LANCASTER ASSIZES. (Continued from our eighth page.) Regulive Committee issued an address. It was quite but that that address was in no way brought home to is client. It was not proved to have been in his hands, be there was nothing whatever to show that he hid had anything to do with the concoction of it. This on the 16th of August. On the 17th what did the find his client doing? He was at the meeting of to Conference. Not one single syllable was proved to pre fallen from his lips. Neither Cartledge or Griffin ared a single syllable of evidence except that he was the Conference. There was a resolution passed, and prayed the jury to attend to the wording of it, hause if he understood the meming of language, his desi was there for the purpose of looking after the with strike. Had they no right to approve the thers. He maintained that Brooke had a right to do He (Mr. Dundas) was of opinion that some of the ties of the Chartists were wild and visionary, but her had a right to hold those opinions, provided they ad m in a legal and constitutional manner. Then what yn the next they heard of his client? They find him ga meeting on the 18th of August, one day after the holding of the Conference. There he was spoken to by one witness as being at a meeting where there and a good deal of disburbance and excitement, where here was no person to keep order, and where everybely was trying to get a word in. Now, they had hand that at that meeting Brooks said that the people bil god in thousands to Leeds, and driven the solfrom the barracks. If he had said so, it was stery foolish thing, but there was no greater danger has for a Jury to place implicit reliance upon reports he before them in transactions of that nature. Why, the had an illustration of this in the evidence of winess, who said that he could not remember theher a word used was " resolution" or "revolution." min another case, whether it was " Hoole" or "fool." sheling to Mr. Holland Hoo'e, a Magistrate of the town Manchester. The witness who appeared against his part, had said not a word about the three letters afterage of foolish proclamations; but if the party who ante this address did so with a good intention, and inquality, and in the thunder of a people's voice it tentedly under the institutions of the country. The merchant his property in ships, in houses, if it against whom, in his conscience, he believed that no it be in machinery, and he could imagine him charge of conspiracy existed.

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the was there for the purpose of looking after the barbones of the purpose of looking after the barbones are the purpose and the light are the purpose are not appear there to cetend, but which had no connection where with the individual whom he represented the people's efforts." Had the configuration to the people's efforts. Had the configuration to the people's efforts. Had the configuration to express their constituents the working classes? This was a passage which had been to the series of Preston and Blacks of the series of the series. On the 1st of August, a place of taking up a crude, untenable, and have commented but for two reasons,—first, I feel that they card regulating the course of the procession appeared. The outbreak took place on the 5th or 10th. The Majorate of the series of Preston and Blacks of the series of Preston and Blacks of the series of the series of the series. On the 1st of August, a place of the series of August, and the series of August, a place of the series of August, a The presented the people expressing the sense of the procession as early as the 10th. On the 11th a circular borious kind,—Jeremy Bentham—and from a knowledge had to perform, and hence, gentlemen, I will come at their speeches and acts with those of the Chartist most, if they had any, and the inconveniences, if he did the unfortunate events that had hap was published, stating that there was not a single once to the question. Allow me here to remark that Conference. If the former were legal, the latter was purished, and the most advisable, in consequence of the disturbed state point in this much maligned charter, which he had to me it appears passing strange, that while I occupy human life, but was it not a most extraordinary fact of the country, not to have the procession, less it might not defended and enforced in the works which he a prominent place in this indictment, I find no menwith surike. Had they no right to approve the great struggle? He said they had a right, as independent men, to reach that in connection with that lamentable transaction, a small left behind him. The Learned Counsel dwelt on the opening address of the private meeting would be held at Mr. Scholefield's, and to reprove their conduction holding ont this indiction for their labour, programment, and got a fