the prostration of English and Irish liberty, the annihilation of suggestion of Mr. O'CONNOR for a holiday of two from the ancient usages of the country, but they are many guaranteed constitutions have been accomulish. or three days. Nothing can be more clear, to our -xecuted with such circumstances of brutality and ei-ancient rights have been invaded-public liberts mind, than that all the practical good which can | megality that the Englishman who witnesses them has been attacked-the right of petition trans- come from a month's holiday, will come equally from | can hardly believe himself to be in his native land. formed into license to insult-the con-piracies and a day's holiday. The only thing the holiday can Our brethren are torn from the arms of their wives intrigues of foreign courts veiled over, from very fiect, is the proof of union and determination in the dead hour of night; dragged, insulted, handfear and domestic weakness-the glory of Royalry among the people : and a single day's cessation from cuffed, and made prisoners for no other crime than faded-the innocent mind of the Sovereign perverted labour will decide that. We are not of those who that of having publicly explained to their fellow--the palace clouded by the impenetrable mist love double dealing. We have ever been, and we workmen the causes of the evils they endure. Men's which profligacy, vice, and hypocrisy have castround purpose to be, always, candid and sincere in what we houses are broken into, and ransacked, after midit - taxation increased - luxury undiminished, - | say. It has been charged upon the Chartists, by night, by the hired assassing of the upper and middle law trampied under foot-protection sorght in vain, their enemies, that under colour of a National Holiclasses; and if our brethren have arms in their houses for their protection, they are forcibly while allegiance still continues. But there is no day, their object was to organise a Bational fight; despoiled of those arms, and delivered over, unpoison which has not its antidore, and the per- to attack property, and resort at once to aggressive nicious draft, though deadly of itself, will love its violence. We do not believe that any Chartist ever armed and in irons, to the armed cannibals who maddening influence in the mild restorative of a so meant it. If it have ever had this turn given to prov upon their labour, and whose arms are purpenny envelope! O ye Whigs, print your Sessions it, it must have been either by some very shortchased with the taxes wrung from your toil and Acts in fitting crimsoned letters, and transmit them sighted person, or some villanous spy. If this misery. for obedience in a penny-post cover! It will be as were indeed the meaning of the Month's Holi-Mon of England !- Can you stand this ?- will good a protection against just complaint and a day, we should then so much the more heartily you stand it? You will say "NO!" but I say nation's demand for justice, as you will find denounce it, and that for two reasons : first-because you must stand it, or worse will follow. If you give in your Irish draft, and new levy of Reforming | we have always denounced, and do still denounce, way to your passions now all is lost. The object of moldiers, any resort to aggressive violence by the people. We the rich is to drive you, unarmed, unorganized, and What would Lord BOLINGBROKE say now, if he have always maintained that the moral power of the unprepared, into rebellion, in order that they may lived in these days of " peace, retrenchment, and people was irresistible otherwise than by brute force ; cut down the bravest of you in small sections, strike seferm "? Against whom would he declare it to be but we have always maintained, and we do still terror into all the rest, then bring up your leaders, maintain, that if they should be illegally attacked and thus crush the movement altogether. Now but against the exemics of the Prince, who have by physical violence, they have the natural right of there is but one way of escaping the murderers. over been the tyrants of the people. A barrier has relf-defence, which, by all laws, human and Divine, It is to offer no remistance for the present; but to go

week more the appearance of a Newgate Calendar TO AGE: TS. than of a newspaper; being amost wholly occupied with the chroniclings of villany, in the trial of good SPECIM prostitution of language, law, and reason, to the surposes of wrong. This was matter in which the sublic was most nearly interested, and we have

berefore made everything give way to it. Piles tion piles of communications from various parts of the country, containing reports of meetings, local occurrences, and other interesting matters of intel- MR. EDWARDS, NEWPORT .- Will Mr. Edwards be kind igevee, have necessarily been excluded. We will

de what we can to bring up our arrears next week ; but as persecution is the order of the day, it is JOHN COCHRANE .- Sent. more than probable that our next will be another

> readers would be unable to precure their papers. An accident hannened to our second form, while we were at press, which prevented us from getting anything like the quantity wanted.

BROWN, SETTLE .- Did not receive it; there must have been something wrong.

mence. THOMAS BARROW .-- Too late.

NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. 

for the Rastern Districts of Scotland De-

From Wigan Budical Association ..... 3 0 From York Northern Union..... 1 0 0 From Female Radical Association, Sutton-in-From the Armley Northern Union,..... 1 0 From the Badical Association, Congleton,

being proceeds of a Sermon preached by Mr. Besler, of Stockport..... NATIONAL RENT.

From Mansfield, Woodhouse, and Pleasby Working Men's Association ..... 0 5 WILLIAMS AND BINNS'S DEFENCE FUND. From Mr. John Hargreaves, Wak-field ..... @ 10 . ETEPHENS'S DEFENCE FUND. From Bath Working Men's Association, being

proceeds of Gellections after two Sermons 3 0

own person, and taking upon myself the responsibility of these errors that may possibly arise from conceive to be public right and public justice. If there is any principle of justice still left, which was entrage and public wrong. It had ever been the boast, and I trust will ever remain the great characteristic of English freedom, that all must submit to the wholesome scrutiny and chastisement of public opinion, whether the offender be Prince or pensant, whether he be armed with wealth, or invested with power. Public opinion is the great tribunal of justice to which the poor and the oppressed appeal when wealth and power have denied them justice; and, my Lord, it is for directing public attention to flagran: and unjust attacks upon public liberty, for calling the public opinion of the country to witness the fact of constitutional right and public liberty having been outraged by men, or under the anthority of men, who are presumed to be the guardians and protectors of our liberties, that I am brought as a criminal before you. (Mr. Lovett here read the resolutions and commented on them, contending that under the circumstances of the case he was warranted in using the language, it being consistant with truth, and therefore according to law.) But in order, gentlemen, to put the facts of the case before you, as clearly as possible, which led to the perking of those re-olutions which in the indictment are charged as libellous and seditious (and previous to directing your attention to what I conceive to he the law of the case), it will be necessary to revert to the fact that during the last twelve months the attention of the people, and more expecialir of the working classes, has more than at any previous period been directed to the importance of a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament. The extablished convictical that their wrongs will never be redressed by that House as at present constituted, has caused them to ted uple their energies toward. the attainment of that Reform. I wish not to inform you, because I presume you are acquainted with the fact, that they have embodied their wishes in the form of an Act of Parliament, entitled "ine People's Charter," under the title of " Chartists," and that they had petitioned for that measure of justice in nu abers ur preced-sted in the annals of our country. Nor need I labour to prove to a body of Roghsh centemen that the Constitution and established sears of our country clearly recog nize the right of changing our laws and ameriling our in tite ions through and by the instrumentality of public opinion. " Public opinion," said Loro John Russell the other day in his pace in Parliamon, "is all-important; for the judges of the land in delivering their slemn judgments, the Houses of Parliament in their debates, eres the Sweteiun-as they had on a late OCCASIAB SEPH. In one of those rare opportunit.e. when the Sovereign was called on to exercise an ] influence where there was a responsible masereven the political conduct of the Sovereign was made the subject of canvass-the subject of upblin opiaion, and by that public of inion- by the result of that p.b.ic op mos, every one of them- the Judges of the land, the Members of the Houses of Parhameut, the Sovereign herself was contented, and would be contented, to abide." Such was the lan. guage of the Secretary of State ; and, Gentlemen of the Jory. I need pot inform you that, in order to change and influence public opinion in favour d'aupublic measure, the same institutions of our country recognise the right of public meeting, of free decassich, of public peritioning, and all our practif. modes of aginetion. In fact, one of the best writers on Government (Mr. Beutham) has gove 'arther and has stated that the prople of this country hav never outsided one political right or privilege, bu by making the ruling few neeses. And, histerer elearly the right of powerful agitation may be exhibited, there can be no doubt but that all agration likely to be promotive of public besefit-likely t. deprive a just a wer of its a ation, or corruptorioslege of its preregative, will occasion than very grad Dreasines; and will, as the present agitatic has done, stir up men in possession of such upjust 10 ver in prevent, by every means at their disposa, the free and constitutional expression of the public will. The Learned Counsel has alluded to the dangerous tendency of this antation; but, Gendemon, int me impress upon your minds that the people were content with the orderly, seaceable, and unblic expression of their view and opinions, till the authorities in power. feeling uneasy at their gathering strugth and increasing knowledge, sought to prevent thfreedom of opicion, and put down the right o public meeting. It is true that the alarm occasicled by the attempt to deprive them of these great onstitutional rights, did, in one or two instances, lead to breaches of the peace. But, Gentiemen, a whose side is the greater colpability ? Is it on thepart of those who, in numerous instances, to seems unjust possession of power, seek to restrain the great conspitutional rights of the people-the safe and secure means for progressing in knowledge and liberty ; or on Bat of the isolated few who may be foundamong the multitude, who, seeing every avenue to a legal redress of grievances shut against them, rebel against such unjust authority? And here, Genlemen. I mould direct your attention to the fact, hat the people of Birmingnam continued their peaciful agitation till the authorities, by placing what the people believed to be a faise construction or a local Act of Parliament, sought to put down that agitation by fine and imprisonment. Nay, further, while the use of the public hall and polite offices were opened freely to other cla-ses, the amborities added to the outraged feelings of the multimde by denying them the use of those places. But we are told,-aleast such seems to be the rational construction,that the violent language, or conduct of individuals, shall be made the pretence for restricting the free | expressions of op:nion, and putting down the meetings of the millions. This has ever been the conduct of despotism in all ages; they excite the few to visience by their system of espiorage and traud, and then, by the pretence afforded, impose additional chains on liberties of the people. And, singularly enough, Gentlemen, while the riolent expressions of working men are made the spheet of erminal proseentions, the more violent expressions of the rich, to serve the interest of party, are rewarded with honours and emoluments. Need I refer to party speeches made during the Reform Buil, and still stronger language than that has subsequently been return to the proceedings at Birmingham. While, as I before stated, the people and their newly appointed authorities were sousbbling respecting the proper construction of a local act of Parliament, and were, as they had been accustomed to do, met in public to read the newspapers, and talk of their gentiemen, permit me to explain the expression in the alleged lisel of "unconstitutional power." From reading and reflection I am led to conceive that there are certain great fundamental rights and wholesome centure of public opinion, regarding any privileges which belong to Englishmen, certain great constitutional noundaries which ought to be as sacred from the innovation of class, or the infrirge. ments of law, as if England had had a written constitution. The right of trial by jury, the right of public meeting, the right of petitioning, the freedom of the press, the freedom of discussion, the right of commonage, and numerous others, are all so interwoven with our liberties that all who, by by legislation, or otherwise, trespass on these boundaries are unconstitutional aggressors on the rights and liberties of Englishmen. Now gentlemen, it must be well knows to you (and I wish to Teler to it with re-peet) that our legislature have on too many occasions yielded to the suggestions of bad men and selfish interests, and have framed laws and devised measures calculated to infringe on those constitutional and rational privileges, and many laws of modern ensement respecting the right of public meeting and the liberty of the press may be referred to. And if the police force is to be a perambulating body, to be placed at the disposal of any interested or exclusive class, the more effectually to enable that class to keep back public liberty, it is very properly designated as an unjust and unconstitutional force. And I have high authority which

the onus of disproof on the defendant. Authorities of his speeches :- " I speak according to the spirit |" There were some, perhaps, who would put down [measures, if he honestly believes those measures to ] A solenin silence pervaded the Court for a lew miwere referred to, and the Judge submitted his opi-nion to that of the learned counsel. There were some, perhaps, who would put down measures, if he nonestry beneves those measures to interests of the netional, or fraught with mischief to the interests of the netion." Nay, a still higher autoo-ter a short time, Mr. Justice Eitiledale nut on his head the awful ing army. She abjures the counterance of fortresses acted. He thought the people had a right to rity, Mr., now Sir John Campbell, her Majesty's Mr. Justice Littledale put on his head the awful Attorney-General, in his defence of Mr. Samuel symbol of death, and, addressing the prisoners, said maintained by force and terror." And what, I elicited trute. They had a right to meet; if they woold ask, but a standing army of the worst des- had grievances, they had a right to declare them bility of these errors that may possibly arise from works and, but a seasibly arise from and, but a seasibly arise from and arity of the works described and grievances, they had a right whether strong and decisive opinions Henry Bourae, of Birmingham. By the policy of Lacars, and is that they might be known and redressed. If they with respect to all public officers. That is the laws of the country, several offences, hit error by any man is force, then having as I before described mide and and and and and an and to these must be and to the country and an an and to these must be and to the country and an an and to the country but to any the total but the total and to the analysis and the laws of the country and the laws of the country but to any the total but to any the second and the laws of the country but to any the total but total but to any the total but tot indulgence of this Court. For, is taking this step, force, then, having, as I before described, made an come to the rescue, and put an end to these meet ance-tors, bought, among other things, at the regret to say, that your off ance is not of this de-ings. It was not from free discussion it was not from free discussion it was not price of their blood. I hope we shall preserve that scription. It is not of the description which, in the after what took place on my examination before the services, and consequently looked forward to pro- that Government had anything to fear. There was magis rates of Birmingham, and not to any feelings motion, sought to earn it by a wanton and, I am lear when men were driven by fear to form secret magis rates of Birmingham, and not to any feelings motion, sought to earn it by a wanton and, I am lear when were driven by fear to form secret bis charge to the jury, in the trial of Rox, w. Mars- able time in a very excited state. Rioms have from to the said—"It dea, said—"The most humble individual has a right time to time taken place, which it was found diffimen of the profession I see around me. Thus charge of their duties. The morning after this is the nature of the people to push obedience situated, and with every desire to avoid offence. I artack a coosiderable number of the working-classes almost to a fault. Nothing can be more false than trus: you will overlosk any little irregularities in the of Birmingham called on me, and were assions that the opinion of those who maintain that agitators manner of stating my case, or in defending what I some public expression of opinion should be made can easily and without cause excite the people to regarding the outrage, and some advice given to tumultuous and seditious practices. So far from them as to what was best to be done respecting their this being the case, the disposition of every people is put, namely, whether the publication has a tendency wont to distingush our forefathers, it is the loud and public meetings. Never having attended one of hostile to agitation; indeed, it is so strongly in general expression of public opinion spainst public the meetings in the Buil Ring, and concriving favour of Government, that the general mass of the moreover, that they, being inhabitants of the town, country can never be induced to see abuse until it and, knowing their various customs and usages, becomes intolerable. Nay, now they will frequently such dissatisfaction. But the grand points for cou- my dut / to make an example of those that have must be by far better judges of their right to even submit to the greatest evils of misgovernment meet there than strange's could be, I so far com- before they venture to utter one word in their plied with their request as to pen and propose to the benali." It is my persuasion that the liberties of Convention the resolutions which are deemed liber. Englishmen, being founded upon the general concent lous. Now, had I been sizguizr in strongly ex- of all, must remain upon that basis. We must preasing my feelings regardu g the unjust attack upon aitogether cease to have any existence- we cannot the people, it would afford some argument on the confine liberty in this country to one class of menagain repeat that the facts contained in these reso-lations are notoriously true, and that the object is denied in another world by the Almighty God, who writing them was not from any malicious feeling, knows the hearts of all. He will grant it where side of the prosecution; but, when much stronger we cannot erect here a Senate of Venice, by which language has been used in most of the newspapers of a small part of the community is enabled to lord it the day respecting it - when it has been made the over the majority; we cannot, at this time, and in not to injure individuals, but to express an opinion true repentance will be found. Your time is subject of reprehension and censure from one ex- this land, make liberty the inheritance of a caste. of what I conceive to be an act of injustice, with a last approaching, and you must prepare to m et tremity of the kingdom to the other-it would seen The public excitement that subsequently followed, view to reform or prevent such aggressions in future, your God. I entreat of you to employ your time a. if a victim from the ranks of labour was preferred, and which had led to such disastrous consequences, It may be that I have expressed myself strongly on in true repontance, and to endeavoor to obtain where lack of wealth would best ensure a triumph. | was occasioned by the conduct of the police from The late Lord Chancellor, and we should presume London, and ample testimony can be afforded to examination subsequently on the right of resistance that mercy from God which you cannot hope for he is no small authority regarding the law in this show that there was no risting, no destruction of to injustice. But, Gentlemen, I might quote a from man. It now only remains for my to procase, said the other day in his seat in Parliamest, property, till nearly a fortsight after their attack toat "He had seen the liber for which these per- upon the people in the Bull Ring, and also to show anirit will had by whose legal knowledge and public Jeremiah Howell, Francis Roverts, and John Jones, sons were served (Mr. Coldos and myself) and the manner in which that force conducted them-now Baron Gurney, on the trial of Daniel Isaac whence you came, and be severally hanged by the 10th, 12th August. Barneley, King's Head, Tues-now Baron Gurney, on the trial of Daniel Isaac whence you came, and be severally hanged by the 10th, 12th August. Barneley, King's Head, Tues-to the trial of Daniel Isaac whence you came, and be severally hanged by the 10th, 12th August. Barneley, King's Head, Tues-to the trial of Daniel Isaac whence you came, and be severally hanged by the 10th, 12th August. Barneley, King's Head, Tuesin the newspapers." I will read to you the reso-tations referred to by his Lordship. "Inat this dren, rich and poor, while they were peaceably proceeding through the screet, and to their avoca-Convention is of opinion that a wanton, flagrant, nons, led to the notous disposition, and there is no doubt led to the unfortunate consequences that fol-howed. But, gentlemen, is it right that these re-the best manner my abilities will permit, placed firmness. and unjust outrage has been made upon the people doubt led to the un'ortunate consequences that folof Birmingham by a blogdthesey and unconstitulowed. But, gentlemen, is it right that these retional force from London, seting under the autho- suite should be thrown upon us when we were locked before you my views on this question. I have enity of men who, when out of office, sance oned and up in prison, and could neither directly nor indirectly deavoured briefly to detail the circamstances which led to the writing and publishing the alleged libel, our part in the in-etings of the people, and now, have aught to do with them? For you must be a hen they share in the public p under, seek to keep aware that we were in confidement when the risting and the motives which actuated me at the time. I the p-ople in social and political deg adation. That took place, and when released, and on our way have also laboured to show you that, according to the people of Barmingham are the best jud, es of their some, hearing of what had transpired, so an vious not to come within the meaning of the law of libel. swn right to meet in the Building or elsewherewere we to guard against adding to the excite have their own feelings to consult respecting the I have shown you the origin of that law, and how ment, that we took a circuitous rante of several miles ind finite it is, and how cautious gentlemen in your outrage gives, and are the best judges of their own in order to get into Birmingham by the opposite end exulted station as jurymen ought to be in adding to power and re-surces to obtain justice. That the of the town, and thus peaceably get to our homes, is power against public liberty. I know the pracsummary and despose arrest of Dr Taylor, our relest, being recognised, evil consequences might foltice of the prosecutor is to reply to what I have urged spected colleague, affords another convincing proof But let me direct your attention to the third low. in my delence, which seems, however, to have no of the absence of al justice in Eugland, and clearly point I have referred to, as it is of paramount imfoun ation in justice. But so it is; and he doubtshows that the relist o security for lives, liberty, or proportance-that is, that the resolutions referred to are I ssly will oppose to my humble statements much perty, till the proplemaye some control over the laws legal talent and ability. But I trost, Gentlemen, on me. talse, malicious, scandalous, and reditious; and rethey are called upon to obey." Gentlemen, in my member, gentlemen, you have aworn to give your erevious ober trattens I have been tabouting, it may verdict according to the evidence before you. tuat. in addition to what I concerve to be the great ] verdiet according to the evidence before you. points in my favour, namely, the truth of the resolations, and the absence of malice in my motives. e very imperieetly, to show you that what is here Now, you have evidence before you to prove that that you will take into account that this being a assign and a libel was written under circumstances these resolutions were written by me, I have adpublic censure of a public act, your decision will b. and momentary feelings induced by the belief that a mitted it myself; but what evidence have you to great outrag had been committed on the v nsuitaprove that they are faise and malicious? Is it faise of power. You have all, in your cupacity of citi- you an excellent character, which induces rate to nonal rights of Englishmen, and with no eriminality that an unjust outrage was made upon the people of zens, rights to protect, and grievances to complain of intent. It is the crimitality of intent that con-Birmingham by the police from London? Is it of. You may be opposed to me in my political feetstitutes the libel, and law ant offices are not want-"alse that the outrage was made under the authority ings and opinions; but, apart from these, you have. ing to establish this point ; for Mr Statute states, of men who, when out of office, took part in sior may have, grievances to be redressed. in nis work on libel, that " it is incumbent upon most probably avail yoursely s of the right of public milar meetings of the people? Is it false that the the delendant, if he steks to discharge himself from secure of Birmingham were better judges of their that rainest and the steks to discussion as a model. Mr. Collins applied to be placed in the debtors', instead of the follow' side; and adduced several that redross; and the same power that to-day sends instances of a similar clemency the consequences of the publication, to show that right to meet in the Bull-ring than we strangers an arm d force to dispurse the Chartists, may send was mad- under eircomstances which justify it. vere? Is it faise that Dr. Taylor was arrested ? He also states that "it is the undoubled right of I believe it is abubiful whether I shall b permitted it to disperse you on the marrow. You would, doubtevery member of the community to publish his own to bring evidence to prove the truth of this; then optations on all achieves of public and common inter- how can you conscientionaly give your verdict est, so long as he exercises this privil ge canciair (especially after its common netoriety) that it is who to-day, in your honourable situation of juryand sine rely with a view to benefit society, he is false? These resolutions are also stated in the indici- mea, are my judges, may, at no distant day, be deor amenable as a criminal," And Lord Erstine, ment to be malicious, bat what routs have you before a the triat of Mr Fro-t in 1799, stat-s that " No you, g-utlemen, of my malice in the drawing up of these and can be criminal without a criminal intention ; re-olutions? None! Then I presume you will not it stands at the twp of the crininal page throughout agree that I was actuated by malice, and give your all tar vo unes of our lave." Now, Grad-men, versiet to that effect, without any proofs of that in this country, where the free investigation of pubmaince before you in evidence. But his Lordship e measures, and consure of public opinion, and the may probably tell you, that by some legal fiction, treefoin of acts constitute a free people; in this the fact of the libel having been written presumes country, where the friedom of the press should be at that the writer was actuated by these mulicious and once the witnesses and guadians of liberty, and reandalous motives. But, Gontlemen, I feel per where the power of judging is exercised by the poosuaded that you never will permit it to be recorded bistory that a British Jury of the 19th centery, de, the design of the auto it is not to making, but t reform and improve. and, as in my case, by censuron taking these resolutions in their hands, and having the act, prevent similar aggressions in future. ing no other evidence before them than the fact of the object of pence, law, and order. But we are often tota that the law their having been written by a certain person, did ruplies, from the fact of public-tory, a crimina Lovett, who proved that there was no riot nor disresume and give their verdict on a fact that the theut, and, char gans or, "the greater the true, the greater the liber," But, Gentleman, the conwriter was accounted by fatse, malicious, as distandatous moove, and that without evidence of his mo-Israamon of the Judges of orden titles, operates as sives. New the next both, for your consideration is fearingly against freecom as is their definition of this, do you believe that I unblished these risolu-Mr. Buguy replied. Mr. Justice Latiledale summed up, and referred it incerty, when they define it to be that right which | tions with crimical motives and criminal intentions P is not prohibited by law. But, Gentlemen, the because such is necessary to constitute them libelwhole taw of tipel, uplike other taws, is based uper lous. Geutlemen, it is not in the province of man a rotten foundation, that foundation were the re- I to read the motives of another's mind-we can only cords of the Star Chamber; and most faral to juigs from acts and the tenour of his conduct. And I liscoutents. oberty has it often been that ever they were pre- | can appeal with confidence to the evidence of T. C. His Lordship concluded his charge at a very late served from oblivion, or that when that offices in. Sait; I appeal to all who know me, as well as to hoar. sulation was atolished in 1641, is infomons records my speeches and writings, to testily that while I turned a verdict of Guilty. were not condemned to general execution along have laboured (a+ 1 conceive it my duty to do) poliwith it. But no, these were preserved, these formed | t cally and socially to improve the condition of my precedents for corrupt states non to punish political [suffering countrymen, I have uniform y condemned son. victima, and on this basis then have been building violent and criminal modes of address. My advice Wednesday, August 7th. opinion on spinion, and case on case, till the whole | to them and my sentiments have been of the followof what Bentham was designated "Junge-made ing character, which I have extracted from adsaw," has become as perplexing to comprehend as dresses I have given within the last few months. it is evidently unjust to punish by. The indiciment The first is from an address which was adopted charges me with having published a faire, scanda. by most of the associations in the kingdom, and icus, malicious, and sedulous libel. And here, -est to the Irich people, wishing them to unite with Gentiemen, let me premise, that Mr. Fox's Act us for the obtaining of the People's Charter. "We empowers jurymen to determine, both by law and are influenced by no other feetings than a desire to izel, the case before them ; that is, you are, in you: -ee our institutions peaceably and orderly based capacity, judges of what the law of tibel is, as well upon principles of justice. We believe that a Paras judges of the fac s of the case. I understand nument composed of the wise and the good of all ast previous to the passing of Mr. Fox's Act, the classes would devise all means of improving the conludges aiwars pressed upon the attention of the dition of the millions without injury to the just inter-Jury that they had nothing to do with the law of the lests of the few. We feel that unjust interest have acters. case, but only with the facts. And even now the been fostered under an arjust system ; that it would DR. JOHN TAYLOR WAS THEN PUT TO THE BAR, Jurois are too apt to take the crimon of the Judg. be equally unjust to remove without due precaution. respecting the law, with ut considering sufficientiv | and, where due, individual indemnification. We at the great consequences involved in it, for he liestrous as scrupplous Conservatives of protecting HARGED. it remembered, there is no statute law, no legisla- all that is good, wise, and just is our institutions, .lames Ingram. a boy eleven years of sge, was also tive exactinent to refer to, but only the opinions and to hold as sacred and secure the domain of the lischarged, the Crown adducing no evidence. of former Judges, based upon the records of the rich and the estage of the poor. But we repeat Star Chamber, be it remembered. And thus, by I that we seek to effect our object in peace with no Jucore taking the m-re opinions of Julges on law, 'other force than argument or persuasion, and we -Bail same as for Browne. they establish procedents must fatal to liberty, for, | call upon you, as we do upon the wise and the good George Baksr was then charged with riot on the instead of meking bim the Jerge of evidence, and of every class, to uni e with us in this our most holy the expounder of law, they place him in the addi- compact, the ultimate object of which is the freedom policemen tional expacity of a legislator. From his Lordship | and nappine s of Britain, and, through her example, on the bench, nowever, I anticipate n-bler principles (not of the world." The next is from an address to a justice. Geztlemen, you being then both judges the Polish people inteply to the one which was sent it un and fact, the points I would particularly to the Working Men's Association. " And though press upon your attention are these :- 1st. Did I the perversion of truth and justice hus culled forth publica the resolutions stated to be lib llous? 2.d. the exclusive feelings of the few to consuire and Is die construction put upon these resolutions, by rebel spainst the huppiness of the many, yet whom the terms of the indictment, and the speech of coun- knowledge shall have expanded the intellect of set, true or false? 3.d. Are the resolutions in your manhind, they will as uredly perceive that risou." opa.on faise, mancious, reandalcus, and seditions P all the nations of the earth have in 4n. Do you believe that I published them with reality but one brotherly interest. Possessing killed. criminal intentions, as stated in the indictment? Itus conviction, we feel persuaded that every offert The Judge summed up the ovidence, and the Jary 2s regards the first, did I publish the resolutions? that can be made towards eradicating those namade in corretoration of this opinion. But to I have admitted that I did, and with the impression tional projudices and bigoted feelings which the on my mind that an illegal and usconstitutional set fish and despotic rulers of mankind have incleated attack had been made on the right of public meet-ing; and, he is remembered, this right is broadly add itted and generally established by the fact of nº eridence, and he was acquitted. admitted and generally established by the fact of rights shall be established, and when "men shall Henry Wilkes, indicted for a misdemeanor, wapetitions em inating from such meetings being recoz- love one another.' And we know no better means the next Assizes. nised by the Legislature. As regards the second of effecting this righteens object than agailing our-Mr. Waddington, on the part of the Crown, said with a division of the police force from London, cid. [ policy, is the construction put upon these resolutions. [ selves of those rights and privileges of humanity our without caution or warning (such as the reading di the Biot Act, and other preliminaries of law.) make, what I am still brown to consider a flagrant and uncenstitutional attack upon the people. And, it be considered disaffection and discontent to exby the terms of the indictment, correct? Have constrymen have achieved through tensenuich and bar, charged with riot on the 5th of July. evidence was offered, and they were discharged. cussi n. and the press (stamped and trammelled est press an opinion regarding the conduct of men in : is), which is the most desirable form of Govern-Henry Wilkes was indicted for breaking into the office, who shall escape whitping? And if the ment; the best made of instructing the people; hense of Messrs. Bourne, on the 13th of July, and the most scenemical mode of producing wealth, feloniously stealing property thereout. No eviinfringement en our rights, is to be made the subject and the best means of its just distribution ; and of dence was produced, and the prisoner was then of state prosecution, what proofs have we of the causing all the corruptions and anomale s of church, acquived. obernes of England, what secondy against the pesstate, and incivilials, to pass in review be'ere the John Craven, a boy eleven years old, was charged plential calm of ceaporism? But it has been unced grand tribunal of public upinion, from which all with breaking into and robbing Mr. Martin's boase by the Learned Gentleman on the other side of the power should emanate, and to which alone it should on the loth. No evidence was adduced, and the pri-prosecution, that these printed opinions had a ten- be responsible." The other extract from the rules other was discharged. of the Working Men's Association which have been ceney to lead to breaches of the peace, and subsequent events have been insisted on as consequences | adopted by most of the Working Mon's Associations THURSDAY. quent events have been insisted on as consequences in the Kingdom, and by which you may judge of resulting from their publication. Now, be it re-the general feelings of the Chartists .-- "Let not. SENTENCES OF THE CONVICTED membered, Gentlemen, that the most flagrant however, the men of wealth imagine that we have al-CHARTISTS. preach of the peace was made previous to their puberior designs inimical to their rights, or views opposed lication by the unconstitutional act of the authorities to the peace and harmony of society. On the con. (From our own Reporter.) memselves, and the notorious fact has been recorded trary, we seek to render property more secure, li a This morning, the prisoners convicted of being throughout the length and breadth of the land. And more secred, and to preserve inviolage every instituconcerned in the Birmingbam riots, were placed at here let me urge von to make a clear distinction betion that can be made to contribute to the happiness tween the excitement in the town of Birmingham of man. We only sock that share in the institutions the bar of the common prosecutor for the purpose. of receiving sentance for what they were convicted. previous to and subsequent to the attack. Previous | and Government of the country which our industo the attack, there was a very great political ex- try and usefulness so greatly merit." Such is the under a soit disunt Liberal, alias, Russell-Whig Adcitemeet among the working classes in favour of the language of rational Chartism, and such, with a few ministration. The Court was crowded to excess political measures they, in common with millions of violent exceptions, are their only object. Gentlewith Tories anxious to witness their triumph over their countrymen, are intent on obtsining, and such men of the Jury, in corroboration of the view I have Whiggery. taken ou four material points in this indictment. I xcitement, an excitement so extensive and so infleential as to effect a political change, is, I costend, Law, 'the following observations:-"It is, undoubtsanctioned by the constitutional usages of Ergland. edly, the right of every subject in the land of free-Bources, were placed in the dock. And in this opinion I am again borne out by the ter. 10m to enter into a fair and reasonable discussion timony of the Secretary of State; for in a speech he of public affairs; nay, farther, he has a right, it is bears out this designation, no less than Lord John delivered in October last, he expressed himself to conceived, to exhibit the folly or imbecility of mem. sentences of death, according to law, should not be Bassell himself, seconding to this extract from one this effect. Speaking of the Chartists, he said- bers of the Government, as connected with public passed against these ?

Cook, in 1827, expressed himself as foilows :- - You have been convicted, by a jory of your coun-"Gentlemen, Englishmen have a right to entertain trymen, of demolishing the nouse of James and

right pure, and I hope we shall transmit it to pos- discharge of my duty, I could recommend to mercy. terity unbroken." And, Lord Tenterden also, in The town of Hirmingham has been for a considerto discuss political subjects freely and furly-the nult to suppress. On the loth of July they facts also which are commented on ought to be true; reached the nighest pitch ; houses had been burned for it his facts are false, that will be pregnant evi-dence of malice-the question, in such a case, does tent, sacrificed; and, but for the interposition of a not seem to be entirely as it has sometimes been superior force, much greater amount of property

might have been de-troved, and many lives sacriis create a general dissetisfaction towards Govern-ment; for if Ministers are incompetent, and their of the town. In that act of demolition the prisoners GREGORY, of 60, Briggate, which he is now measures prejudicial to the country, it would then had unfortunately engaged themselves, and began surely be justifiable both to avow and incalcate the devastation. I find it as far as lies in my power sideration are the trath of the facts and the object of been convicted, in order to prevent similar the sather; for although truth does not justify a outrages in Birmingham or other parts of the coanlibel on private character, it seems reasonable that try where they may be perpetrated. I hope that t should be admitted as a full justification for any benefit may result to society from such examples, strictures on the public conduct of public men." So and that those who have been guilty of those lamen- and hopes, by keeping good Articles and Selling at says that great law authority of the Court of King's | table outrages, will be warned by the sad examples. Bench, Lord Tentersien. Gentlemen, I need not But although I cannot hold out any hope of mercy

the subject of these resolutions, and more so in my through the m rits of your Saviour, Jesus Christ, high authority, whose justification of such language no race on you the awful seat-nee of the law, that you Caton, who stated that "the first political trath neck till you are dead. And may the Lord have day, Thursday, 13th, 15th August. Wakefield, that is engraved on the soul of man is, that all poser marcy on your souls. A pro could be heard drop New Elephant Ian, Friday, 16th August. Leeds, flows from the people, and is a trust for their ben fit; during this awf 1 ceremony. The prisoners during Griffin Inn, West Bar, Monday, Tuesday, 19th, Sentence of death was recorded against a boy,

named Aston, who was tried and convicted nucler a named Aston, who was tried and convicted nucler a similar inductment to that of the preceding convicts. Mr. William Lovate, Secretary to the General Convention, and Mr. John Collins, delegate for Bir-Substance of a SERMON preached by the Rev. admitted legal authorities, these resolutions ought | mingham, were then placed at the bar, and asken why sentence should not be passed on them? Lovelt in a multy tone said my Lord, I object to sentence being passed on me in pursnance of the the verdict of the jury who tried me, because certain persons of that jury declared " that all the | Painter. Chartists ought to be hung." This, my Lor.l, is sufficient to grove that the men who tried me were pr-judiced. That consideration should weigh with by sending to him. your Lordship in the sentence which you will pass

His Lordship said-You, John Collins, have been recommended to m-rey by the jury, which wil. much affect the sentence that would otherwise have been passe: against y u. In your case, William Lovett, that recommendation has not been offered. either promotive of liberty or of the nujast exercise However, witnesses have appeared, and have given make no difference in the sectences I will pass, which is, that you, John Collins and William L vett, be imprisored twelve calendar months in You will the common gaos of Warwick.

John Tatlow, for riot, was sentenced to one

Several other prisoners were sentenced to eighteen

COUNCIL OF THE GENERAL

LAPORTANE 10 EVERY MAN. The Day is Published, from a neat Copperplate Engraving, Price Fourpence,

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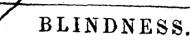
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MR. CHILD, Jun., who has been performing such extraordinary cures in Halifax, Manchester, and the North of England, begs to announce bis Intention of again visiting the following Towns, viz. Hull, 10, Maton Street, Monday, Tuesday Weinesday, Thursday, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th August. Doncaster, Ram Inp. Friday, 9th August. Shef-

Mr. C. will renew his visits every Eight Weeks. Advice grans. Hours of Attendance from 10 to 4.

WELLIAM ESSIER, of Stockport, at the Re-Opening of a Chapel in Stalybridge, in Connection with the Rev. J. R. STEPHENS, June 30, 1839 ; as Reported by WILLIAM GRIFFIN, an Operative

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### FORKSHIRE DISTRICT BANK.

THE General BOARD of DIRECTORS having I. declared a DIVIDEND for the Haif Year ending the 30ch June last, at the Rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum, the same will be payable on MONDAY, the 18th In-t., at the Head Office or Branches, as may be most convenient for the Sharepolders.

In order to prepare the Dividend Warrants, the Transfer Books will be closed from this Date until the Dividend is payable.

By Order of the Board. JAMES SCARTH,

ded to others. less, fell indignant at the outrage, and might yourselves censure the act, as I have done. A state pros-cution at once assails you as libellers, and you, with every assurance that the application would be successful. tending, as i ate, your constitutional right to pro-test against public outrage and public wrong. by the sentence passed on them. Thunk you, Gentlemen, for your attention. I shall new call witnesses to prove to you the truth of the month statement of the unjustifiable conduct of the police; that on our return from Waswick (Collins and myself) we took a circuitous route of many miles, in months, Line months, and six months. order to avoid, by our presence, giving any chance of a disturbance in Birmingham; and, moreover, that so far from being of that violent and malicious disposition imputed to me, I end-syoured to effect a reconciliation between the parties; and that I drew -p a r quisition, which will be read to you, and enreavour d. by every means in my power, to effect Several withesses were then examined by Mr.

urbunce in the Ball Ring on the night in question il the people word brutaily attacked by the Ponce, when the footing of resentment, engend red by the upprovoked attack, produced their natural result.

o the Jury whether the resolutions were published by Lovett; and if so, whether they were libelions and seditions, and c-loulated to excite tumults and

The Jury consulted for a few minutes, and rethat time to Solemn Processions and Solemn Meetings, for deliberating on the present awful state

The prisoner was instintly removed into the pri-

This morning, Mr. E. Browne, delegate for Bir- majority of the opper and middle classes, who prey ningham, was called up to plead to three indic :- up an their labour. We, at the same time, beg to meuts. He was out on bail, but surrendered, ap | announce to the country that it is the deliberate peased in the dock, and traversed. Bail requiredimself £80, and two sureties of £40 each. He Great Britain shall co-operate, as united bodies, was removed in custody for the production of bail. | with their more distressed brethren, in making a John Drinkwith. James Rhodes. Eleazar Hughes, Grand National Moral Demonstration, on the Double and Single Scribbing and Carcing Engines. Thomas Salter, John Smith, William Clift, and Thomas king, severally pleaded guilty to indict-ments charging them with riot. Mr. Miller a dress'd the Court in mitigation of punishment on behalf of Salter and Hughes. Salter was also reproperty, will terminate in the utter subjection commended to mercy by Mr. Bagey, on behalf of the Crown. Clift and King received excelent chaof the working people to the monied murderers of society. Under these circumstances we implore all

Sacred Month, as being for the present utterly im-CHARGED WITH RIUTING ON THE FOURTH OF JULY. practicable, and to prepare themselves forthwith to NO EVIDENCE WAS OFFERED, AND HE WAS DIScarry into effect the aforesaid constitutional objects on the 12th inst. We also implore the United Trades if they would save the country from convul-

John Taplow plended guilty to a charge of riot. George Julion Harney surrendered and travoresd.

beh of July. The witnesses against him were three is in your hands !

The prisoner, in his defence, said that on Friday me had been invited to a friend's house, which he signed by the Ghairman on behalf of the meeting.) Fit at twelve o'clock at night. He had to pass the Ball Ring on his way home. On reaching the Ball | trary conduct of various local authorities-instiget d Ring, one of the police said-" There goes one of and encouraged there to by the Government-in die-liceman said-" D-n his eyes, murder him." Another said-" Don't kill him ;" " tako him to Some other person then said-" Don't ill him." But for the interforence of the last indiidual, he was satisfied that he would have been

the people cannot tail to involve the country in all the fter a few minutes raturned a verdict of Gailty. cons-quences of a bloody revolution; and to call Jourph Frendus John Fressell was indicted on a together a House of Commons, to whom her Macharge of sedimous language, but the Crown offered jesty should recompared the adoption of Universal Suffrage and a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Indind, as Cabinet

measures:--- and further, that the people at the allowed, on his own security of £80, to traverse to

lutions expressive of their alberence to the principles of the People's Charter, and pledging themselves that as it appeared that Wilkes had influence with his order, it depended much on his conduct whother w. the appointment of committees and otherwise,

William James and George Best were placed at that we may speedily obtain, through the united and determined voices of the people of the United

His Lordship, on inquiry, found that he could not Leeds, August 2, 1839. make this rule, and recommended the prisoners to apply to the Secretary of the Home Department,

BRANCHES. 

General Manager.

HULL...... WM. HEY DIKES The prisoners left the dock, apparently anmoved SHEEFIELD ...... EDWARD LIDDELL HALIFAX..... ANDREW M'KEAN DONCASTER ..... WILLIAM COOPER SELBY ...... JUSEPH DORSON MALTON ...... RICHAND BEAUMONT BRADFORD..... WM. DUCKITT PONTEFRACT .. RICHARD CHAMBERS KNAKESBRO .... CHRIST. CANTER BEVERLEY ..... JOSEPH LAMBERT DEWSBURY .... JOSHUA WALKER BABNSLEY ..... JARVIS BRADY WAKEFIELD .... ROBERT DUDGEON SETTLE ...... JOHN GIEBINS

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On the Premises, at Spring Head, in Saddleworth, in the County of York, lately occupied by Meesra. Taylor, Son, and Gibson, Merchants and Manufacturers, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRI-DAY, and SATURDAY, the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of August, 1839,

#### At Ten o'Clock in the Morning of each Day precisely,

A LL THE VALUABLE WOOLLEN MA. A CHINERY, Dyeing Vessels, Finishing Utensils, Power Looms, Tenters, Farming Stock, Crops, twelfth instant, it will be impossible to save well clothed with Cards, and on the most modern construction : Twenty Pair of Wooklen Mules, running upwards of 10,000 Spindles; S-venteen Slubbing Billies, of 129, 79, and 6.) spindles each : Twenty Warping Wools and Creel- ; Iwo Willows; Fro Teazers; Eight Raising Gigs and Rods; our brother Chartists to abandon the project of a Eleven Double and Single Future Stocks, and Driver: Four Scouring and Washing Machines; bron and Wood Boiling Cisterns; Raising Nellies: Dubbing Boards ; Winding Machines ; Preeming Broshes : Two Hundred and Fifty Pair of Broad and Narrow Power and Hand Looms, and Gearing ; Six Wet and Dry Brushing Mills, with Steaming Apparatus; One Thousand Mards of Broad and Narrow Iron and Wood Tenters; Five Iron Blue Vats, complete; Twelve Lon, Block Fin, and Copper Dye Paus; Indigo Vats; Washing and Scouring Cisterns; Three He dranlic Pressing and Pumpa; Press Oven, and Two Hundred Iron Press Plates; Five Handred Dozen Press Papers, Iron and Paper Fencings, Papering Tables, and Paper Scrays; Two Screw Pressos, with Chogs and Liks; Twenty Lewis's and Davis's Cress. Cutting Machines : One Setting-up Mill, made by Davis ; Set of Grinding Tools and Bench ; Three Hundred Iron only for the discussion of the people's undoubted Fleaks for Dying Wool; One Singeing Frame; grievances, and in arresting and imprisoning these One Dressing Frame for Suk; Nine Beaming One Dressing Frame for Sik; Nine Beaming who took part in the som-; and calling upon her Frames; Three Twisting Frames; Three Thousand Tappit Plates; Eight Hundred Sets of Healds and Slays; Three Hundred Broad Slays; Iwo Warp Drying Machines; One Rag Machine: Suam Pipes, of various Bores; Water Pipes and Tape; Gas Apparatus ; Two Patent Weighing Muchines ; Iron and Brass Weights ; Large Beams and Scales Burling Tables; 20 Sorting Boards; Four Hundred Wool Skeps ; 202 Wool Steers ; S over and Pipes ; Drawing Tables: Warehouse Tables and Cloth Shely ing; Double and Single Counting House; Deske and Stools; Copying Machine; Joiner's Beaches never to desist from their exertions to establish those and Vice; Blacksmith and Carpenter's Tools; Old and Tools; Smith's Beilows, and Anvits; Bench Iron, Brass, and other Metal.

#### FARMING STOCK.

#### CONVENTION. At meetings of this Council, held at the Arundel Coffee House, Strand, on Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th August, the following resolutions have been unacimously agreed to :---Moved by Mr. Brouterre O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Feargus O'Conner :---1. Resolved, - That from the evidence which has reached this Council from various parts of the country, we are unanimously of opinion, that the people are not prepared to carry out the "Sacred Month" on the 12m of August. The same evidence, however, convinces us that the great body of the working people, including most of the Trades, may ne induced to cease work on the 12th instant, for two or three days, in order to devote the whole of

of the country, and devising the best means of averting the hideous despotism with which the industrious orders are menaced by the murderous opinion of this Council that unless the Trades of the asuatry from a revolution of blood, which, after enormous sacrifices of life and

> Kingdom, the enactment of the atoresaid measures, as essential to the salvation of the country. Moved by Mr. CARPENTER, and seconded by Mr. J. M'REA.

sion, and themselves and families from ruin, to ren-

der their distressed brethren all the aid-in their

power, on or before the 12th inst., towards realising

Men of the Trades ! the salvation of the empire

2. Resolved,-That at the aftresaid meetings the

people be recommended to address the Queen, (to be

representing to her Majesty the illegality and aroi-

Majesty to dismiss the Ministers guilty of these stro-

xisting Parliament, whose undisguised hostility to

a'oresaid meetings be recommanded to adopt resp-

cious infractions of a people's rights-to dissolve the

be great and beneficent object of the holday.

3. Resolved-That the various Radical Associations and Trades' Unions throughout the country are her-by requested by this Council to reprint the above resolutions from the Sun newspaper, and to circulate and placard the same as speedily and extensively as possible, in order that the whole country may prepare for the 12th of August.

Moved by Mr. O'BRIEN, and seconded by Dr. FLETCHER.

4. Resolved Unanimously-That Feargus O'Connor be requested to attend the great Delegate meeting to be held at Glasgow on the 14th instant, fer the purpose of laying before the Scotch people the real views, motives, and objects of the English Radicals, in the hop- of creating such a feeling of unarimity as may shortly lead to the establishment of Universal Suffrage.

M. FLETCHER, Chairman. R. T. SMART, Secretary.

5. Resolved-That the Convention be convened At nine o'clock, Jeremiah Howell, a poor creature and do meet in London upon the 26th of Asgust, with one leg, who with difficulty could reach the and that each Delegate be requested to bring with bar in front of the dock, Francis Roberts, and John him the Addresses and Resolutions which shall be Jones, convicted of demolishing the house of Messre passed at such Moetings as they have attended, and the Third Day, and the Farming S cck, Waggons, Mr. Collison, Clerk of Arraigne, enquired of the be requested to transmit their Addresses and Reso prisoners whether they had anything to say why lations to the Secretzry of the Convention. W. G. BURNS, CHAIRMAN.

T. R. SMART, Secretary.

Six powerful Draught Horses; One useful Pony ; Three Waggons; Eight Broad and Narrow-wheeled Carts; 'Iwo Water Barrels and Frames; Gearing for Eight Horses; Two Sets of Gig Harness; Saddles and Bridles; Three Straw Chonpers; One Bean Splitter; One Roller; Two Piougha; Three Pair of Harrows; One Drag; Sundry Farming Utensils; Three excellent Milch Cowe; a Mow of excellent Old Hay; Ten Acres of Nuw Hay; a large quantity of useful Wood.

Together; with about S:x Thousand Pounds' weight of Coloured Silk, Silk Noils, and Waste, with a great variety of other Effects, connected with the Business of an extensive Merchant and Mannfacturer, too numerous for insertion in the limits of an Advertisement.

The whole of the MACHINERY is in excellent Condition, and well worth Public Attention, and will be Sold in Lots to suit the Convenience of Purchasers ; and the same may be inspected, Three Days previous to the Sale, by Application on the Premises.

The Woollen Machinery, Stocks, Pinishing Utensils, and Looms, will form part of 'be first and second day's Sale. The Dyeing Utensila Tenters, Warehouse and Counting Licu-e Effects that those districts not represented in the Convention | Carts, Crope, and the remaining Effects, the Fourth Day's Sale, and should the whole of the Property not then be Sold, the Sale will be continued on the following Days of Business, guntil the whole us Sold.



MIDNIGHT AFFREHENSIGN OF THE REV. W. V. JACKSON, GEO. HENRY SMITH. WILLIAM TILLMAN, JOSEPH LINNEY. > AND CHRISTOPHER DOYLE. On Saturday last, the town of Manchester was thrown into considerable excitement by the apprehension of the above nemed friends of the people. We detail below at considerable length the particulars of these arrests, and the examination of the parties. It will need no discrimination to perceive that the process dings in these cases, as indeed in all others of a similar kind, have been of the most cowardly and unconstitutional character. Warrants against these parties having been placed in the hands of Beswick, the head constable, he sent parties of efficers out in different directions to the dwellings of the individuals named in the warrants. These officers left the police office about a quarter past cne o'clock on Saturday morning; and th-party under the direction of a constable named Williamson proceeded to the house of George Henry Smith, in Providence-place, Gratrix's Gardens, Halme. Williamson knocked at the door, and on and said he had another meeting to attend, which

quantity of papers were found in his possession. which were seized and brought away. Over the chimney piece was a gun, with percussion lock; it was not leaded : this was also brought away by the police. Smith is about thirty-five years of age. He states that he is a boot and shuemaker, and that he was born at Brinnington, (Portwood.) near Stock port.

Superintendent Alcock, In-door Constable **M'M**uliin, and three police officers, proceeded to for them to be armed, and to be prepared. Two the house of William Tillman, Secretary to the pistols were fired during the evening; one during the Manchester Political Unior, and who was recently meeting, the other in Clarendon Street, as they were brought up at the Borough Police Court, on a charge | retiring. of obtaining money of stopkerpers and others for Chartist purposes. The case was reported in our last number. He lived at No. 15. Hardman's Passage, Hardman-street. The officers having am not obliged to mention my friends. knocked at the door, Tillman made his appearance. and called to them "Speak out ; we're all Chartists bere." They told him their purpes-, and required as a shormaker. He spoke very violently sgainst dishonest. He said—"If we are to have the holiday him to open the door. He refused, on which they the Government. He said it would be necessary for on the 12th, let us have some plan or system to go iroke it open, and took him into cust dy. Nothing of consequence was found in the house. He stated that he was born at Chatham, Kent, and is now thirty six years of age. His occupation is a lady's attend the same evening, to which no spies could shoemaker.

While these parties were proceeding to ex-cutthe warrants on the two individuals named, Beswick, accompanied by In-door Constable Lomas, Lock-up Keepers Norbury and Boothby, and one or two policemen. proceeded to the house where the Rer. William Vicker: Jackson lodged, in John-street. Hume. Having stationed officers both in front and at the back, and knocked at the door, Mr. York. the tenant of the house, and Mr. Jackson's landlord. came to the window. Beswick told him they had a warrant for the apprel ension of Jackson, his lodger. Mr. York shortly afterwards opened the deor; at the same time saying, however, that he thought they had no right to enter his house. They found Mr. Jackson in bed, in a back room on the first floor: and Beswick told him he had a wirrent against him. Mr. Jackson desired Beswick to read it. which was done, and Mr. Jackson then said he would go with them. They searched the house, and found a large quantity of letters, papers, memoranda, during this search, told Beswick if he was looking for anything else, he had come too late; for he had expected the pclice paying him a visit for some time past. He said that his age was thirty-six; that he Bot know which; and that he had been brought up to the trade of a boot and shoemaker, but that he the Manchester Corperation. (Great laughter.) Was row a Methodist preacher.

with a party of efficers, went to the house of Jcs-ph | became bankrupts. David-street, Garratt Road, where LIDBEY. apprehended him, in bed. He stated that he was meeting; it was some distance off, but to my underborn in Macclesheld, and that he was now thirty- standing it was one of the party who were attendto the silk trace; but was now a bookseller. He ing up. keeps a small shop for the sale of Chartist publications, and other periodicals. At three o'clock, the prisoners were solacing .themselves in the Lock-up, by singing a version of came to any determination ; in which "Scots wha has wi' Wallace bled!" which they many with much enthusiasm and patriotic zeal. About three o'clock, Beswick, and a party of -policemen proceeded to No. 3, Price-street, Holt Town, and baving obtained admittance B swick into was a meeting held on the 26th July last. there apprehended Christopher Dorle in bed. On dr. were found, some of them relating to the collection of sub-criptions for the Definite Fund, dra." and others to the meetings of the Convention, and of committees and delegates. One of them is a sort of to have registered observations on the Birmingham that he was born in Dublin; is now 28 years of age; and is by trade a power-locm weaver. On the way to the police office, he repeatedly asked Berand thus, in less than three hours, five of the principal leaders of the people in Manchester were an rested by the steaking tools of the Whig corporation in the mildle of the night.

oud much who was appointed. Sinn, Doyle, and for them ; but they had been all seatust him ; he Jeckson were there. Smith first addressed them. He held forth against the church, and indeed every party that were not Chartists. He made use of gene-ral language. I don't remember the particular expressions. He said he was armed, and advised all others to be the same. He said that, unless the Charter were granted within a limited time, by fair means, he would tell Mr. Spy that it would be the means of destroying his employment and his employers. These remarks tended to excite the people. He said they were to support their rights against the bloody policemen and soldiers. When he said he was armed several voices cried out, "So are we." Doyle spoke after Smith; his speech went against the Poor Law, and he followed Smith on the necessity of arming, and being prepared. He said it was necessary they shou'd be armed; I understood it was to carry the Charter. He alluded to "the Sacred Month," and said many would say " How gaining admittance, apprehended Smith in bed. A was of more consequence than any that the spy could have access to-where more would be done than the police spies could prevent. Mr. Jackson Lext addressed the people. I understood he was a clergyman; he was received with cheers. He said

he had been informed that it was the intention of had. the magistrates to disperse the meeting, but he was glad to see his friends met so numerously, shewing the authorities that they set them and their bloody police at defiance. He also said it was necessary

pistols were fired during the evening; one during the Cross-examined by Mr. COBBETT .-- I was requested

by Mr. Beswick to attend that meeting. I have no occupation. I live upon my means and property. I

James Macdonald .- 1 attended the meeting on the 23rd, and h- ard Smith speak. He was announced every man to be under arms. He said he was armed, and several voices cried out-"We have them also." He spoke of another meeting he should have access, and at which something would transpire of greater importance than the present. A

man named Butterworth speke, at least I have it so would be necessary for every person to be armed, to be prepared for the coming Sacred Month. He said prepared to do so. it would be precessary to convince the aristocracy Cross-examined—I was clerk to the commissioners it would be necessary to convince the aristocracy by arguments of a *pointed* and irresistible nature, and that it would be necessary to use physical force, which was the only means of putting a stop to such abuses. Jackson was announced as the Rev. Mr. Jackson. He said he had just been attending a church meeting of his usually held at that hour. He spoke very violently against the treatment of Government, and said it would be necessary to be partment and other department, (what we could not provided with arms, and, should an outbreak take distinctly hear.) but for the last few years he had place, he should be the first to pull a trigger in de- been exclusively a minister. fence of the Charter.

Cross-examined-I am an Irishman. The mistake I al'uded to about Butterworth was that I had at was born either at Kersal or at Manchester, he cid first put him down in my report, which was an error. 1 am a police officer. I have been incorporated under me an I have been embodied. Before I was a police-These three parties of police having conveyed man, I acted as a townman for the print works of their prisoners to the Borough Police Office. King- Wm. Shepherd and Co. I went from their employ man, and a lodger. street, and placed them in the Lock-up, Beswick, into the old police. I left Stepherd's when they By Mr. MAUDE-I heard pistols fired, one at the the in in in accession and that he had been brough: up ing the meeting. It was as the meeting were break- to by the friends of the prisoners; but he did not Mr. BRANDT said that completed the first case. Mr. MAUDE said it weuld perhaps be better to go through the whole of the cases before the Court Mr. COBBETT COncurred. The prisoners Linney, Jackson, and Tilman, were then ordered to stand up; and Mr. BRANPT said, the next case he should go Wm. Robizson deposed-1 attended a meeting searching the house, & number of books, papers. in Hulme, on the 26th Jaly last, which was held in the same place as the former meeting, at about halfsest eight in the evening. Don't know who was chairman, nor the speakers personally ; nor should I know them if I were to see them. It was nearly journal of Doyle's own keeping, in which he appears dark, and I could not get near enough to distinguish them. I heard the names of Jackson, Tillman, and riots, and on the various meetings and lectures Taylor, announced to the meeting. A delegate was which be has attended in this town. He rep-atedly there, but I did not hear his name, who informed which be has altericed in the design in the rest in the assessmely that the Woburn family were the worst also what has been said on your part. It is quite credin ly neat speech;" and in other places be puts enemies that the poor people had; that one-balf the down, apparently for future use, remerks on the property they were possessed of belonged to the poor; all to take your trials by a jury of your own countryconductor the Mayor of Birmingham and other megis-trates. In answer to questions from Beswick he stated, domand what they considered belonged to them. He said they ought to be prepared with arms to meet the struggle ; for there would be a struggle for the property which they conceived belonged to them. wick to read the warrant to him, which Beswick He asked them afterwards if they were prepared promised to do as soon as he reached the police with arms, and the general cry was "yes, yes." office. This having been done, Doyle said, "Very The chairman told them must invist upon exclusive well," and was about being taken down into the dealing until the people were no more slaves. He lock up, when one of the officers told him that then asked them if they had begun it, the answer Jackson, Smith, and Linney were already there. was "yes we have;" and he told they must conti-He exclaimed "What! Jackson and Linney? Poor nue it. The man who was announced as Taylor fellozs; they don't know it as I do; I know what it said "we have a right to possess arms; and take is; I have had a taste of it before." He was then care that you have them in constant readiness, as taken down, and locked up with his comrades; we do not know how soon we shall have occasion for them. You must each have a firelock or a sword. Would to God we knew what liberty was; at pre- two surction in £150, and your own recognizance in be allowed to bring them books. sont we are all slaves." Two or three guns or firelecks were fired during the meeting, and one when Jackson. made use of violent language, calling Mr. Potter " a villanous wicked base wretch," The chairman gave notice of the next m eting to be held The five priscners were brought up for examina- in Salford, on the next Monday night, and on Tuestion shortly after eleven o'clock, before the follow- day night, on the same piece of ground they were on then. He said he expected they would all come to a man. Cross-examined-I did not know any of the parties present. and do not knew who it was that used the language with regard to Mr. Potter. I am clerk in the borough police office, and before that was a maltster at Unverstone. Walter Smythe was again called, and deposed-I was at the meeting on the 26th of July, and the cheir was taken by a person of the name of Linney, whom I believe to be the prisoner, but I will not swear to him. There was a banner with the inscription-" Every man has a right to one vote in the choice of a representative, in right of his existpistol might be taken into custody ; but he was not. Taylor then said he was not for stols, muskets, pikes, or spears, but the time they come when they must have them; their gric ences would not be ce-

wished them to be all prepared, and he did not wish anything to be done in a hurry. He had proposed the postponement of the National Holiday, and, as far as I could hear, it was not agreeable to the company. A person whose same 1 don't know read something from The Chartist newspaper. Smith said he had been with Col. Wemyss that day, and there was something passed about a Chartist weapon I understood him to say he had told Colonel Wemyss that there was a weapon which could be thrown under the horses feet, which would throw the riders. He asked them if they were prepared for the holiday. and said he wanted practical measures adopted. named Buxton, who, I thought, looked like a cobler. addressed the meeting. He commenced a very forious address, by charging Smith with damping the night before than all the good he had done in his life. He said if a struggle commenced, they must show a bold front; and he would say that seven milhons were equal to seven hundred thousand. "When the policemen and soldiers are conquered." he said. the following Saturday evening in Stephenson Square.

Cross-examined-I am in the borough police; before that I was an egriculturist; by which I meau that I worked on a farm.

Walter Smythe was again sworn. I attended the Smith and the other members of the meeting. He him we were arming and preparing for the worst; their horses, and if they fell, they would be at the mercy of the thousands." He said that would show whether he was a traitor, or whether he was or turn him out il you could. You may be able upon; or what chance shall we stand against the soldiers and against the police? I do not wish you to run yourselves into unnecessary danger."

Mr. BRANDT said, the next case was against Charles Doyle, who was thereupon placed at the har.

Richard Perceval Jefferson deposed.—I am a clerk in my notes, but 1 made some mistake about him, in the borough police office. I attended a meeting and I cannot positively swear that he did speak. I on the 1st of this month, behind Mr. Scholefield's heard Doyle speak. He spoke of the weight of chapel, in Every Street, Manchester. A cart was taxes on the country, and said the interest of the placed for hustings. Doyle was chosen chairman, National Debt amounted to twenty millions. He He stated the object of the meeting; said it was to poke of the inutility of supporting Kings and obtain Universal Suffrage and the Charter. They in a ims for the purpose of upsetting the laws of Queens at such an enormous expense, and said it wished to do it by peaceable means; but if they your country? could not they would use force; and they were fully

> of police in Manchester before I became clerk to the borough police. The depositions of the several witnesses having been read over and signed. Mr. Maude asked the

> priseners what they were by trade? Jackson said he was a minister now, but he had been in different situations before ; he had been in the farming de-

l'illman seid he was a lady's shormaker. Linney said he was, by trade, a pewer-loom weaver, but at present he kept a book shop, and paid eight stillings weekly rent. Tillman said he was a single man and a lodger. Smith said, he was a boot and shoemaker, and his

rent was 5s. 6d. weekly. Dovle said be was a power-loom weaver; a single

Mr. Maude-Are you in work? Doyle-I was yesterday evening. (Laughter and will allow.

Droceedings that can have no other effect than the bringing upon them of great misery and ruin to those parties who are determined to go on in such courses. All I can say is, that they will find in the end that their schemes are exceedingly rash and dangerous, and that the law will prove to be far too strong for them, and the result will be only ruin and misery to themselves and their families. I hope and to writing in a private room on the previous day; to ask? trust, (and we speak to you in a spirit of kindness, and as friends interested in your welfare,)-show us any feasible system by which your distress can be alleviated and relieved, and you will find that people will feel for you, and will do what they can to lighten your burders. But it is not at all within the range without bloodshed, if possible, but, however, with of the most remote probability, that all this arming as little as possible. Smith then retired, and a man and meeting by night can be attended with any good effect. Struggle on as well as you can; and let us hope that there will be a good harvest, and that better times are coming, when industrious artitheir proceedings; he said he had done more harm sans will get into full work again, and have fair wages and comfortable homes. There is one other subject I will mention. I understand that a prac- to the taking of evidence in this manner. The tice has existed of going round to collect money paper which your Clerk was about to read over to from tra lespeople. Now, unquestionably, you who are in distress have a right to ask for alms and the "their arms will be yours." The chairman gave notice that the district would hold a general meeting are better off than yourselves; and I do hope that there is no indisposition amongst us to give, every and recommended that on Sunday all persons should one of us according to our means. But to threaten go to the Collegiate Church, clad in such as they persons, particularly poorer tradespeople, is not only ill-gal, but it is a cowardly and un-English practice; and I hope that Englishmen everywhere will resist it, and that no one will resort to so cowardly a with all the rules of evidence. I am here, for one practice. To the tradespeople I would most ear- thing, to examine the witnesses; but how am I to nestly recommend, that they should resist boldly meeting of the 31st; there was some dispute between any demand for relief made upon them accompanied tions read; but I shall be deprived of the advantage by any threat whatever, and they may be assured said-" I saw Col. Wemyss this morning, and I told that the authorities of the town will protect them to the utmost. They need not be alarmed. I am I asked him what he would do with his soldiers; we sure you yourselves would not be actuated by any wers prepared with destructive instruments to throw feelings of compassion towards any man who amongst the soldiery, for the purpose of disabling should enter the house of any one of you, and insist noon your giving him something, using some threat. You would, I and sure, shut your doors upon him,

been taken. to obtain relief from the compassion of others, but you have no right to demand it with threats; and I hope that tradesmen, one and all, will see, that if they make up their minds to stand by their rightsas you talk about your rights-and protect their property, they will find that the law will assist them protect it, and to punish those who attempt to

above order,

prisoners?

Clerk-No.

iolate the laws. A man in the gallery said something about his not wishing to act wrong, and he should be much obliged it Mr. Maude would tell them how they were act right. Mr. MAUDE-Can you for one moment suppose

that you are not acting wrong, when you are collect-The man said he had nothing to do with arms;

and be wanted to know which way he must carry on to mend his condition, for he had not half bread for his amily. Mr. MAUDE-All I can say is, that I wish our

power was just as great as our will is to relieve all personsis distress. But do you think that this course will have any tendency to relieve you? A great many of you are spending the money in buying arms that had much better go to buy bread. You must be aware, that in a great commercial country, and in a great manufacturing town like this, great fluctuations must occasionally take place.

beyond what is known in other parts. As you get, elder Armitage, about midnight, to search for I was going to say, almost an unnatural prosperity arms. He knocked at the door, and the prisoner on the one hand, so you will have, at times, an un- answered him from the window. Witness told him natural, that is, an artificial depression on the to let him in, which he did. Witness then asked other; it ever will be the condition of mankind to him if he had arms in his possession, to which he be subject to fluctuations and reverses, but it is our replied no. Witness then went up stairs, and duty to relieve every one we can as far as our means tound some tickets in the hat of the younger priso-

The man again said that he arose at four in the

The prisoners having been ordered to stand in the ing their defence; because he might afterwards be told that he had appeared for the defence, without Mr. Saddler, the Superintendent of the Borough doing them any good. Without he (Mr. C.) was Police was sworn, and Mr. Coppock, the Town allowed to conduct the case in his own way, be Clerk and Clerk to the Magistrates, proceeded to read Saddler's examinations which had been reduced Clerk—But what is the question you were going but was interrupted by Mr. Cohbett-I do not know new-in fact, Mr. COBBETT saying-What is that paper ? I had hardly begun my examination. You know. Clerk-These are depositions of Mr. Saddler. Clerk-No; I do not know. Mr. COBBETT -- Taken before you? Mr. Cobhett-But you ought to know by taking Clerk-Yes. t upon yourself to answer me every question I put Mr. COBBETT-And not in the presence of the to the Bench. If you would leave the matter with the Bench I could do. Clerk-Well, but Mr. Cobbett, in order to give the Magistrates some idea of the propriety of the Mr. COBBETT-Then before that paper is gone into, 1 must de what 1 have always felt it to be my questions you intend to ask, will you let them know what you wish to put to the witness. Mr. Cobbett-I tell you again, I do not know duty to do elsewhere under similar circumstances. though not always with success-that of objecting what I may put; there may be many a hundred, paper which your Clerk was about to read over to and there may not. you, I presume is something drawn out elsewhere, P. E. Marsland, Esq.-We decide against that and to the contents of which he is now swearing. question, then, as a waste of time. Mr. Cobbett-Why, we should have got through by this time, if I had not been interrupted. Clerk-Just so. Mr. COBBETT--Well, then, as that evidence has not been taken in the presence of the prisoners, nor Clerk -Put a question. in my presence, as the advocate of those prisoners, I Mr. Cobbett - Well, new, Joseph Saddler, were you not in 1829 a member of a Trades' Union ? must object to it altogether. I have always objected to such proceedings, because it does away Witness-No, I was not. Mr. Cobbett-Were you a member in any year? Witness-Never a member of a Trades' Union. Mr. Cobbett-Of any Union? examine them ? It is true I may hear the deposi-Witness-Not of any Union. of hearing the questions put to which they were Mr. Cobbett-Did you ever go to London as a answers. But, further than this, it is a rule of evidence delegate P in examining witnesses in chief, that the cross-exami-Witness-Yes, I did. ner should not put leading questions. Now, how Mr. Cobbett-What for ? can I know what sort of questions have been put to Witness-On account of the Short Time Bill inthe witnesses by the Clerk, behind my back. 1 troduced by the late Mr. Sadler. must again object to the way the depositions have Mr. Cobbett-Were you seat by the Spinners' Union ? Sir SALUSBURY DAVENPORT-Who are you ? Witness-No. We don't know you here. Mr. Cobbett-Did you go on your own Mr. CORBETT-My name is Cobbett. I am here expenses? as attorney for the prisoners. Witness-No. I was paid in part. Sir SALUSBURY-But the Court does not know Mr. Cobbett-By some union? ou. It is the course the Magistrates have always Witness-Not by any union. taken. We are not to be dictated to here. Mr. Cobbett-By any body of men ? Witness-By the working classes. Mr. Cobbett-Did you give evidence? P. E. MARSLAND, Esq.-It is the usual course of procedure. It is quite a matter of courtesy that Mr. Cobhettis nere at all. Witness-I did, Sir. Mr. Cobbett-Before whom ? Mr. COBBETT-But-Sir SALUSBURY : (to Mr. Marsland)-Certainly. Witners-Before a Committee of the House of The question before the magistrates is not a matter Commons. of trial-this is an inquiry. Mr. Cobbett-After giving that evidence as a The MAYOR .-- This is the usual way, Mr. Copfriend to the trades, wid you ever go to Derby for the pock, I presume ? parpose of raising money to support the turn-out? Clerk-Quite so. There is no doubt of it being Witness-I did: the legal way. Mr. Cobbett-You are now alluding to the spin-Mr. COBBETT-But I am here to object to this ners, and their support ? mode of proceedings. Witness-Both to spinners and other branches. Sir SALUSBURY - Then we overrule the objec-Mr. Cobbett-Did you raise the money you tion. Mr. Coppock proceed. wanted P Mr. COBBETT-Well, if you overrule the objec-tion without hearing it, I must submit, I suppose. Witness-I did. Mr. Cobbett-Did you ever take round a collecting The Clerk then read the deposition of Joseph hook ? Sadler, Sup-rintendent of Police, which stated Witness-No, I never did. this, great inactuations must occasion any take place. Sometimes there will be great prosperity—prosperity beyond what is known in the agricultural parts of the country; at other times, the distress will be the country; at other times, the distress will be Mr. Cobbett-Then did you go without ? that in consequence of some communications Witness-I never went round with collecting books; if you mean that of going from house to house. Mr. Cobbett-Did you ever go to Leeds? Witness-I did. Mr. Cobbett-Let me see, were you ever robbed t Leeds P Witness-No, I was not.

Mr. Cobbett-What time did you go to Mitchell's høuse.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS AT THE BOBOLGH COURT.

ing borough magistrates :-

T. Potter, D. Maude, C. J. S. Walker, J. Macvirar. D. Price, J. Hyde, W. R. Callender, Esquirer, and some others. Colonel Wemyss was on the bench during the greater part of the examination. Mr. BRANDT appeared in support of the charge.

The priscners were all defended by Mr. R. B. B. Consert.

Mr. BRANDT said he appeared to prefer informations against several parties, whom he requested should be now called up. There were several cases, and it would perhaps be better to take them in the order of the date. He requested that the prisoners Doyle, Smith, and Jackson should be first called up.

These ill-used men being placed at the bar,

ing a pistol was fired, and the chairman got up, and said, he was responsible for the peace of the ineet-ing, and desired that the person who had neet to have bail at all. Even if requiring bail should to attack Saddler's character, we are the best judges book, on which was written, "Authorised to collect In continuance of the announcement which we of it. Mr. BEANDT proceeded:-He said the parties for the National Rent." A number of the sedilast week gave, we give the following :--Mr. COBBETT-Indeed. Well, it would save a now before the Court were charged, in the warrant under which they were apprehended, with having unlawfully, maliciously, and seditionally conspired, tious pamphlets, placarde, letters, &c. were then The examination of the prisoners was fixed for great deal of time if you would put an end to the have the effect of incarcerating you another day, you twelve o'clock on Thursday; but the swearing in of read, and were similar to all the others which had whole case, by saying that I shall not proceed. are not worse off than hundreds of persons who are special constables occupied the Court till past four been perused. Sir SALUSBURY-We shall not allow you to go with divers other persons, to resist the laws of the committed to take their trial for petty felonies. We clock. Great excitement took place; and loud on in that way. It being now nearly eight o'clock, the Bench, realm, and did, at the time and place therein mentioned, illegally incite divers liege subjects assembled | dressed without them. He said the middle classes cannot shut our eyes to the enormity of the offence were the complaints of the populace, who had conafter some short consultation, agreed to adjourn the The Clerk observed, that there was not a jury with which you are charged ; whether you are guilty sugginer, with force of arms to resist the laws of the were against them, in consequence of their conexamination until nine o'clock on Friday morning. gregated outside the Court House, at this unusual realm, and cause a breach of the peace. That was nexion with the aristocracy. He represented the present to try the prisoners; and Mr. Saddler was or not, a jury will have to say another day. Theredelay. A spirit of discontent manifested itself in the too well known to the Magistrates to allow any-The prisoners complained of want of food and a bad fore, unless you show good grounds to the contrary, the general nature of the charge, and he did not misery of the working classes; many of whom bed. To the former complaint the magistrates recourse of the afternoon, and the specials were called thing which Mr. Cobbett might say to affect that on must consider cur decision irrevocable. The intend to go into it particularly, but merely to call never taxted meat, but were obliged to divide a herquested Mr. Sadler to attend, and see that they had other four persons will be at half the amounts-viz. upon to disperse the crowd; but several of the peoofficer's character. Mr. Cobbett's questions were the attention of the Court to the general nature of ring among a family. He said they knew their the evidence he had to lay before them; b cause it misery and degradation, and quoted Scripture to plenty to eat and drink ; but as to the latter, they two sureties in £75, and their own recognizances ple declining to obey the directions of the authorithen questions for the trial only, if the prisoners could not hear that as a complaint, observing, at the would appear to be so clear and indispetable a case prove that it was no harm to destroy their oppresties, a strong effort was made to remove them, and in £150. were committed : and therefore the cross-examinasame time, that some of the magistrates had not been of a breach of the peace, that it was not necessary sors. He made some allusion to the Woburn fa-Linney asked if they required notice of bail, and ultimately a number were lodged in "Sadler's tion ought now to be confined to the facts in the able to get any bed at all, on account of the state be should enterinto particulars. They were charged mily, and other parts of the country; and, whilst he Wells." They were immediately taken before a case. Any other course would only be taking up shat notice? He should think, if their friends with having met tozether, and having used language was going on, a party from Salford were coming up prought sufficient bail, they might be liberated that into which the town had been thrown. The Court Magistrate, and liberated on their own bail to keep the unnecessary time of the Court. which, there was no doubt, would prove was set with a fife and dram; they seemed to be a considernight. Sir SALUSBURY-Whatever Saddler may have then adjourned. the peace. A small party of the 20th Infantry, forth in the warrant. Now, so far as parties meet- | sole number. Mr. Jackson addressed the meeting Smith-I fancy I can find very responsible sestationed in the town, occupied some of the ante- done in former days has nothing whatever to do with curity, and therefore I hope the time will not be too ing together to discuss their grievances, and to ob he said he was happy to be amongst them again FRIDAY MORNING. rooms of the Court House, others paraded in front; the case. tain their rights by every praceable and legal means he should not detain them very long; but he had long. and sentinels were placed at the door. to prevent any Mr. COBBETT-The whole question is-have ] CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION. Mr. BRANDT-On behalf of the prosecution, 1 was concerned, he would be the last man in the come to the determination to do a 1 in his power to a right to examine a witness as to his credibility P but special constables from entering the room. Shortly after nine o'clock the Mayor entered the world to say that they were not perfectly justified in work the freedom of the people. He asked them if doing so-nay, he would go further, and say that they were prepared to follow the Convention; to go shall say, that if the bail is satisfactory, we will take and if I have a right to be here at all, I have a court, accompanied by several magistrates, when the The crowd continuing to hoot the special conit at once. stables as they entered the street from the court mee born Englishmen were called on to do it. But to any length, no matter how far, at any time or order to give the prosecution the means of inquiring room, another effort was made about noon to clear Mr. MAUDE said, that notice was necessary, in right to do that. examination of the prisoners was resumed. The Clerk-Put your question, that the magistrates attendance of persons in court was very thin, for the the present charge went much beyond that; it would place which they might tell them. He advised them into the sufficiency of the bail; but if the prisoners the passage in front, when Wm. Wareham, an may judge of its nature. be isand that, in many cases, a determination was all to be armed; there ought not to be a man, we- could satisfy the magistrates had taken especial care to keep all COBBETT - I do not know what questions I disaffected persons out, and, for this purpos rative, (brother to one of the prisoners) doggedly nrosecutio bloodshed, and by being armed in such a manner they should bring them with them, not openly, but declined, and asserting his right to be in the street may put before I sit down. That will depend two sentinels were placed at the street-door; and doubt, that the bail they produced was sufficient, in the day-time, threatened to protect his person wholly upon the answers given. Am I to proceed although a considerable number of persons were it might be taken instantly, without placing the that no legal government could tolerate. Meetings prisoners for forty-eight hours in prison. The mafrom the aggression of any peace officer, at the same in my cross-examination ? congregated in the neighbourhood, there appeared concealed; and if they were Peterlooed, England had taken place at different periods, from the 23rd gistrates did not want to do that; but the notice time drawing out of his pocket a large knife. This Clerk-The magistrates say you must confine to be no disposition to riot. The first witness should be in flames from one end of the country to Jaly to the 1st August, and some of the prisoners must stand for forty-eight hours, if the prosecution he held before him, and daring the policemen to yourself to the facts. the other, and the soil shon!d teem with blood. were implicated in more of the meetings than on-, called was were not satisfied with the bail. Mr. Cobbett-What do they call facts ? My course attack him under the circumstances. He was, how-Tillman was there ; he was introduced by the chairbut it would be better to confine the evidence to Linney said, he hoped and trusted the prosecution Henry Bowers, policeman, who said he went with ever, speedily surrounded, the knife was taken from | is material to the case. man; he said he stoed there a victim of Whig tythe magistrates to disperse the meeting of Chartists. such case separately. It would be seen by the would not let any petty feeling prevent them from Clerk -- Of course, Mr. Cobbett, you will not reply him by the police, and, after an ineffectual attempt ranny; he had been apprehended; for what? They at the Stapley Arms, on the 30th ult. They found midence, that there was an agreement to meet toacting with discretion towards them (the prisoners) knew for what. The chairman next said something at rescue, he was taken before a magistrate at the to the Magistrates' decision, gether, for the purpose of going to different churches a great number of persons in the large room helow as tradesmen. about his imprisonment. He said he could tell Mr. moment, and was committed to Knutsford for three Mr. Cobbett - Am I allowed to continue my cross- stairs. On orders being given to close the doors, and in a body. Undoubtedly, he was not one who would quarrel with parties for going to church in Mr. BRANDT-Can you give the name of any Potter, the self constituted authority, that had he months, on a charge of threatening to stab a police | examination ? search the prisoners. I laid hold of the prisoner held up his finger, he and his minions would have bail? Clerk - As to the credibility P whatever numbers, if they went there, either for Linney-No. officer. Dakin, and found, in his breeches pocket, a vistol, been swept away from the face of the earth, and Mr. BRANDT-The moment you hand in the names of any bail, they shall be inquired into, and, Near five o'clock in the afternoon, the Mayor Mr. Cobbett-I cannot tell; it is to examine of the one now produced. On further searching I witnessing the service in a peaceable manner, or the place in which they were would have been letaking a part in it; they went there from a very (Mr. Pendlebury) followed by Jonathan Thornhill, course, velled with the dust. They announced other two found letters (produced) ; he said he had found them. commendable spirit; but if they went there for any if found sufficient, you will be immediately dis-Esq., G. E. Marsland, Esq., Apelles Howard, Esq., The Clerk said that Mr. Cobbett's position was meetings for the following Monday and Tnesday. and they were not his own. I took him into custody, purpose of intimidation, to prevent the true worand Sir Salusbury Davenport, Bart., made their They then gave three cheers for the chairman, and charged. not a correct one in a court of inquiry; and, there- and he, with three other prisoners, were taken to the Mr. MAUDE-One single word before the business shippers going there, or to intimidate those who appearance on the Bench. Mr. COBBETT, who fore, must see the necessity of confining himself to lock-up, under an escort of cavairy. the meeting broke up. A pistol was fied daring were there, undoubtedly they were guilty of a miscloses here. It does appear to us that this is a fit the meeting, and one as they were dispersing. was engaged for the accused, and had been waiting the facts of the case. Abraham Longson, another police con-table, being sworn, said he accompanied his Superintenddemeanor, whether they went to a church, cr to a opportunity for the purpose of saying a few words to the parties asrembled here. That there is a great during the whole of the day at the bar, was The MAYOR-Mr. Cobbett, your cross-examinaplace of worship belonging to any other body of Christians. Cross-examined-I am not a reporter; I cannot sent for, and on his arrival, the prisoners were tiey on that point will come more regularly before take notes in shorthand. Mr. BRANDT said he should next proceed to a eal of distress existing, no person can at all doubt. ent to the house of Mitchell, where they found a (Hear.) I beg leave to say for myself, that just as placed in the dock. 2 jury. P. E. MARSLAND, Eeq. – There you have a clear Mr. Cobserr asked to look at the warrants, one of quantity of papers, inflammatory and seditions letmeeting on the 31st of July, in which Buxton and Their names are James Mitchell, James Burton, andoubtedly, and I say it with equal confidence for which was handed to him. ters and pamphlets, which were read in evidence. Charles Davies, John Wright, Isaac Armitage, right to do it, but not here. Smith were concerned, but Buxton was not in cus-Mr. BRANDT said with these observations he tody. Smith was then again placed at the bar. my brother magistrates and the Ligher classes, that They were of a similar character with those above sen. Isaac Armitage, the younger, Erasmus Ar. would proceed to the evidence. The first case to Thomas Taylor deposed-I attended the meeting hey greatly sympathise with that distress, and have Mr. COBBETT said that the determination of the inserted. mitage, George Wareham, David Roberts, Timothy | Magistrates had precluded him from pursuing a which he would call attention was a meeting that on the 31st of Jely, about eight o'clock; it was a a very strong feeling towards our poor feilow towns-William Walker, & constable of police, also de people who are in distress. (Hear.) But this w. took place on the 23rd of July, in the township of the same place as the other meeting, at the end of Higgins, and John Nicholls. course of examination which he felt to the best of posed that he went to the house of Mitchel, and must say, that if you think this is the way to reliev Their appearance denoted the absence of personal his judgment it was his duty to take for the benefit Clarendon Street, Hulme. A person named Kaye was elected chairman. I think he is a shoemaker. Hab there they found two pikes, some seditious books, the distress which prevails, temporarily, I hope, you Weiter Smythe was the first witness examined. accommodation; whilst Wright, who is constitu-tionally delicate, was evidently suffering from some could not go on with any cross examination, with Hediposed—I attended a meeting on the 23rd of I saw Smith in the eart which was used for hustings. He was defending himself against some attacks that is the o'clock. There might be from 3.000 to had been made on himself against some attacks that are very much mistaken indeed; and, I hope, that pamphlets, &c. Amongst them was found a colcould not go on with any cross examination, with what has passed here to day will be a warning to a lecting book, on which it was stated in writing, that pulmonary disease, superinduced, or perhaps acce any degree of justice to his client. It was giving the prisoner was an authorised collector of "The the night o'clock. There might be from 3,000 to had been made on him in respect of his proceeding. great number of persons who have been incantiously lerated by the close and suffocating apartments, them the disadvantage of being defended, without ed into these practices of which we have heard et memores there. I don't know the name of the the night before. He said he wished to do the best much; and that they will, in future, abstain from which the borough lack-ups afforded. National Rent." affording that advocate an opportunity of conduct-(Concluded in our seventh page.)

hear. hear.) Mr. COBBETT had previously stated, in answer to and could not get a living. a question from Mr. Maude, that he had been applied know whether he appeared for all or not.

Mr. MAUDE gave such of them as wished an opportunity of saying anything they choose. Dovle said he should reserve anything he might

have to say for another occasion. The other prisoners gave similar replies. At half-past one o'clock, the following magistrates

retired to their private room to consider the case :-Thomas Potter, Esq., Mayor; Daniel Maude, E.q. James Burt, E.q., A. Bannerman, E.q., W. R. Calender, E.q., John Macvicar, Esq., J. G. Frost, E.q., John Hyde, Esq., D. Price, Esq., J. B. Smith, Esq., and C. J. S. Walker. E.q. After an absence of eight minutes, the magistrates

resumed their seats on the bench; and

Mr. MAUDE, addressing the prisopers, said,-You must be aware that wo have but one duty to perform, that we have no option as to peri ming that duty at all. The case has c. me before us here, and we have heard what has been said against you; and clear to us, that we have no option as to sending you men, before another tribunal; and we th-refore must send you for trial at the next assizes at Liverpool. At the same time, you will all be entitled to bail, and we are very anxious to fix the bail at such that unlettered men like them should follow the examount as shall not be unreasonably oppressive ; ample set them by those who might be supposed to but, at the same time, we can ot conceal from our- know what was right. selves that the crime with which you are charged is a appearance at the assiz s. We have made some diference in the amount of bail, because the same bail. which would be heavy upon several of yon, would probably not be so upon Jackson, who is, and whose £300 .- [Loud cries of "Shame, shame," from the at all, and the parties are well aware of it.

Jackson-I think, if you'll allow me, my bail is too much. Consider the circumstances in which 1 am placed ; they are not the same as formerly : neither are my friend.

Mr. MAUDE-What are your friends?

Jackson-1 have a mother, who is dependent upon her husband, who is married again, and he is dependant upon that lady; and I have friends connected with the farming department, one of whom is a wightw; and I have other relations in a high class of life, who will not take any part whatever in in the affair. Ir. MAUDE-Bail is for your appearance only. But

ner Armitage, which purported to belong to the "Juvenile Chartist Association," and also a paper morning, and was at work till nine or ten at night,

Mr. MAUDE said he was unable to advise him was divided into two parts, and had columns for the what to do, and he was sorry for it; but it arose dates of paym nt. There appeared to be upwards from so great a competition in everything. (" True, true.") We were v-ry thick upon the ground in the of thirty hands, amongst which he found the name old country, and thus it was that so many of us were of the prisoner, Isaac Armitage. Witness asked ever on the struggle, one against another, to get the boy what he was doing with them, and he replied a living. But let no one run away with the idea. that he had long been of that way of thinking. A that, while the workmen were suffering the masters loaded pistol was here produced, which wirness were not also suffering. He believed there were said was found in the prisoner Mitchell's house a very many masters at this moment who, instead of short time afterwards. He also found a number of their employing their capital to profit, were suffering bullets in Armitage's house. He next went into great loss every year: and were only prevented shutthat prisoner's back yard, and any a large water ting up their mills by the fear of producing additional tub, full of water, standing under the window of distress among their work-people. Let no one sup-

Witness-Yes.

Witness Yes.

Witness-I was not.

Mr. COBBETT-I do.

follow ?

elubber?

Mr. COBBETT-How long?

Witness-The cotton mill.

Mr. Cobbett-A frame spinner?

Witness- I can't say exactly.

Mr. COBBETT-Is it twenty years?

Witness--It was at the latter end of 1816.

Mr. COBBETT-You surely can tell how long?

Witness-I can't recollect-it is so long ago now.

Mr. COBBETT-After that what business did you

Mr. Cobbett Next to that was you-a billy

Mr. Cobbett-What did you become next then?

The MAYOR-You will have some difficulty in

Sir SALUSBURY-But we are not trying Saddler.

Mr. COBBETT-I do not know whether or not

pose, therefore, that there was a want of sympathy the room which he had just searched. He 'elt something in the tub bottom by means of a long for the distress of the working classes. Tillman said, that when they (the prisoners) had

stick ; he let the water run out, and found a large retired from the dock, they were of opinion that Mr broad sword, newly ground in the tub, which was Mande had acted very impartially, and even kindly very sharp, from its appearance; witness said it but when they were again placed at the bar, and could not have been long in the water. He asked heard such an amount of bail imposed, they changed Armitage whose it was, and he denied any knowtheir opinion. He must say if they (the prisoners) ledge of it, saying it was not theirs. had acted unwisely, they had acted almost from the This being the conclusion Mr. Saddler's evidence. command, at all events from the instruction, of Mr. Cobbett rose for the purpose of cross-examining parties now opposed to them in interest,-he meant the witness. those parties who did advise them to procure arms and come in c. rtain multitudes to do away with the Mr. COBBETT-Joseph Saddler, what are you? Witness-I am the superintendent of the po-Wellington g vernment; and it was no wonder then lice, Sir. Mr. COBBETT-How long have you been so? Witness-Three or four years.

Mr. MAUDE said he knew nothing of that; he M. COBBETT-Three or four years. Now, Sir. grievons and enormous one; and that it will be for was sure there was some mistake as to that stateus to fix such bail as will at all events ensure your ment; but the magistrates could not there enter into was vou ever at sea? that matter.

Smith requested, if they should be confined for forty-eight hours (as it was a very hard thing to b without instruction), to be allowed, for himself and mends are, probably in a better class in life, and fellow-prisoners, to have some books of an interesting therefore they will be able to become bound for him kind-he did not want religious books, but others in a larger sum. The bail for you, Jackson, will be and if they might have pens and ink, and their friends

Mr. MAUDE said they should have whatever indulgallery of the court, and much disturbance, which gence was consistent with the regulations. He could they dispersed. I heard one speaker, I think it was evidently shock the nerves of some of the Whig not promise them what they asked, for he did not worthies on the bench; on which Mr. Maude di- know what the regulations were; but he would rected the officers to take any person into custody make inquiries, and they should have whatever was that made a noise. He continued :]—Pray, be or-derly, be orderly. We are only ex cuting the laws, and we are bound to do it; we have no discretion then removed, shortly before two o'clock, and after the lapse of two or three hours without giving them

The MAYOR-Mr. Cobhett, what is your object anything like a fair chance of obtaining bail, they were burried off to Kirkdale goal, and (as we have by these questions? Do you wish to shake Mr. been informed) chained to each other like common Saddler's testimony ? felcns

Such, fellow-countrymen. are the tender mercies of the "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs." doing that, I think.

Witness-About eleven o'clock on Tuesday evenheaded " Members of the Working Boys' Association." The younger prisoner said it was his. It

Mr. Cobbett-Had you a search warrant? Clerk-(to Saddler. the witness)-You need not aniwer that.

Witness-(to Mr. Cobbett)-I am not going to answer that.

Mr. Cobbett-Must I have an answer, Sir, or not ?--either way will do for me, only let me have vout answer.

Clerk-(to the Bench)-Must Saddler answer tha: ?

Sir Salusbury-(to Saddler)-You are not bound to answer the question.

The witness having declined to satisfy the question.

Mr. Cobbett, said-Did you go of your own actord ?

Clerk-He is not bound to answer that either.

The Witness declined to answer.

Mr. Cobbett-Very well, I'll put another question-Before you went had you an interview with anr one P

Clerk-A police officer is only answerable for his own act and deed; and is not bound to tell who directed him to perform that act.

Ir. Cobbett was surprised at these interruptions. The witness ought to give an answer either one way or the other. He never saw such proceedings in his life before.

The Clerk replied, the Bench decided in his fayou, and Mr. Cobbett, seeing the predetermination against him, gave up this and other points which he raised in a continuance of his cross-examination relative to the seizure, and Burton's, and the Armitage. Nothing materially interesting transpired. Villiam Hough, a constable of police, said he wert on the night in question to the prisoner Davies house, in search of arms. He found a pistol of the same make and pattern as those in the possession of the prisoner Mitchell, and a new bullet-mould. He alse found a quantity of papers, letters, pamphlets &c. belonging to the Chartista, which were read, They were inflammatory, seditious documents, some of which will be found useful in the hands of the police. He also found two collecting-books, on which was written "The bearer is authorised to collect for the National Rent." Witness then took the prisoner Davies into custody.

Another constable, whose name we did not catch: deposed that he, with other constables, went on the night in question, to the prisoner George Wareham's house, and informed him that they were come to search for arms. In the house they found a long and very sharp dagger, and also a shorter one. They, on further search, found a long file, in course of conversion into another long dagger. The witness knew the primer to be a Chartist, and in the habit of attending their meetings. Witness, and those constables with him, then proceeded to the prisoner Wright's house, and found him, and his wife, and child, in bed. On searching, they found a quantity of Chartist books, papers, &c, and a collecting-

TISTS. Thursday, August 1.

STOCKPORT. APPREHENSION OF FOURTEEN CHAR.

him to be tried by you. P. E. MARSLAND, Esq.-If Mr. Cobbett intends

I shall be able to affect his testimony; but I may perhaps succeed in my object. Sir SALUSBURY-Well, bat we will not allow

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

#### (Continued from our sixth page.)

William Scragg, another police constable, deposed that he went to the prisoner Barton's house, in company with several other constables, where they and a dagger. The articles were all produced.

James Hammond said he accompanied the other sonstables, on the night of the 31st, and in search- am not afraid either of the police, or any other au- was on Saturday evening, the 11th of May. Pilling pers, &c., as described already, were found. They

fived to a smith, was called up, and he said he was applied to by several of the prisoners to make dag- don't recollect. The prisoner Oscerton proposed ported in the third person. I swear to the correct-

ing of Chartists in Greek Street, at which Benbow will." addressed the crowd. The speeches were of a very more if he liked.

Henry Coppock, Town Clerk, said, in conse- field adjoining Greek Street, belonging to Mr. informed Aluchell that the meeting was an illegal Foor Law Dasties to die of statisticol, and then did not know them by name. He could not say what assembly. Mitchell asked the Mayor how they their podies might be cut up and thrown to the did not know them by name. He could not say what could meet legally, and the Mayor referred him to does. He then mentioned the name of O'Connell, had no occasion to give any reason, nor would he. could meet legally, and the inayor referred min to sole. The first distribute the index of and said, had no occasion to give any reason, nor would ne. to him, as Town Clerk, and he stated that he should and something about passive obeclence, and said, The letter produced was not his hand writing, it was time, having constant communications from the sors who attempted to interfere with him." of the borough, they would be dispersed so long as with accordingly." The only other remark I made as the case might require; but in a case of this kind they excited the people to Physical Force. They was, that I saw Mr. Dakin and several other gentle- it was impossible that justice could be done to these then left the office, stating, at the same time, that men pressut. they would continue to hold their meetings. Wit- Mr. Edwin Hume said -I am a reporter for the them with any degree of success, unless he were ness further stated, that the prisoners had frequently North Cheshire Reformer newspaper. I attended informed what was the charge against them. Every held meetings in that borough, and that fare has been entertained, from time to time, of their proceedings. The police and Magistrates have had Mitchell, the Rev William E-sler, E. Davies, a charge against one man and then against another : continued communications in reference to their pro- Richard Pilling, and some others spike. Leah some witnesses had been called three or four times ceedings.

tinued to speak in severe terms against the police, I am out of order, therefore, I will not longer was but very little strictly to the point; they could baway, as I was the Doctors Iriens, and they did and said they were ready to swear anything, or do trespass upon your time, than by calling upon not say that it proved any one single thing against not want any tumult. Now, I believe that constiany jobs for the magistrates. James Leah next the working people to support the Charter: and at any man now in the box. When he had wanted to totes the whole of my business; under existing ciraddressed the meeting. He said, "I should not the same time, enable us to take a room, cross-examine a witness as to character, be had not comstances, at Stockport. have said anything this evening had I not been in- for we are not allowed to meet in a public-house. I been allowed to do so; and he could not cross-ex- The Magistrates then ref found two pistols and a bayonet. The pistols Bar-formed that the police and the magistrates were say "The Charter, the Charter, the Charter amine upon the depositions, because he could not ton gave from his coat pocket, stating at the time concocting a measure to get hold of me and three we'll have." I have stated the number present recollect what was in them. The way in which the that he had them to repair. They then went to the or four others, and to put a stop to our or their at about 6,000, but that is a mere guess. The evidence had been got up, had been openly and meetings, and that I have, on that account, left meeting broke up a little afur nine; it was then fairly shown to the court by the Learned Gentlesome buriness which I should have been engaged in darkish. with some friends from Hazel Grove, to show that I Cross-examined by Mr. COBBETT-The meeting

to keep clear of that class of men." The prisoner correctness of the report I have read from the paper. then proceeded to the prisoner Barton's house, which Mitchell then again got up, and told them there Leach spoke after him, for half an hour or twenty they searched, and found a small memorandum book would be a meeting on Saturday, at five o'clock. I minutes. I made a report of Leach's speech, rather they searched, and found a small memorandum book would be a meeting on Saturday, at five o clock. I minutes. I made a report of Leach s speech, rather had received various same for crying the Chartist said, "Then I will tell you something which will speech of Mitchell here too, but have not compared it open your eyes." Thanks were then voted to the with the report that has been read. As a whole, I chairman and the delegates. The delegates were will swear to the correctness of the report; it is cor-Mr. Butterworth, Jackson, and another whom I rect in substance, but several parts of it were regers out of old files, which they requested should be "That the meeting should be adjourned from time ness of Pilling's distinctly, word for word, but I

pamphlet, which he produced, headed-"Great Na- left of the chairman, and about a minute afterwards the paper and put into the first person, I would tional Holiday, and Congress of the Productive at other was fired. I observed that when Jackson swear to it, as far as my abilities go. Classes, &c., by William Benbow," at the house of was spraking on the necessity of being able to Classes, cc., by William Bendow, "at the nouse of was spraking on the netessity of the men of Birmingham Mr. P. E. MARSLA the prisoner, James Mitchell. He paid a penny for defend themselves, and of the men of Birmingham bave read was spoken. It was on the Monday after the Sunday meet- being armed, there was a general response of." We

Mr. Saddler was further examined, and said there inflammatory nature; he should think there might was a meeting held on the Saturday following, May be about a thousand present, and amongst the speak- |Sth. I was there; several thousands were present. ers were Benbow, the prisoners Davies, Mitchell, It was in Newbridge-lane, on a plot of ground and others, who recommended the people to get opposite the William the Fourth public house. armed. Believed Davies was in the chair. The Davies was in the chair. Mitchell spoke, so did meeting took place on a Sunday, and continued for Essler, a person from Bolton, and a Mr. Rawson, nearly two hours. When witness bought the pam- from Bury. I believe Leah was there, but am not phlet, prisoner teld him he might have half-a-dozen quite certain. There was also a meeting on Sunday afternoor, the 9th of June, about four o'clock, in a

quence of certain proceedings, the magistrates as- Dakin. I did not notice that there was a chairman. sembled on Tuessay evening to adopt some effect I saw Essler there, a person named Benbow, tal means of preserving the public peace. They Mitchell, Fisher, Linney, and several others, whose the statements which had been made by the prison- it was not enough to lead them to the strongest summoned a number of the householders, and pro- Bames I did notknow. I cannot speak to any of the ers, Higgins, Dakin, and Roberts. Higginsstated suspicion, if not to a perfect conviction, that there cerded to swear them special constables, and whilst other prisoners being there. Those I have mentioned that he had left Ashton that morning about ten Was no necessity whatever for these proceedings, they were so occupied, the prisoner James Mitchell, were in the cart. These are the notes I made at o'clock, and got to Stockport in the time that it came to the Court House to request an interview the time: - Bonbow was addressing the meeting, would occupy to walk there, without stopping on with the magistrates. He was allowed public; y to He said that people of property were all jugglers, the road. He came to see some friends; he had state his mission. He said they (the Chartists) had pickpockets, p underers, and pittless burkers. They been informed by the police that their meeting was were all victors. He said the pupp'e had done no- affair, and he was not obliged to state his business. ilegal; and if it was so-why was it so? And he thing for themselves. When they lought for them- When he came to Stockport, he went to the coach (Mitcheil) also requested the permission of the ma- selves they would be a people, but never until they office, and then walked through one of the streets, gistrates to adjourn the meeting to the Market did fight for themselves. When the people were re- he was not tired at all. The paper produced was Place, as the room in the inn at which they had solved 'o fight for themselves their own battle, the ra- in his writing. He had nothing to explain about called it was too small for the parpose. As the pacity of the laudiord, the inhumanity of the tax- it; he had written it at the request of another indilegal adviser of the magistrates, the witness, gatherer, the bishops and the proctors, would all vidual. Being asked who that was, he said in opposition to the application, publicly disappear. He told them that if they did not raise that was another affair. He should not sign any-stated, in the presence of Mitchell, that themselves they would leave to posterily a nation of thing. great fears existed in the borough that a slaves. He exhorted them to unite, and rid thempreach of the peace would take place. He men- serves of their burden. "It is madness to expect tioned the excitements to physical force which the | co operation from Tories, Whize, Liberals, or the CEartists pell out; the dangers of such a procession mideling classes, or from any other than the working through the streets of the borough, especially at that classes." He went on to point out the benefits of to Wood-street; he had come to Stockport that day hour at night; and the necessity there was for equality, often referring to a printed pamphlet. as a smith, coming from Manchester. Some corchecking that spirit of insubordination which could brom his ispanage I found it was similar to one only tend otherwise to endanger the lives and pro- there. I vid not know what it was. I sent Cad- he he was not John Nicholls, of Newtown, blackperty of her Majesty's peaceable subjects. He also man to purchase one of Mitchell, who was in the endeavoured to snow that that was not a question of cart at the time; he was selling them in the cart. politics, but whether the peaceable inhabitants of The book which he bought was called " The Grand Stockport should be put in fear by those traveling [National Holiday;" it was similar to the one Ben-itineran's, and obliged to assemble, in seif defence, bow had in his band. Benbow mentioned different as they were on that occasion, to be sworn as spe- laws and parties that ground them down, and would cial constables. The Mayor and Magistrates then continue to do so, till they were driven into the informed Aluchell that the meeting was an illegal Poor Law Bastiles to die of starvation, and then

thority. As to the police, I have always managed did not speak on that occasion. I swear to the to time till they had all got a big loaf " There was a will not swear to every word of Mitchell's, because George Cadmaz, a constable, said he purchased a pistel fired as the meeting was separating, to the it is in the third person. If it were taken from

Mr. P. E. MARSLAND-You swear that all you

Witness-Yes. I will swear to Pilling's word for word, and I will swear to Mitchell's as a speech, but not literally. Putting out of question the per-son, I think I may swear it is correct. I will not swear that if another report varied from mine, it is incorrect; in my opinion it is, I shall say no more. I will swear that Mitchell's is, in substance, correct. So far as the report goes, I swear it is correct.

The TOWN CLERK said that was the whole of the case.

Mr. COBBETT had just commenced his address to the bench, when

The TOWN CLERK said he had forgot to read both frierds and relations there. It was his own

The letter alluded to will be found above.

Dakin stated that he was from South Wales; when he was at home he was a smith by trade; he had Higgins. elept at Manchester last night, in Deansgate, near respondence being produced, he was then asked if smith; he said he was, and added that he had left Newtown because there was a rumpus.

David Roberts stated that he was of Manchester. and was a tailor. He had lived in Manchester three years and a half; and had been in Stockport about half an hour when he was apprehended. He had come that morning by coach to see a few friends; he

men by himself-impossible that he could defend

The Magistrates then retired, and were absent

three hours and a half. James Wager Leah, the secretary to the Work-

ing Men's Association, was apprehended in the meantime ; and soon afterwards Thomas Haworth man, for he could not take the evidence in the was taken into custody on suspicion of having in words the witnesses gave it in. He (Mr. C.) had

his possession arms, and papers touching the prinobjected to nothing; he had resolved from the first ciples of Chartism, and the alterior measures, &ce. to object to nothing ; but they had seen the witnesses Mr. Saddler, having been sworn, he stated that asked questions, and put right when they were wrong; they had been asked questions which evinot being in a condition to go into the case against Leah and Haworth, he applied to have them redently lead to a point, instead of being put to bring manded. a thing out of a man's head, they were meant to put

things in. They had seen that the notes, which had remand of the whole prisoners, since it was not been taken by one witness of certain proceedings, necessary that the whole evidence should be read but in that of the attorney for the prosecution, who over in the presence of both Leah and Haworth. produced them, put them into the witness's hands, and then, when he was telling his own story, stopped The prisoners were then remanded till Monday. Mr. Cobbett applied for an interview with the him, referred to his notes, and took the notes in preprisoners.

ference to his evidence. Now, if justice could be The Clerk said that, under the circumstances, it done to any body by evidence taken in that manner; would not be advisable to grant the application, if it was not most odious to allow a prosecutor to unless such interviews took place in the presence of conduct the examination in his own way, however a third person. Say Mr. Saddler.

unfar that way might be, and without opposition or Mr. Cobbett explained that the object of his interference from the attorney as counsel for the interview was in reference to their private affairs; prisoner ; if that were not sufficiently obvious to the and, therefore, did not wish an officer to hear bench, to show them that, if they committed any one everything. of these men, they would run the greatest possible

The Mayor said that it could not be allowed but risk of doing great injustice; he could only say, he through Mr. Saddler. was sorry the bench had taken that view of it. He

Mr. Cobbett was surprised that the privilege-and should be extremely sorry if they allowed the liberty the which had been extended to him elsewhere in of any of the Queen's subjects not only to be such cases, and even at the New Bailey, in this jeopardized, but to be taken from them by evidence town-must be denied in the present inquiry. The

which was got by preferring the notes of a witness prisoners had not been found guilty yet. to the witness himself. If that was not enough to P. E. Marsland, Esq .- Though they are not found cast a doubt, to prejudice the minds of any Magis- guilty, Mr. Cobbett, there is sufficient evidence upon trate or Judge against the whole case, and all that which to remand them.

were moving in it; if it was not enough to convince The case was again remanded until Monday, at them that the prosecution had been set on foot from | twelve o'clock.

The prisoners were then removed back to the Borough Lock-ups ; but in consequence of the urgent solicitation of some of them and their friends, eight of them were taken to the New Bailey, where then, he supposed, his clients must suffer for the good greater accommodation was afforded them. character of the prosecutors. Against one, a Nothing particular transpired in the town. The respectable old blacksmith, all that was proved was, people, although dissatisfied, did not manifest any that he had in his possession a gun and a pistol or serious disposition to break the peace, if we omit two, which he had received to be fettled up. Was one instance. There were a good many skirmishes that man to be committed on evidence like this? | with the boys and the bludgeon-men; and some of Then he could not see where they were to stop, the former were apprehended. One of the divisions without perpetrating the gross injustice that had of "specials," in parading Heaton Lane, about been alluded to. He did not see what was to prevent eleven o'clock, were charged by a crowd of boys the intimation being carried into effect, that they and navigators, to the number of 500, who had

were determined to clear them all out. Out of congregated near a heap of stones. The bludgeonthese thirteen men one had been taken up, he men halted, the gas lights were extinguished by believed, for no other cause than that he had been some mischievous lads, and at the firing of two taken up before, and had yet to be tried for it. pistols, a regular volley of stones came down upon,

He was not aware of any other charge against and drove away the bludgeon-men. One Guhon, a The TOWN CLERK - There is the letter.

Mr. COBBETT was not aware that that letter would support any charge of sedition, privy conspiracy, or rebellion. This man was under bail to appear at the next Liverpool assizes; and this was

done that it might get to the ears of the jury that sent to Knutsford, for three months hard labour. he had been again committing the crime for which ae was to be tried. He would conclude by expressing a hope that -notwithstanding the wishes, at eight o'clock, and discharged on promising to beaten her with his fists? "Oh yes, the brute (she the anxious wishes, and even the avowed determina- obey the orders of the magistrates. tion on the part of the prosecutors to "clear them all out" in Stockport, alluding to the persons called

The town was quite tranquil, though the police 'Chartiste,"-- the Bench will see the necessity of checking, at any rate, any such determination as office continued to be guarded throughout the day this from being put into force. It might be, he and night. The special constables, to the number of about 1,500, turned out in the evening after ten يع تلوقا والتي

### YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE.

BY CAROLINE BOWLES.

River! River! little River! Bright you sparkle on your way, O'er the yellow pebbles dancing, Through the flowers and foliage glancing, Like a child at play.

River! River! swelling River! On you rash or rough and smooth-Louder, faster, brawling, leaping Over rocks, by rose-banks sweeping, Like impetuous youth.

River! Biver! brimming River! Broad and deep and still as Time, Seeming still-yet still in motion, Tending enward to the ocean, Just like mortal prime.

River! River! rapid River! Swifter now you slip away; Swift and silent as an arrow, Through a channel dark and narrow, Like life's closing day.

River! River! headlong Biver! Down you dash into the sea! Sea, that line hath never sounded, Sea, that voyage hath never rounded, Like eternity.

HOW FARE THE DEAD? BY THE REV. H. ALFORD.

How fare the Dead ?

The Dead alone are great The Dead alone are great While Heavenly plants abide on earth, The soil is one of dewless dearth; But when they die a mourning shower Comes down and makes their memories mes down and makes their memories flower With odours sweet though late.

How fare the Dead? The Dead alone are fair! While they are with us, strange lines play Before our eyes, and chase away God's light; but let them pale and die. And swell the stores of memory-There is no envy there.

How fare the Dead? The Dead alone are dear! While they are here, long shadows fall From our own forms, and darken all; But when they leave us, all the shade Is round our own sad footsteps made, And they are bright and clear.

How fare the Dead ? The Dead of the Dead ? The Dead alone are blest ! While they are here clouds mar the day, And bitter snow-falls hip their May ; But when their tempest-time is done, The light and heat of Heaven's own Sun threads on their def act of the source of th Broods on their land of rest.

THE TORIES in Aberdeen are proposing to start Sir George Murray as a candidate for its representation at the next election.

IT APPEARS by a return laid before the House of Commons, that the House has expended for printing Parliamentary papers, within the last eight Sessions only, no less a sum than £373,116 59. 2d. WOODEN PAVEMENTS .- Besides the Old Bailey which is now in course of paving, the Strand, Pic-cadilly, and Berkeley Square, are to be similarly treated.

ASSAULT.-- A woman who brought her husband before the Kensington Magistrates, the other day, been summoned for neglecting to close their houses on a charge of assault, was asked if her spause had replied), he had not humanity enough to strike with his open hand."

VAN AMBURGH, the "lion tamer," has been severely scratched by one of his vassals, at Bristol. By the way, one of this gentleman's lions, pur-Surrey Gardens, was, on examination, found to have its claws cut, and its teeth filed !

The Clerk said that he should therefore apply for

butcher, received a severe cut upon the head.

Green, was taken into custody on the spot with

some stones in his possession; and committed to

gaol for three months. James Proctor, for a like

offence in Portwood, on the same evening, has been

A great number of publicans and beersellers have

Saturday, August 3.

The Mayor, at the public office, in complimenting

Sir.-I am directed by Lord John Russell to in-

duct in defence of the public peace.

The Mayor of Stockport.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. M. PHILLIPPS.

Whitehall, 2nd. Aug. 1839.

One boy, Richard Bradshaw, from Haughton

The Magi-trates here directed that James Leah and Richard Pilling, the former secretary of the ported by the sweat and blood of the working classes, of such a Lature that, supposing it to be good and Chartists' Association, should be taken into cus- when they had obtained all they could from them, true-supposing it to amount (which he did not by wdv.

placed in the dock.

deceased mother even then pressing closely to her Joseph Saddler, superintendent of police, printer to the Chartists, was searched this forenoon, the exception of Timothy Higgins, who, on the delegates at that meeting from twenty-six districts, evidence such as they had heard would not by posdeposed -I remember the meeting of magistrates and | breast the poor infant, which still had the nipple in and some papers, calling upon the people of Stockand in twenty four of those districts the people sibility prove men to be guilty of. It might be that question being put to him, said-yes, I have someits mouth. The circumstance had excited much special constables. I was sent down to the meeting port to subscribe towards their suffering brethren in were armed and ready for anything. (Several voices | they were guilty, and, that it was actually, as to thing to say. In the first place I should like to ask interest in the neighbourhood. The deceased, it at the Stapley Arms, by order of the mayor and gaol, were seized, and the type broken up. It was shouted out "No, no !") If every district was pre- many of them, the commencement of a rebellionthe Court a question, to know whether what I say magistrates. Mitchell was not there when I got there, but he came in some time after. Charles parei as those twenty-four w-re, he thought it it might be that it was only their intention to comappeared, had been abandoned by her husband, and signed "J. W. Leah, the secretary." will be of any use, if it has a tendency to overhad for a length of time past lodged near the Citywould be difficult to get a Ministry to act. The mit some minor offence against the laws : it might The Clerk, Mr. Coppock, proceeded last night throw the indirect charge that has been made Davies had been appointed chairman, but they road, and kept a mangle; but she had latterly been by railway to London, taking with him all the people of those districts are determined and prepared be that they had stolen the things produced, and against me. very much reduced, and would frequently have been appeared to be waiting when I got there. I heard, documents and depositions against the prisouers, to to get their rights, morally and constitutionally i, were guilty of felony ; it might be (and he believed The TOWN CLERK-That is for you to conwithout food but for the kindness of her landlady, = Davies tell them that a deputation had gone to the they can, but have them they will. (Hear, hear.) that was the case) that they were possessed of them There was Little Leigh, the district where the late legally, and had no improper intent, at least, none consult with Government and the law officers of the ider. What you choose to state will be taken Court-room to wait u on the magistrates to ascer-Mrs. Sheen. She had told the latter that her hus-Crown, as to some knotty point upon which the down, and we may use it either for you or against hand was improperly intimate with his own sister. tain why they were not permitted to hold the meetguilt or innocence of the party seems to hang. Stephens had been speaking before he was arrested. | was shown by the evidence. Now, was it reasonvon ing. I believe reference was made to a paper that and had turned her and her child out to perish, and They say they are 4,000 strong, and ready to able to suppose that he could defend them in any Higgins - Then am I to understand that I shall be had been issued. When Mitchell came, he got upon reports of that nature had in consequence been Sunday, August 4. demand their rights any time. (A voice, "They way whatever without being told what they were committed whether I say anything or not? spread in the neighbourhood. The Jury, after much a wall at the back of the Starley Arms, and began All is quiet. Mr. Coppock returned this evenare armed to a man, 'referring to the people of accured of? He could form no idea of what the The TOWN CLERK-Oh, no; you cannot underto address the meeting. These are memorandems ing ; and many more persons it is expected will be nquiry into the melancholy case, having no previors Leigh.) Midaleton and Burntey are prepared, evidence had proved; aud if any of them were stand that; the magistrates have not decided on the vidence as to how the deceased came into the water. I made immediately after the meeting. He toid apprehended, before the Assizes, which commence Boiton has been duped by a Whig faction. Stock committed, they would not know what they were to case yet. them he had been deputed by the committee to wait on Saturday next, before Judges Gurney and returned a verdict of Found Drowned. Higgins-It appears that the first part of the Pattison. is the same; but the people of Bolton have taken take their trial for-what was to be put into the inupon the magistrates at the court-room, to ask DEATH OF ABRAHAM SAUNDERS, THB another position, and are now going on rapidly. diciment. But had he been told that the charge, charge that has been heard against me, was sometheir permission to adjourn the meeting, which was CELEBRATED SHOWMAN .--- This celebrated show-Haslingden was ready at any time. Stalybridge : as to some of them, was, as he supposed it to be, thing about addressing at the people of the Stanley too numerous to remain in the house, as there were vol know how they are there. Ashton was always from having had to deal with such charges before, THE DUKE OF SUSSEX AND THE CHARTISTS. man, who for three quarters of a century has afforded Arms, on M'Donnell's liberation, but that evidence t'ousands who could not get in, into the open air. ready, at any time. Four men had been appre. for having arms in their possession with intent to did not tell what I said when I addressed the the means of enjoyment and amusement, by his -The Duke of Sussex has declined to present to he said he had been attacked by Mr. Coppock, the her Majesty the address of the Edinburgh Chartists, part of the population of England, died a few days henced at Ashton, for driving; they had been taken commit a breach of the peace; and that, as to people. He said that I abused the police; calling town clerk, and been told by that gentleman that to the magiatrates, and ordered to find bail, and give others, it was sedition (he could scarcely imagine them spies, and saying they went about country their meeting at that time in the dark was illegal, twenty-four hours' notice. But when the middle class that they would go any higher); still he would not taking notes, and observing the people's con-saw this, they came running to give bail, and the men take the evidence as it stood. He could not go duct, and such as that. I did not make any ago, at his residence in Mill-street, Lambeth-walk, mingham. and that they ought to have signed some name to their at the advanced age of 91 years. Saunders from CONSEQUENTIALITY .- During the recent Assize his youth, was brought up to the profession which he placard ; that the mayor had told him they ought to were liberated. The A-hton celegates said that had through that ponderous mass, and argue on it, as he allusion to the local police at all, because I could two little incidents occurred in the Nisi Prius followed through life with alternate successions of meet in the day time, but he knew they were then not the four men been liberated, not a vestige of Ash- was bound to do in an ordinary case, that it was not not consider a man in uniform at all a spy; but Court which afforded a good deal of amusement to good and ill fortune, being at one time in the most not the four men been interacted, not a vestige of Ash- was bound to do in an ordinary case, that it was not not consider a man in uniform at an a epy; but order which and see a good deal of an assessment to good and ill fortune, being at one time in the most to would have been left. He goes on further to justify the Magistrates in committing I told the people to act and speak properly, the audience. A witness on being asked what he prosperous circumstances, and at another, so far as the prisoners; because he had been totally unable and then they would fear no spies, neither metropo- was, replied that he was "in the direction" of a the material of his property consisted, in the greatest immured in the factories, in their dungeons. He stated to the meeting that he had pledged himself to their cwn option; a man had a right to have arms to follow it, owing to the mode in which it was litan nor local. Then he said I made an attack certain bank, which piece of puppyism one of the distress. The father of Saunders attended fairs, the magistrates to get them to disperse. He should their cwn option; a men had a right to save atms to bold h, owing to the mode in which it was to defend himself. There was Bury; they say they are ready at any time-at any moment. (A voice, 'Oh, they are mad there.') Hyde, Gedley, and i had only taken notes of the few witnesses who had 'Oh, they are mad there.') Hyde, Gedley, and i had only taken notes of the few witnesses who had tell them, however, that Mr. Coppock was not the friend of the people. Butterworth, a person who resides at Manchester, then got on the wall, and began by teiling them, if it was not too cold for the surrounding districts, sa they can find an army been examined orally; the greater portion had been make such attacks on them as I have read in the with a certain instrument to witness its execution, art as a voltigeur and rider. His figure and appearof 5,000 any day, and are determined to stand or examined before, and their written evidence had. Tory papers, that have been made on them. Now, on which the exquisite, after a momentary indig- ance were at that time much in his favour. At his them to hear, it was not too cold for him to speak; fail; to stand by the Convention, whether it stand been read over; and he knew not what on earth then, with regard to me being at the Stanley nant pause, replied that he "was instructed to go" father's death he took up his line of business, and they had been toid that they ought not to meet, but he should inform them that their meeting was per- or fall; and little Pikington is the same. There that evidence could be. Yesterday, both the Arms, I had no previous acquaintance with any of by his employer. The barrister who was examining his first attempts were exhibitions in vans and carts. was a delegate from Nottingham at the meeting, Learned Gentleman who conducted the case for the the three gentlemen present at the time I was him immediately exclaimed, with cutting irony, His success was so great, that his troop of horses assembly ; they must conduct them peaceably, and and he said that he expected to find Manchester prosecution and himself had forgot'en part of the arrested. Police were coming, and the military, and "Oh, I beg your pardon, Sir, I am sure; I had no and company became the most noted at all the fairs see what the Convention would do for them, and either in flames or swimming with blood. In his evidence, as to whether it affected certain prisoners, if I had thought proper I could have gone out intention of affronting your dignity." either in flames or swimming with blood. In his district they were ripe; the last was Steckport. When he got up to state the condition of Stockport, he said that they who were once for them were now against them. They had become tools and cat's-naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the well the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the Whig faction,—(a voice, naws in the bards of the well the mean that wines and well the mean that wines and the bards of the well the mean that wines and the bards of the bards the bards of the well the stated the bards the ba wait till the National Petition had been presented ; and then when the Convention wished them to act, When he got up to state the condition of Stockport, this, although the Learned Gentleman had both ex- the time I heard of it to the time they came; but they must act, and what the Convention told them to do, they must de. He intended to do so, whatever would be the consequence. He said, "But 1 would rather walk up to the cannon's mouth, and standits effects, than be the slave of any aristocrat, wither cotton or other lord." A Rev. Mr. Jackson it was to keep them down, and send them to the evidence, because it was impossible. from the man. either cotton or other lord." A Rev. Mr. Jackson was the next speaker. I understand he is from which were safely landed, he lost his entire comner of conducting the case, to know what that evi- proved it-that I do know. I will relate the cirmoment of its birth, she had managed to keep a eoneluded Manchester. He began-"Men and women of secret. As soon as the child, which it appears was pany and splendid stud of horses, which were shipdence was. But there were one or two points to cumstance connected with writing that letter, with wrecked in a dreadful storm in the Irish Channel. Stockport, I have been informed that the Magistrates "Britons, rise, and yet be free; by defendant, was born, Mr. B. Scudy, chief clerk which he ought to allude, in order to do the best he | the exception of mentioning parties. (Mr. Cobbett | Demand your rights and liberty. in the Audit office, Somerset House, who had mar-He met with other adverse circumstances in his BEd police of Stockport have attempted to put a stop could for the prisoners. In the first place, he must here warned the prisoner against implicating other Tyrants long have shared the spoils to your meeting, but I am come to tell them that call on the Bench to observe the extraordinary generality of the evidence. The prisoners were charged with being Chartists, with being active was at Stockport.) I was requested to write to two speculations, by which he became eventually reduced ried the plaintiff's sister, went to Ashburton, and The working class shared all the teils. to great extremities. Finally he obtained a precahave folly made up my mind to tell them what I remonstrated with the defendant on his conduct. Now or never strike the blow; Exert yourselves and crush the foe." rious subsistence by penny exhibitions (commonly when the latter, on the instant, wrote a letter, chink, though I should sleep in the lock-ups. I believe he added, "or the New Bailey." The magin. That was all. Pilling was at the meeting. 1 called gaffs.) These, however, he was eventually Chartists, with being at Chartist meetings; gentlemen, Messrs. Essler and Hart, to come to stating his intention to marry her. He afterwards. trates have told you you must not meet after dark. I believe he was present when this speech was made, or in Chartist processions; but those charges preach at Ashton, and happening to mention the however, refused to fulfil his promise; hence this compelled to give up, he having been called up at tell them you are obeying their orders, for we but 1 cannot say positively. I saw him there then. would not be direct evidence against any circumstance in company, I was asked if I knew Mr. are meeting when it was dark." He spoke vio- He spoke afterwards about the exportation of cotton one, they proved nothing against any body, but Mitchell, of Stockport. I asked what Mr. Mitsome of the police-offices for transgressing the law. action. Verdict for the plaintiff-damages, £1,000. He latterly lived in a retired way : he was attended ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY AND MURDER.- Oa twist machinery, showing what an evil it was to the had been brought here and piled one upon another, chell. They said a person that sold beer in King Tuesday evening, shortly after nine o'clock, as Mr. by his widow, nearly 90 years of age, and to whom lently against the New Poor Law, as a "hell-begotten law, that separated man and wife, father very much to the credit and industry of the Learned Street. I said I had a slight acquaintance with Henry Buckwell, a gentleman residing at Ham, he was married about 70 years. Saunders had the country; but I have no minutes of what he said; it Gentleman, whoever he might be, who had got the him. They asked me for his address. The next | was passing along the Petersham meadows immecredit of having fostered into life some of the greatest. from child, which he would not behold, as a minis- had got dark then. Mr. Charles Lomax deposed-I am a reporter to case up, in such a manner as to leave the impression morning a person was going to Manchester, and called diately below the Star and Garter, at Richmond stars who have since adorned the stage, some of ter of Christ, without raising his voice against, nor the Stockport Advertiser. The last witness's state- upon the minds of the magistrates, when they had on me, and asked me to write for him myself, and he Hill, he was attacked by two fellows in the dress of the three devil-kings of Commissioners in Somerserwhom are still living. Edmund Kean, when he left House." He then said, "My friends, I see here ment is in the main correct. Pilling said—"The gone through the whole, and got to the end, that would pay me for my trouble. I asked him to what hargemen. The first man, who demanded his mo-a vast assemblage, wild only with their reason; working people as the origin of the arts, improve- here was an immense mass of evidence against some- intent—what I was to write about. He told me there ney or his blood, he knocked down, and he was then his father. was adopted by Saunders, and from his peculiar agility, played clown in his company for many months. Kean aspired to higher fame and how is this? I cannot see any gun, or pistol, or ments, ingenuity, and wealth of the empire, are the body, but what was the crimes they were charged was to be a delegate meeting held at Stalybridge, and immediately attacked by a second, who, from the pike. You are not like the men of Birmingham; only fit persons to govern this or any other nation. with, they knew not. Take, for instance, the boy that he must inform his friends that they were darkness of the evening, he had not before seen, left Saunders to engage with Richardson. Mr. W. they meet armed with guns, pistols, and pikes; The people never will be happy until then; and I Armitage: the only charge against him was, that a to send a delegate, to assist in organizing the dis. and on his grappling with his new antagonist, the West, the comedian, husband of the celebrated they meet armed with guns, pistols, and pikes; all left their work; all trades were there; and though the megistrates came with the police and cavalry, and read the goople only laughed at them, and set them at the people only laughed at them, and set them at defiance! and why is it not so here? I hepe, howdefiance! and why is it not so here? 1 hepe, now- arms, but 1 do not say so, mind (hat. 1 he rusgis- Government. But the constance have been swearing in a great number of our him, that he had "long been of that way of think-ever, you will be in a condition to defend yourselves trates have been swearing in a great number of our him, that he had "long been of that way of think-ever, you will be in a condition to defend yourselves trates have been swearing in a great number of our him, that he had "long been of that way of think-ever it, the coat only was injured. The fellows, on hear-but she was to be seen placed in front of his tempoever, you will be in a condition to defend yourselves when the time comes." He said, "Your friend Vircent is in the hands of a Welsh police-officer, an 1 am afraid, with little prospect of getting at lib. ty, for they have refused O'Connor (ard he mentioned come of the has. The Chairman (Davies) then called mentioned come of the set of the mentioned some other person) as baih" He con- him to order. He went on-"The Chairman says ness; and when they came to look into it, there ance in Stockport requested me to advise them to go tersham poer houses. her in her theatrical display.

laws were. The Magistrates and the special conda sharp pike, six inches long, and carry it in his stables remained in the Court House a consideratie pocket to defend himsel' against any of his oppress considering, he said he would not give any reason. He place where the meeting was held, as to the conduct then proceeded to tell them that he shend advise then read, Mr. Coppock swearing to the prisoner's and proceedings of the persons and the various them to leave off work for a month, and to hold the band writing, from having once seen him write speakers there assembled. The Infantry were under National Holiday. He then began to read several arms at the barracks, and every preparation made paragraphs from the book ; they referred to the Na. Mr. COBBETT said, had he thought it necessary. by the authorities, under the fear that a breach of HoBday, and he applied them locally. In or that it was his duty, to proceed with this case in the peace might take place. On the Friday folion - directing them how to get toos after the first week, the usual manner, he should have had to detain them a ing that me-ring, the prisoners, Davies and Mitchell, ite said, "they might go, to the number of 50, to considerable times. But the nature of the case was waited upon him at his office, in consequence of Major Mars and, and ask for a had of corn;" it such, and his view of the mode in which it had been what he had stated to Mitchell in the presence of was Denhow who sold this ; " and if refused, to send | conducted was such, that he felt it to be his duty on the Magistrates and special constables. He read to 500, or 10,000; and if still refused, 50,000; the part of the prisoners, to detain the bench vory them the law as relating to unlawful assemblages, must go, and then you will get it. If sheep and shortly. He had never been told, he had not heard going inrough the whole at considerable length, and oxen are warted, they must be driven to the slaugh. it stared, either by the Learned Gentlemen who had answering, from time to time, their observations, ter-house." He went on to speak severily against acted as attorney for the prosecution, nor by any of Davies said, 28 they could not hold their meennash the Government, and people of property. Easler the witnesses, nor by any of the witnesses, nor by legally, they would do it idegally; and they both then came forward. He said, " Incre are persons any person whatever, what was the charge against defied the authorities to prevent them. One of them, who come to our meetings to see who attend, any one of these men. He was aware that evidence he thought Davies, said, that he did not think ne and then go at report them to their masters, must be produced before magistrates without its law had been so strong, and that it appeared they or their employers; but these persons should be being previously stated what was the charge against could had no meetings. He then told them that, it marked, and when the holday arrives, they shall any one of the prisoners, and that the magistrates they attempted to held any meetings in the streets be tried before a Jury of the people, and dealt could act upon it, either to punish or commit them,

the maginable kind of evidence bad been produced during Hin of May. The prisoner Davies was in the chair. the two days, and in the greatest confusion. First came

seconded a motion; I don't know that he spoke. over ; and all that, without its being stated what Mitchell said, "The arstocracy, who were sup. it was intended to prove. The evidence itself was they treated them no better than slaves and asses." any means admit) to what he presumed it was

The authorities have been searching such houses Pilling, who was in Court, was immediately He stated that he had been at the delegate meet. intended to amount, they might be guilty of any this way-that Mitchell, by the advice of his at-Baker, and her infant, aged pine monthy. They ing, which had been held at the Mitre Tavern, crime between high treason and nothing, in the borough as they suspected contained arms or torney, declined saying anything at present. had been found drowned in the Regent's Canal, the Chart'st papers. The printing office of Mr. Dutton, Munchester, on the preceding Monday. There were | There was no conceivable description of crime which All the prisoners declined saying anything, with

elieved the fact of all these men being here was a o'clock, at which hour the market was cleared, and proof of such an attempt, but he hoped the bench written before he went to the Stanley Arms. On would see the wisdom of checking it. the shops were closed.

P. E. MARSLAND, Esq., said he thought Mr. Cobbett was quite wrong. They had not in view The letter, directed to Mr. Rawson, of Bury, was the special constables, read the following from the the Chartists as a body, but only the people who by the magistrates:professed opinions in favour of appealing to force when he signed the statement just read.

of arms, and showed their sincerity by having arms in their possession. It was time a

search had been made, and arms had been form you, he entirely approves of the course taken found ; but these proceedings were not against the by yourself and the other magistrates in the business spirit of Chartism, provided it manifested itself in a detailed in your letter of the 31st July. Lord John proper way; they were only to prevent the people appealing to arms, by which the peace of the public arms, and apprehending the persons suspected 12s, a day hy her vocation, but that since she had would be in danger.

Mr. COBBETT said, that very few of the prisoners Mr. COBBETT said, that very few of the prisoners arms for unlawful purposes. Lord John one pound. were charged with having arms at all; most of them Russell has, no doubt, from reading your letter, A GENT were free from that charge.

Mr. MARSLAND-I can only tell you, that there might have been a much greater number of people searched, if we had chose; but as they had not made make as full an inquiry as possible (remanding the through the same channel, (the Post Office) came use of language which was thought improper, their houses have not been searched. I mention this just to show the spirit in which the search was made.

The TOWN CLERK then addressed the prisoners private Chartist meetings, and acting in concert. separately, and asked M tchell if he should like to say anything before the magistrates decided the to support the Magistrates in any prosecution which case, cautioning him that what he said would be may be advisable, and desires to receive full intaken down, and might be used against him hereafter.

Mr. COBBETT said, he should advise each of the prisoners to say nothing. Mitchell said, he should decline addressing the

Court on the case at present; but he thought, with his worthy adviser, that there was no case at all against him.

The TOWN CLERK said, he should put it down in

MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD both in Nottingham and in Derby to address the railway Home Office, which had that evening been received proprietors to put an end to Sunday travelling. At present the carriages only run in the morning and in the evening of Sunday, and not between the hours of ten and six.

IN AN ASSAULT CASE, heard at Hatton Garden Office on Monday, in which complainant and defendant were sturdy female beggars, it came out that Russell thinks you did right in seizing the one of them was formerly in the habit of making of being unlawfully combined, and of collecting got twins to exhibit, her income had daily reached

A GENTLEMAN residing in Perth wrote, the which is very satisfactory to him, that you and the other day, to a person in Edinburgh, regarding other Magistrates are conducting your inquiry in the some matter of business; and the individual to best manuer, and that you will think it advisable to whom the letter was addressed, instead of replying prisoners, if necessary, for re-examination) with in person to Perth by the steamers, the tares of respect to the prisoners apprehended at Chartist | which amounted to sevenpence, while the postage of meetings speeches made by them there, and all a letter would have cost a halfpenny more !- Perthother particulars, such as their meeting together at shire Advertiser.

AT THE NOTTINGHAM ASSIZES, John Driver, Lord J. Russell directs me to say he will be ready an ignorant, boorish countryman, who could not read a word, was found guilty of robbing and murdering in the most brutal manner, an old widow formation as to all your proceedings. Lord John living at Caunton. He was hanged on Wednes-Russell requests you notify to the special constables day, having exhibited to the last a sullen inhe approves highly of their exertions and good con- difference to his fate. A man was detected in picking pockets within ten yards of the gallows, and sent to the House of Correction.

> CORONER'S INQUEST. - SHOCKING CASE .---An inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Cumberland Head, City-road, on Wednesday, upon a married woman, aged forty two years, named Lydia

## LEEDS AND WEST RIDING NEWS the Intent spark of patriotism in the breast of your

#### LEEDS.

WHITE AND WILSON -Mr. O'Connor has been basily encaged in preparing for the liberation u Seorze White and John Wilson, by an application to a judge in chambers to hold them to bail, and heforwarded to us the following letter from his solicitor : - " Dear Sir, - The privoters must make an affidavit of the circumstences open which they are mafined. fier which has been done, snother applieation is made to him for the prosecutor to show cause why the defendants shall not be admitted t bail. Shall I prevare the : ffidavit, or will somebody at York do it? I am, &c., M. TURNER." By this letter it will appear that Magistrates have the power of incorcerating the people without a shew o evidence. Was ever anything so monstrous as this d-lay in the most important branch of our laws? Mr. O'Concor, however, writes that no time shall be lost; and requires Mr. Clarkson to do the legal business in Yorkshire, by taking the afficavi s of von will have no soldiers to spare, becans-every man's house will be his sentry-box. the prisoners, and he (Mr. O'C.) will look to the deposition and other matters to be done in London. In the mean time, the wives of the poor men will call at our office on every Saunday night, where they will receive 15s, s-week during the incarcerstion of their husbands.

THE SACRED MONTH--Meetings have been bolden at Sheffield, Hudarmfield, Ashion, Barusley. Hyde, and various other places, at all of which recoincists were adopted in concurrence with our opinion respecting the "Month." We also learn that a large meeting was helden in Manchester, at which a d fferent concinsion was come to.

SCIENTIFIC HALL On Monday last, the foundation store of a Hall of Science was laid by Ribi. Owen, Esq., at Knott Mill, Manchester. There was a large concourse of peorle, who listered artentively to an address of considerable length. The friends of Socialism afterwards dined together as Mercel's Hotel ; and a festival was afterwards heig at Carpenters' Hall, which was very numerously. Have you lost your title to such high renowa? or what had occurred. arr uded. We understand a report of the whole are you lost your fills to such high renown? or proceedings will appear in the next number of the in lore with degradation? Or wherefore stand alone New Moral World.

THE WEATHER .- We regret to find by papers from the provinces, that many parts of the North of England, as well as some risticts in "cotland and in Ireland, have been visited by flords, the wide-"preacing destruction of which, in the neighbourboo" of Doucester particularly, is represented as truly alarming. Ar Retherham, East Retford, and many other places, the damage done to the crops, it i feared, will be very considerable; indeed, in some parts it is thorgat that a large portion will be deswoved .- London Payer.

BECEVITING FOR THE ARMY .- In the time of peace so moon activity has never been known us is now displayed in this part of the service. The geveral examining der ot in Dake-street, Westminster. is dai'y overwhelmed with the embryo soldier. which; from the rural districts. A very large number of recruiting sergeauts, caralry and intantry, are consendy in the purlieus of the Hoise Guarc. and the Parks, especially at the time the guard iretieved, loking out for young and shle-bedied men. Premiums of from ten to twenty shillings are baid to those who bring acceptable recruits, and for th-East India Company's service a bonus of ten shilling. is given for in n five feet five and under thirty yearof age, and filters for thise who are five feet seven inches. The Lon-commissioned efferts of the Roya.

-um requisite for his defence on trial. Is this to consupren. We invite you, fellew-labourers, to cruss continue? Surely Enclishmen will see the urgent be system, and for ever. We do not molte you to necessity of coming forward, in spite of that waspial arms, while, if the latter should be forced upon us. cruelty of Lord John, who would carry his venom we will match with them to death or g'ory, but we so far as not only to deprive the accuse d of as il you that a puion of our moral power is

sistance, but leave their families in want and efficient to gain a blocdless victory. To make the altar the mount of God instead of the conch poverty. Men of Lancashire-You must rally around the persecuted of Ashton, Stockport, Manchester, and Mommon: to make the Throne net upon the ffections of the people, instead of ppon the people. Hyde. The London committee have excluded our tion of a capricious aristocracy; and so make the name from the advertisement, and introduced the cottage the cratle of the freeman instead of the den names only of a few, as if even in parsecution there was to be an aristocracy. Let us at least be on one footing hore, and let the bumblest first, and the the slave, we invite you to an alliance. Monrchs form conpacts, but depend upon their people lighest, if there are to be any, be next attended to. ) ret fy them; we can form an all ince which n Let a list be presented in the Star of the names of il the Monarchs of earth can frustrate or cestrer. ALL who have been or may be arrested, and let that Borough Court, when the policemen, having had The terms of our compact with you are to give even list be hung up in the cottage of every man in Eng. | time to concoct their evidence, swore to his having man of 21 years of age, of sound mind, and untainted with crime, cr who shall have stoned for that crime. land. Men of Lancashire, I shall advocate my own canse; in doing so I shall remember yours. Let a voice in the selection of these representatives who me then call upon you, in the name of the sacroil committed for trial and ordered to find bail, himself shall make laws, which shall be ob-yed from respect carse, not to allow the ruthless persecution of the in  $\pounds 100$ , and two screties in  $\pounds 50$  each. Bail was and reverence, rather than from dread and ccercior-laws which shall be vielding to mercy, and stern against or pression. Under such laws

gislature of her own, returned by Universal Suffrage Scott, resident at 11, Baxter-street, Hulme, was For these sacred purposes we invite y: 0 to sond eight men, in whom the people shall repose entire brought up at the Borough Court, Mauchester, for confidence, to join, in such mann-r as the law ad-mits, for the formation of a Society who shell de-builets, ball cartridges, powder, &c., for which he iberate upon the best and most efficient means for | could not properly account. the accomplishment of our common objects, and for |

the receneration of our resp clive c untries. We consequence of information which he had received, will take no step without your perfect consurrence. he despatched some officers to the house of the because our Union shall be one of honour and in , risoner, and when they returned they brought with , risoner, and when they returned they brought with nound of powder, and a lowling piece, which had bren found in the house of the prisoner. He had been informed that the prisoner had been very violent. The efficers would state to the Magistrates

M'Mullan. a policeman, then stated that on Sunand sloof, while the voice of freedom is heard up in and pulicemen Wovenden and Bouthby, went to the each passing breeze? Oh, they are new days wren prisoner's house in Baxter-street, Hulme. Having the boast of Irishmen is the tarnishing of armed merc-maries for the subjugation of public opinion, and emorg which was, whether the prisoner lodged In your misery and wretch-dness your rolers ecornise their own expression and misru'e, and sinider as guilty men at the recolle tion of their ! present him, but he succeeded in reaching the bed-

e prisoner, and with assistance he secured im. Wovenden having got up stairs, he would tel the n agistrates what he had found. They took the bullets, &c., to the public-office. He found in the prisoner's packets some leaden bull-ts and some sps. When attempting to take him, two or three men came up and shortly after sards a considerable cro-d was collected, so that they were obliged to send for a coach. The crowd continued to increase so that they could not get the coach uway from the d or. The prisoner weing this repeatedly called out "Now boys, now's your time if you mean to do crything." They were then pelted with stones, and it was with great difficulty that they conveyed the prisoner to the Chorlton Town-Hall. When they arrived there they were obliged to get out of the

Artillery have been extremely succes ful in emisting. The following is the address manimously agried gates and took them in, was great numbers, chiefly fine realthy lade from the w by the Council of the Council and rec manifestance.

After some further consultation-

Mr. Potter said we have considered to remand von till Wednesday. Here a man in the gallery cried out with much whemence "Plock up ! leds;" and much confusion prevailed in the Court for a considerable time, during shich there was considerable apprehension of an act mut to rescue the prisoner. Mr. Mande then directed any of the officers to ring down into the dock any person who made any

observations. The prisoner was then put down and the turbuence immediately subsided.

Re-examination of Scorr .- On Wednesday, Scott was again brought up before Mr. Mande at the been a Chartist, meeting on certain specific days, when and where violent language was used. He was

EXAMINATION OF THE REV. WILLIAM ESSLER AND ISAAC JOHNSON, AT STOCKPORT.

On Tuesday evening. at eight o'clock, in the Court Room, the Rev. William Essler, of Heaton Norris, and Isaac Johnson, of Edgeley, a whitemith, having been apprehended about one o'clock that morning, were brought up for examination, before three of the borough Magistrates, Messre. Thornhill, Marsland, and Howard. Mr. Boothroyd appeared for the prisoners.

Abraham Longcon said that he, with Hough,

Bramall, and another policeman named Walters, the Millgate, on Saturday. apprehended Mr. Essler, in bed, on a charge of con- Saddler, examining the printed and written paperapprenended Mr. Essier, in bed, on a charge of con- condition construction property interior, and the ministers master, as long as a spiracy and sedition. There were no fire-arms; but produced by Hough, said that the copy of a bil violate no law; for the law, if righteously ada considerable number of political papers, which, headed "Working Men's Association," calling a ministered, is stronger than the whole batch. th m 68 ball cartridges, 168 leaden bullets, half a Mr. Evsler said were his, were found; amonest meeting at the Court Room, Stockpurt, for the 5.h of which was the copy of a letter to the Northern Star, December, for the purpose of appointing a selewhich was the copy of a letter to the Northern Mar, disted Altringham, containing language which has been pronounced "sedition." Anoth r letter sas from the Rev. Mr. Aitkin, deprecating political ser-mons on the Sunday, and warning Mr. Essler as to third, headed "Arrest of Mr. Stephens," calling a third, headed "Arrest of Mr. Stephens," calling a third, headed "Arrest of Stockport on the by helders' than applanse by treason, and scorn the probable cons quences; and his memorandum public meeting of the Radicals of Stockport, on the book was shized, containing parsages, the actual 31st of December, at eight in the evening, sized, meaning of which the prosecutors have diverted to "By order of the Council, J. W. Leah," is Leah's the Roy. Gentleman's prejudice.

was present, Wright (who has been committed) just committed, are both in Leah's handwriting. support, and by you they would be joised. (Hear. about ti e people attending the church the next day. and then said that the nation had got a pleurisy, and he did not know any better remedy than bleed. ing. He (Johnson) also said he had seen a man with a sugger; and told his hearers to get arms to get their lives and properties. Mr. Essler has done the same many a time, exherting them to hang a

'owling-piece over their mantel-piece. Cross-examined by Mr. Boothroad-Johnson did not mention the name of the man with the dayser. The reason he wished the people to go to Church was to shew the conntry that the Chartists were not infid-la He desired then to go to church clean and ord riv. Speaking of ares, he alluded to Lord John Russell, coach. The officers at the Town-Hall opened the d-fend the rights of the poor, as anyother minist r Leah-Mr. Saidl-r, at that meeting behind the The following is the address unanimously agreed gates and took them in, where they remained until had to defend the rights of the rich-all being of the Stanley Arms, did 1 not state my reasons for

femily; for there was a rumour effost that the rich att-uding? enc-man Wov-nden said that he went with had a right to have arms and the poor had not. H Saddler-You did. M'Mu'lan and Boothby to the bouse of the prisoner. also said something about his having heard a lady Leth-And did I not advise the people to obey Withere pay ed him with considerable difficulty say that the rich were in ule of ching, and the put the Makis rates' directions, to retire home, and hold o what common earth inware was made of.

of the meetings on the 17th or 24th May.

both of which he advised them to arm.

Zachariah Booth said he attended a meeting at

Isuac Armitage the older, for conspiring and lent themselves as partisans, and have quibbled attending unlawful meetings, and possession of some of our friends into dungeons. We stand as a fire-arms and offensive weapons for an unlawful | nation outlanced by a faction. (Lond and long conpurpose.

Istac Armitage the younger, the same. George Wareham, the same. Divit Roberts, for conspiring, sedition, and attending unlawful meetings.

Timothy Higgins, for conspiring.

Richard Pilling, for conspiring, sedition, and

two sureties of £250 each; and all the others in and we are better without them. What do we ask £400, and two sureties in £200 each; and to give for? Is it too much to desire to return to the old

declined to put in; and were ther fore committed be sacrificed, but from every drop of martyr's blood to Chester to take their trials, whither they were will spring ten thensaid patriots to avenge the and escorted by a troop of the 6th Dregoons. up for examination.

bouse wore in Louh's handwriting, as were those taken at Mitchell's. Had seen him, and Davies, and Mitchell together many a time, walking in there was a sudden rush to the left of Mr. O'Conthe street, aud in company at public mostings. Hough, serjeant of police, said he seized a number

handwriting. The fourth, " Dianer to Mr. Stethe Rev. Gentleman's prejudice. George Cadman, police-officer, attended a Char-phens," and the others, which had been suppressed ist meeting in the 20th July, at which Johnson on Saturday, and which referred to the prisoners by the false hope that from you they would receive Siw him at the meeting at the Stanley Arms. in hear.) Nothing could be more dangerous to a great Newbridge Lane, when the magistrates were assembled at the Court Room; and also at the adjourne meeting-that which had been declared illegal. Had seen him at several meetings, both before and ubsequent to the issuing of the magistrates' proclamation.

#### Mr. BOOTHROYD appeared for the prisopers.

Cross-ex unination of Mr. Saddler .- Do not recollect any particular meetings besides t\_oso in Newbridg . Line. Never heard Leah use any viol-ni bring i blue. Never man head use any not he for Conversal Sourage or die. I: necessary, in quest bring age, nor heard him recommend physical of it. (Enthusiastic cheering.) These are not force; but when speaking of arms, he told the times to flinch. Oaward, and we conquer-backpeople that they have right to them as Englishmen, ward and we fall ! (Cheers.) You see those large people that they had a right to them as higher main houses, I don't want as large for you, but I want strong terms the splication of physical force : such to make you all soldiers, and to make your house and contended that the poor had as much right to strong terms the application of physical force : such have arms as the rich, in order to prot of their lives | was the general tenor of his speeches. He tas your sentry-bix, and you the sentinels. (Cheers.) and properties. Had heard Mr. Essler speak in much more moderate in his language then others. I want to send back the Irish dr. ft of 5,000 soldiers and properties. Had heard Mr. Essler speak in mitch more insuerate in his language turn others. I want to send back the linsh dr. it of 5,000 soldiers there all to get arms. Dil not make any notes of the battle battle the menha the menha the more in the menha the me the speeches, nor had he since seen the reports in it-at least he told the people they had a right to preserve their country as a garrison; and yet by the speeches, nor had he since se in the recollect the have ariss if they felt disposed. Never heard him that means only can they withstand our just date of the meetings; thought it was June 12th, Saturday night. Mr. Essler then stated that as a give direction how to use the arms which they might ham, and Newcastle, and then hung and trans-

tinned cheering.) Yes; but if a soldier stood behind ev ry man's back. or an ex cutioner held the rope round every man's neck. Yet cannot they hold the garrison long in subjection. (Chers.) Not by the God that made me, sait Mr. O'Connor. I would rather cie ten thousand deaths, than live one

AUGUST 10, 1839.

hour of a traitor's life-(uproarisus cheering)-and attending unlawful meetings. In answer to bir. R. B. Cobbett, the Clerk said our betrayers and traitors. (Hear, hear.) But they that buil would be accepted, Mitchell in £500, and were right; they were a dishonour to our cause, constitution? ("No, no.") No! and we will have This excessive bail all the prisoners indignantly it. For a moment terror reigns-thousands may

there and then conveyed in a coach, heavily iroaed; | martyr's death. (Caters.) Who do you think the blood-hounds are in search of now? Whether is it James Wager Leab, the Scoretary, was next put you or me? ("Yon, you.") Aye! they'd rather have me than all they have caught yet. (Cheers Saddler, the superintendent, and Hammond. one and "aye.") Ayo! but they shan't- (cheers)-till of his officers, gave evidence to the effect that Leah | I gain the battle for you, and then they are welcome to me. ("No, no.") Sedition, treason, conspiracy. poss ssing arms and papers of a seditions character. and desolation are abroad. Our enemies are muited Neith r the one nor the other, however, were found in their support; we must be united in their deseither npon him or in his house. Saddler forther truction. They, not we are the traitors. We consaid that he had seen Leah attend many of the spire not against the Queen and her authority. Chartist meetings of late, and had heard him speak at several of them—at the Stanley Arms, for in-stance. The collecting-books found in Wright's (Cheers.) The Judges have given a new version of sedition-every word that a rves the po ris sedition -but I defy them. Send that to Lord John. (Here uor. and a cry of " Police. police !') Mr. O'Connor continued-Stand your ground; the police dare not of papers and MSS. at Dutton's printing-office, in come where I am, for they know that I am their master. (Cheers.) Aye! and I am the Judges (Hear, bear, and loud cheers.) Don't be afraid of by boldness-[hear, hear]-but I have ventured to speak my mind upon this subject, and nov I ask you, are you ready to keep the holiday ? (No, no.) No, not one of you; and now I ask was it right for cause, than sectional movem nts which are not simelraneous; nothing could be more destructive than laying a principle before the people, which would not be generally carried out. (Cheers.) Here, then, I have stood in the breach. In this partyou have known me lougest, and in or ont of Parliament have I ever deceived you ? (No, never.)

Nor will thow, when again I swear that, though all should desert you, I will gain the great principle of Universal Suffrage or die. if necessary. in quest ported their confederates ; whereas no man has ever suffered paris' ment. for following my advice.

(Cheers.) But they are moral reformer, and I am bloody revolutionist and a destructive. (Laughter. But never mind what I am, so long as I do your brainess honestly and successfully, as I am resolved to do. The punch and judy session is over, and where are you to find your share. There's five theusand soldisrs and a new police for you to sup-port; what right, then, have you to complain? (Laughter.) I leave you, to attend anoth r meet-ing, as nothing shall be left undone upon my part to gain for you every right, to which, as freemen you are entitled. I will have the five principles or nothing. God bless you. Mr. O'Connor then 1sft amid the most enthusiastic cheers. During the whole time he was speaking, roofs of one or two. The copy of the condemned there was a a large number of soldiers in the body of the meeting, and several n n-commissioned officers on the skirts. The inspector of the Hammersmith division of police was to his right upon horseback, and swarms of police in unitorm and plain clottes were intersporsed among the people ; yet were the working men as firm and resolved as ever we raw them. Mesers M'Crea and Binne subsequently addressed the meeting in able and spirited apprais, and the vast assemblage, calculated at over 20,000, dispersed,

Government to be combined with the cruel neglect immediately given. of our friends. I remain. Yours faithfully. P. M. M'DOUALL. Ramsbottom, Tnesday, Ang. 6th, 1839.

# ANOTHER ARREST.

On Monday morning last, a man named Samuel

Mr. B swick, the Head Constable, stated that in

day alternoon, by the direction of Mr. B swick, he ent red the house, they make some enquiries, there? The mistress of the house (the prisoner's wite) called him down stairs. The officers made an attempt to go up stairs, but the prisoner swore he should die before they got up. The witness then was seized by the prisoner, who was very violent. In the mean time Wovenden attempted to go up stairs, but the prisoner's wile went up before him and endeavoured to

Rise, Hiberriens, rise ! Your fotheranever hear com. In the mean time M.Mullan struggled with the voice of freedom that their bearts did not thrill with joy! They rever Far the standard or liberty thet if ey did not vie in the room one whith goal And are you a deceretate save? Or have you attained all that freem norght to eujoy? Or hav-you forgot the duties of the cirizon in the obligation of the Christian; or how can you separate them? United We WABE-Civided as tail We are, fellow-mer, your faithful and devoted MAT. FLUTCHER. Cheirman. T. R. SMART, Secretary.

eoustry, to whom the preferences in all regiments is invariably gives.

places have promised to send delegates.

## TO THE IRISH WORKING CLASSES.

FELLOW LABOURERS .- We have struceled in

our respective countries, now for the attainment of one man's notion of liberty, and again for another we have seen led in pursoit of phantoms and meon- ing at the truth of public system; to otherwise see beg of your grievances you have been tanget to attrioute them to English peo, le, while you have bet eight of the fact, that is the people there is no representative power, and, therefore, for the people fore, request that your M jest will direct your there can be no legal protection. Those men called he have there to state, specifically for the gradance of representatives of the prople are qually the elemine the pupple, by work Stot tes such the energy are repof the working closes of both construes. We have to dered likes. We further optics, as we ste not voice in their effection, and no responsibility for genricented in the present Park surpli, if at you at the their sers, while we have all to fear from their be pleased f ribwith to desolve the same, for the ajarice. When the public voice is heard of on purpose of calling together a House of i on phone at 1-ist questions, that toole is ever reised on becalof justice, not the justice of corporations or police of JESTICE, not the justice of Composition of the the proceeder of the response of the second Education, or Pauper Laws, or Church P under Britain and Ireland, should be made Cubinet Len-Tr veiling for the rich, or Bank Charters for the be grace usly pleased to circut that al prisons now Bu tey-monger, or vain and idie hurraha as tarness in ensedy for publical efficie a may be liberater. of pur anticipations from a young and ignorant, a strig suready suffered by 11 carcetories in der 1245 theugh, permans, playiul and innocent motares. No, fellow-men, we are used of all exponents bashles, and of the comining of mammery. we wid. Your subjects do next sources declare that long for the re-assumption of the judgment- at is to y uttey to k for protection, and the you they will i reason and common sense. The mind of math : tilistened, is espapie of herter Government cathat under which we live, and for it, there' re, we foll their respective rights. tioner, uptil justice, real and substantial justice. shell the came to the labeurer, who is the foustain and the source of wealth, and should there. fore he the fountain and the source of law, as with out his labour there would be no property to protect. M.DOUALL'S ADDRESS TO THE CHAR. and consequently no permetty for laws to protect it When the first Reform Alinistry covered Ireland Thes not the voice of the Haglish people to a mar miand against them? Have we not over and grer against them? Have we not over | shortly to appeal to vosit, behall when preservine and grer again declared the isjns ice of a Catholic | before | proceed to take my trial at firster, and people paybe the spiring Church in Ir-land, and probably to bid you a hors, but up une du c, ture have we not proclaimed the right of the Irish people | w li. I may first remark, that I v ted for the 12to be governed by laws made in their own country and by men over whom, from residence, public opinion may have its due and legitimate contront and vet his not the English press and the Irinh press eiren at-d the malieio + and gross faleboods of your leader, declaring that 'b' English people have per ermpathy for their leish brethren? Lishman, you have got the name of reasons. Some members were doubted of the Emancipation, while its benefit has been conferred time, others of the preparation, but all auxi us to That the place hun er and political trafficker. You secure a speedy victory by the ensiest means. have got the name of Reform, and contrast the source 1 am sorry to differ with Mr. O Consor on the of the debates upon Irish questions pow, with the subject of the 12th, and 1 am surprised that he has schares in those days when your representatives not mentioned my opinion, amongs those of others, truly represented the genius and the opinions of a gatding the Scoren Mouth, experimity when he pistols? Indy represented the genus and the epitions of fingatums the order that the converting when he drives it is a set of represent approved so highly of the address it a -Total Abolition of Tithes - Corap Gavernmeut - of oppion regarding it amongst the people. I Universal Suffrage-and appointment of the Maria believe a majority of the Radicals of Lanca him are believe a majority of the Radicals of Lanca him are treis by the People. Such was your catalogue in in in mount of the 12th, train t eir expressed result-1832, and what now is the only test of Irish repressions both at p 0 10 and private meetings. How sentative finess? Hear it and b'ush, you, calling | 'srit will be successful, remains for time to devel pe. yourselves the brare nation ! It is a billed submis 1 am certain of one thirg-toat if it is dansion to the will of the base, brutal, and bloody men, gerous to go forward, it to lar more heardous to who subjected your country to correion and martia -tand still. Look at the sally arrests tak ng place. Mr. Mande-(to the prisoner)-He says he saw haw, and your virtuous wives and fair daughters to where the best men are thrown away without done you being one of the parties at a meeting at which haw, and your virtuons wives and fair daughters to where the best men are thrown away without doing you being one of the partners as a meeting at which the foul inspection in the dead of night of a ruffian police force—to the men who would blot the name of then fit of our advice, and you place a confidence in Ireland from the map, and for it substitute that of tried men, which no new leaders can possess for a West Britain.

m-Lied by them to the people at the several meet ings to be adopted by them as their address :-

tegrity.

nigniges.

the prostration of liberty.

fellow-labourers and trier a.

and the fre-man will be the seatinel, a muster of

all being the national army, which will flock with

alaching to the cry of "the State is in danger," while

the interest of each forms a component part of the

nation's greatness. We invite you to render the

machinery of Government less complicated, more

complete and searching, by giving to Ireland a Le-

Irishmen, your bards and historians have depicted

vour land as a paracise, your vomen a paragous o'

virtue, and your men as warriors, who would rather

di in quest of freedom than live in servile chains.

"Alas, peer conntry,

Almost atraid to know itseli !"

Signed for, or on be' alf of the Conneil.

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ADDRESS IO THE QUEEN.

sprea. We further request that your Melesty will

the rour people de m to be a volvien of this

M. FLETCHER, Chairman.

J. R. SMART, Secritary,

eastimated when your Mejesty is shown to up-

TISTS OF LANCASHIRE.

of August to be the countriencement of the Sheree Month, because I concern dishat only mere canger-

one, that the Government were determined to out

down the incoment, and, if we efforded them time,

they would, by the numerons are set so fa. depriv

the people of their leaders, that any strike at a late

period would be unterly to peless. A division en-

sted in the Convention, I beli ve for the bat

MEN OF LANCASHIKE - I Colsiderit to bo my daty

To the Queen's most excellent M is sy, -We your [in atte pring to go up stairs. The prisouer's A CHARTIST CONVENTION is to be held in Majesty's industrious and by all subjects of tax the wife attempted to get up before him, when he dis bill being being may be) in public meeting as encloid, for the got up stairs be found a large quantity of halb en proved. purposs of addressing our Queen, who over us pro- porder and paper, which was spread open, and the t often in r turn for allegrance, do most respectibily. | whole of the castridges which Mr. Baswick had in t ction in r tern for allegance, do most respect only, whole of the carineres which mit. D swith had in our firmly request, that your breisty bid for with possession was lying beside them, as if some perion its des from your Concents your present Miristers. Was at work. There was also a quantity of paper, who have inveded your press after and our co. site made ready as if for the purpose of making carinto contempt. tunoual rights. It is is pressible and r the present in ges. Witness took them all to the office. There rectory system, so to a new the working classes is are also found 168 bullets and 63 ball curtri ges. upon cars of labour, is in on very by their request and a fowling piece. When they got the prisoner Look at his papers. the general voice of the net op. We, ther fire, ret, into the coach, there were about a thousand persons the knowledge of the present of the present of the total the form the house to the Chorlien lockman's notion of justice. Upminutul of a principity a day as a Sacres Houses, for the purpose of army lups, and they were soverely pelted with stance. Boothby, another policeman, stated that on th Factory System.

we date seen for in pointer of particular and moni- ing at the truth of public of hard; trotherwissive. while, usual at length our rulers dejend for the Run-jugation of public opinion upon the purchase of those will at point a time a for general work men who have acquired a leadership by call pro-fersions, and who have invariably betrayed the in representation of a confiding propher. In shear, in spect. representation of a confiding propher. In shear, in spect. representation of a confiding propher. In shear, in spect. representation of a confiding propher. In the public of Pit r Patier, snother policeman, attended the cial In-titution on the night of the 17th May Cl as. Davies, in the chair, where Mitchell, J. has.n. and the chairman spoke in support of the C'arter. Davies said the people must begin to do some hing the opticient of your Mejes you'r mey-General, ar answer to this, de trered to the automnes of fridey, when that Mr. Beswick

Mr. Beswick stated that from cards found in the law officer was concured with a tore-light provispreservation of the prisoner, it appeared that he was a ne moor of the Manchester Political Union. Woy n'en forther stated that at the time he was ecured in the passage, he and his wife called out · Murder !' He calle ! upon the people to break in e door, and said now was the time to do anything, they were going to do it. He behaved very vioert y-more so than ever he raw a man in his life. The following is a copy of the card mentioned by your Musist is in which stall only receive y or Berwick :wes violent and the speakers was much cheered. R vel assent to hold office up in the uniorstan me

"MANCHESTER POLITICAL UNION, " I hereby certify that Samuel Scort has duly enolle, hims if a member of this Union, that he has aid his subscription for the quarter ending 24th of Moor Demonstration. Essler, Leab, and others 5 ptember, 1839. spoke. Essler produced a dagger at d said he would

#### (Signed)

"Andnew MELBOURNE, Secretary. "No 59. Halvae and Choriton." Mr. Maude-What account do you give of those

things ? Prisoner-l're no account to give any further than

bold their allegrat c-. so sole as the receive prothat I wanted to short at a target with them ? Tertion against these w o would destroy the power Mr. Maude-Whattarget? bot. Qover and pople slike, by the peurpation

Prisoner-A target I intended to make for WY35lf.

the R.v. W. Jackson had lodged with him a short time before he went to the place where he was art siel by the officers on Saturday morning last. Mr. Beswick said it was about two mouths since nekson leit the prisoner's house.

Mr. Maude-Did any of you know him before? A Polic-man-1 knew him by sight. A Man in the gallery-Yes, and 1 knew him

Mr. Munde-Very well, 1 will hear any body.

these mertings. Biothby-Yes, I have seen him at meetings at

luine.

Mr. Mande-Can you swear that? Bo thby-Yes.

Mr. Maide-On what evening was he at any man ting?

Witness-I can't sat.

Mr. Potter-More than once ? Policeman-Yes, more then once.

Mr. Maude-Una you state any particular time-

our particular evening i

Policeman-No. I can say that I have seen him at meetings, within these three weeks. Mr. MAUDE-Can you state anything either as t the language used at these meetings or the firing of

Winnes-He was at the meeting at which Jackand was using very violent language.

Mr. MAUDE-You don't rec. liet whether it was at the meeting for which Jackson has been com- their trialmitted?

Witness-It is within this last fortnight. Mr. Maud-Cau you indentify him with any particular meeting? Was he at that meeting at which Mr. Beswick's life was threatened ? Witness-Ycs.

you being one of the parties at a meeting at which

Stretford New Road. I now live in Buxter stre 1, by Mr. Coppock, and applied for their restoration.

their meeting in the day? Mr. Boothro; d submitted that so far no sedition Suddler-Yes, you did. Mr. Boothroyd-And sisting them to obey the preclamation issued by the Magistrates, and to be

The Clerk said there had. Mr. Boot royd understood sedition to mean the peac able? bringing of the Royal Family and their authority Saddler-He did.

Charles James Dutton, printer, was next ex-The Clerk observed that Easter, in attempting to amined as to the masuscripts seized in his office on make one portion of the people dissatisfied with the Saturday. Some of them he admitted to be in condition of the other, was galty of sedition. Loah's han 1-writing; and that Loah had seen the In answer to Mr. Essler, the witness said that the paper (which the Clerk said was a sestitious libel) speech in Gro k-street on the Sinday was directed was brought to me by Leah on Friday. Cross-examined by Mr. Boothroyd-Do not know against the oppressions of the New Poor Law and

Leah's hand-writing, therefore could not undertake to say that it was his w.inng. Mr. Boothroyd-What is the charge against the

prisoner. Clerk-Conspiracy, attending unlawful meetings, and s ditious libels.

or them elves. Mitchell spoke to the same effect-Mr. Boothr. vd addressed the Bench at some bugth, and, qs ting Mr. Suddler's vidence, con- declaring their unanimous determination to have and Johnson called upon Englishmen as their right to arm themselves. May 24, he attended mother tonded that there was no case against L ah; that, their rights. Kersal Moor Demonstration. Davies was in the the people to peaceable measures. As to arms, no Choir. Pilling and Johnson were there. Johnson person would deny the right of any person to possess said that the Chartists had as much right to firm as arms, and in addressing the working classes on the the Whigs, and as there were about 10,000 people subject of improving the laws of the country, he had present, he moved that Lord John Russell be applied stremously reftained from uttering any solutious or to for 11.000 arms, and there would be 1,000 arms to torbidgen language; and with respect to writing sespare. He advised them to get arm -- his language ditious libels, (and the printer will not swear that

Leah did write it.) he was at a loss to discover the By Mr. Boothroyd-Did not see Essier at ither section which the paper was supposed to contain. He then read as follows :----

AN APPEAL TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF Haze Grove on the night preceding the Kersel TRADE AND OTHAR SOCIETIES IN STOCKPORT. FELLOW-SUFFERERS, .-. What an important crisis is this' spoke. Essler produced a dagger at d sail he would take it to Kersal Moor, and called up in the meeting to follow him. Leah said if a percon has property classes of this once happy, once birst, but now degraded ompire are reduced to; tautilies starving for want, or reduced he ought to have arms to protect it; but he did not advise the prople to get arms. He was muc-excited. He heard Essi r at two other meetings, at both of which he advised them to arm. By Mr. B othroyd—The first time he (witness) mentioned the devger was in the Court Recently the the did to the for ening hand that used to cover them; he ought to have arms to protect it; but he did not advise the prople to get arms. He was muc-excited. He heard Essi r at two other meetings, at mentioned the dagger was in the Court Room this that used to sympathise with them; that used to administer the balm of peace when their little wouls were writhing under the sgony of pain and disciplintment, because they have more to tless them; and shall we allow them to weep in vain? We hope not, we trust that the spirit tather many a time. Never to any body else, ber of the age; the progressive improvement of society; the love any person named it to me. Never to'd my mother, we bear to each other; the affection we have for our children; the love that exists in our bosems for our vives, will stimp-are now lying within the walls of a prison, for having declared what hundreds of thousands besides them believe to be the common informer; am appointed by the trust es of the Manchester and Buxton Road, to lay informations rights of Exglishmen : and shall we desert them in the day of thal, and in the hour of need? O my God no' never let the stamp, the curse of ingratitude be stampe i upon our foreheads; rather let us die struggling against adversity, pain want, misery, in its varied forms, than suffer them to be sac liced at the will and caprice of any party, either in, or in

is with feelings of the highest cast that we appeal to you Two other officers w re examined against Johneon; but there was nothing material in their on this important eccasion, and it son have a spark of file that animated the breast of HAMPDEN, or graced the scattering of the immortal SIDNEY, we feel convinced this shart appeal

N B -Subscriptions for the defence of the ab. ve-named in 3 viduals will be received in the Association Rooms, Echell' street, Top o'th hill, on Seturday, and each other evening, until the trin's take place, from six until eight o'clock, when the smallest donation will be thankfully received.

By Order of the Committee. J. W. LEAH, Secretary.

Stockport, Aug. 2nd, 1839.

He contended that there was no sedition in it; and under all the circumstances, it was for the magistrates to consider what proof of sodition, conspiracy, or attending unlawful meetings there was before them. He humbly submitted, as far as his humble knowledge of law went, that the case had not been sub-tantiated against each.

The Magistrates, however, committed Lesh for conspiracy and attending unlawful meetings. Clerk-A=d seditions libels. The Mayor-Oh, and seditions libel. Bail, himself in £400, and two other in £200 each

the amount required) then justified; and he was bera'ed to appear at Chester.

Nicholls, Erasmus Armitage, and Howarth, were r manded till Thursday. The town is very quiet, and business has resumed

has time to provide for their support. Letters from Birmingham, Derby, Coventry, and other places were received highly approving of thee days, but declaring their inability to carry out the month Mr. O'CONNOR attended a crowded meeting of the after a spirited and powerful address, from 20 to 30 shopkeepers, who had never before joined in any political movement, enrolled themselves as members of the Chartist Association. London is now s' aking of the old man. The Conneil is taking ranks.

### MR. STEPHENS'S SERMONS.

Mach noise has; of late, been made by the Whig press, and by the underlings who always take their cue from that press, relative to some sermons preached by Mr. Stephens, in which he has very decidedly spoken against the "National Holiday." From this fact, they have argued that Stephens has "turned his cost;" and m ny have been the de-

batings and surmises among the working classes themselves upon the point. A portion only of one of his sermons appeared in

the Manchester Times, and in the Leeds Mercury, from which papers it has been quoted by nearly all the Whig and Tory Press throughout the kingdom. We have regularly, for some time back, in-erted Mr. Steph us's sermons verbutim. Our Reporter took the sermon in question in short-hand at the time it was delivered ; severe indisposition, however, prevent d h m from writing out his notes in time for the current number. Last week the state of our columns was such as to preclude its insertion, although it came to hand in time ; this week we have it all in type, but have been compelled to displace it for Lovett's trial. We shall give it next week, and leave our readers to form their own judgment of it.

### LOCAL MARKETS.

#### FRIDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

Our navigation is now open and vessels are getting up, but there is by no means an extensive he w of Eaglish Wheat ; the fine weather affects the mirds of buyers, consequently transactions are very limited. Fresh qualities are rather lower, and

in For ign there is nothing doing. Barley nominal. Oa's and Shelling doll, but without material alteration in price. Beens steady. Malt and other articles as before.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, AUG. 6 .- The arrival of Wheat to this day's market is smaller than last week; Oars much the same; Beans larger. The demand for Wheat has been very limited at a decline of 2s. per quarter. Oats have been full as well sold. Sheiling and Beans but little alteration.

#### LATEST NEWS Thursday, 8th

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

Upon the application of a deputation of the Clerkenwell Association, the Council re olve to call a public merting of the citizens and trades of London, or Monday, the 12th, at which Messets. O'Convor, O'Brien. Carpenter, and Smart, were requested to take part. It is expected to be the largest meeting ever held in London. Messre O'Connor, O'Brien, and others have agreed to walk at the head of the procession.

The sum of £2 per week was voted to the wives and families of Lovett and Collins, till the country

widerce. Mr. Saduler admitted that no fire-arms were found in Johnson's house, only a me political documents, and a number of Northern Star newspapers. Johnson said what he had done he had done publicly. Had heard Johnson speak viol-ntly. Amongst other things, he said, at the last meeting, in arging the necessity of arming, that he had just met a person with something in his breast that was not a verpent.' Mitchell, Davies, Butterworth, Roberts, and

Rawson, of Bury, also spoke. This close the case, The prisoners declined saying anything ; and

Mr. Boothroyd did not consider it necessary to offer any remarks. The Bench, having previously retired, returned, and they felt it their duty to put the prisoners on

E-sler for conspiring, attending unlawfol meetings, sedition, and poss-ssion of an offensive wea-

pon for an unlawful purpose; Johnson for conspiring, sedition, and attending anlawful meetings.

The bail wes fixed-The principal £400, and two survices in £200, and give twenty-four hours' notice.

Mr. Ewler complained that some strictly private documents had been gracelessly exposed in Court its wonted channels.

The B uch said that papers not political should

merning, to his father, saying of Essler "Why that is the man who had the dagger at H-zle Grove." Had previously named the circumstance to his M'Mul in said that the prisoner had stated that By the Court-The carger was given to Essler by some p reen behind him in the cart. By Mr. Boothroyd-I do not get my living as a

against carriers. Never laid any other information. I laid in information against some carters; but only

that once. The case was dismissed. Do not know sppose there is nothing to connect him with any whether it was because I was not believed on my oath. I have not a stain on my cath.

Did we not raise our voice against their treanny. Org period. If we are to do nothing, in God's icg I saw the people; and that accounts for my hereformed. In declare that Incard should not be scound in theme remain quiet. Let a dealb-like stillers being at the meeting. and declars that Incard should not be scopied in pervade the late, somer than hold meetings for ber assaults against Provestant injustice? We old; the purpose of throwing away the her and bolo and what has been our remard? Why, the hone; est of the yeo; le. The sanciny of Church, one and he passed him in Grospenor Street, and a few of the Champion of Irish liberty, that from the will cost you 1 othing, and will suit you as comslamen state of the Irien mind, the base, bro al, fortably as it does your richer peighnours. Con- night we will blow all these bloody policemen to the and bloody White have been enchled to dear house that rather than in your telepopters con- ideni." \$ 000 moons from Isrand, to overce England, and di ton challer ge arres's without the power of real abbidgate the English wind. May we not, with an one. I have no doubt von are disseri-fied with

equal show of justice, then, declare that the Istan the repeated disappointments you have experies cer. people are enemies to how , and opposed to the 1 agree with you. You have deschad desertion : let no man, under any prelence. leave you now. rights of man? Yet we make the distinction be lol: by them; stand is their way; serround them: tween base prefigaer upon the part of your represay you will follow the advice they have given erntatives, and your ignorance of our views and you, and insist upon their leading you furth t. since objects, and your consecuent adoption of the notion. they have brought you so far. Men of Lancashir and England, allow no man to fall back ; bung hun

We have been represented as blood thirsty mon- to the front, and keep him there. We name not could say about him was that he was a kind of store and descructive . while dering five years of use be miled with ; or in prepartion to our submission foreman in the shop in which he was employed, rivalled agitation, not a single hie has been sach- and d-lay. the Government become mute severa and which was in the Oxford Road Twist Company. fierd by the people, and not a single law has been | tyrannical. i say again, I am for no delay. In the meantice

violated by them, while in quest of their rights and their liberty.

bi four tyrants.

let a dead silence exist on everything connected Read the speeches of Irish Members before the with the cause. Spies are around us everywhere. Let blasting Union had impoverished you, and enriched each man be his own counnel. Danger out times wour oppressors, and in them you will find the fire of require vigerous experients. It e must watch can patrionsm, and the love of country; while you now enemies as well as our n ighbours, and, is the p-ople eelect what you call practical man of has ness, whose only trust themselves, the victory will be certain. only dury is to divide, as strength directs, the We have been decrived concerning the reachines of common plander raised from the in ins rious millions, the people. Let us not sit down and lement, but with the possession of these array. Do you wish to unlawin meetings, and possession of fire-arms and leyes. The presence of spies and Government into a temple where Jew jobbers and moneychangers Defence Fund committee have no money to avaint at and divide plander. The voice of the patrio: those in new trials who have been arrested. There is to longer heard. Canada is curred without op- naw b en a reloctance shown to surance more than position, ard as if by magic, while the observer of the slender funds will allow, and the services of a prow natil Mr. Bewick finds his m morandum your bluloch occupies night talter night savi aronnes man have been acknowledged only by the pairy buck.

Policeman, (64) stated that a fortnight since next Thurstay, he was going up the Stretford New Road, more men with him, and he said, "within a for-

Mr. Mande-Are you sure of that? Policeman-Yes; quite sure.

Prisoner-1 deny man.

Mr. Potter-Yon are quite cure that he said it ? Policeman-I have seen him going repeatedly to meetings in the Stretford New Hoad.

Mr. Mande-There was somebody in the gallery wanted to say something. Lot him come forward. Joseph Ashiberth then came forward and stated that be fired in Back Pumy Street, Hulme. All he Marsland, and Apelles Howard, Esque, five of the if had worked there for three years to the best of is knowledge. He was an industrious steady man.

to had not lost a guarter of a day's work through suy megularity since be had known him. Mr. Potter-la these anything else you have got |

say about him? Winn -- Nothing more

Mr. Mande-The evidence of this policeman maxina a very serious charge against you coupled

-17 2Dything more ?

Pris per- | have nothing more to say, but I deny what that policeman has said.

Mr. Mande-Well y.a stand remanded till to-

All excitement appears to have subsided.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND COMMIT-CHESTER.

Jouanhan Thornhill, W. B. Worthington, P. E. | claimed for him the first place. (Cheers.)

Borough Magistrates, at the Court House. Neither Nicholls, Eramaus Armitege. (the boy) J. W. Leak, nor Thomas Howarth, stood up. The Mayor handed down a paper to the Clerk,

containing their determination with respect to ten follows:-

an' possession of fire-arms and offensive weapons for an unlawful purpose.

offeasive weapons, for an unlawful purpose.

John Wright, for conspiring and attending un-

sawful meetings, and possession of fire-arms and soldiers, the Magistrates, or the police, so long as i offensive weapons, for an unlawful purpose. have you at my back. (Cheers.) The Judges have offensive weapons, for an unlawful purpose,

LONDON MEETING OF RADICALS. On Monday last, a splendid demonstration of the

Radicals took place at Harper's Gardens, Grand Junction Water Works.

At swen o'clock. Mr. BRADFORD was called to the TAL OF ELEVEN CHARTISTS TO chair, and opened the meeting by apologi-ing for the at the Chapel, Han'z-place, Knightsbridge, when, imperiect arrangements made by the committee, the fact being that they had not anticipated anything

On Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, ten of the like such a meeting. (Cheers.) He trusted that prisoners charged with a series of offences against the same unanimity which had ever existed in the our Sowereign Lady the Queen, her Crown, and parish, would be evinced, and that each speaker Dignity (?)-namely :- Mitchell, Burton, Davies, would be allowed a respectful hearing. The first Wright, Armitage the elder, Armitage the younger. spraker he should introduce would be Mr. O'Connor. till Scotland and Ireland shall join the Democratic Ware ano, Roberts, Higgins, and Pilling, were their old friend. (Cheers.) He had to aldress brought up for final examination, before the Mayor, another meeting that nig t, and therefore he

Mr. O'Connon then presented himself, and was received with dealening cheers. He said it was now four years since he had established Radical Associations in that parish, and ir m them had sprong that meeting, and the great movement generally. (Hear, hear.) When young they stood of the prisoners, which, being read, was as against oppression; and now, when matured, think the pigmy effort of their ralers to suppress them. James Mitchell is committed to the Assizas for (Chaers) There are a great many subliers and conspiring. sedition, attending unlawful meeting , police around me, said Mr. O Connor, and I may be supposed to have the dread of the judge's new law. and the constitutional right of Lord John, and the Charles Davies, for conspiring, sedition, attending increased authority of the Magistrates h fore my

reporters may be supposed to intimidate me; but let them present my compliments to Lord John lawful meetings. James Burton, for conspiring and attending un- cheers.) I am str ngør than the Government, the

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Ill Coum nications must be ad rested, (Post paid, to J. Honson, Northern Star Office Lords.

(Saturday, August 10, 1839.)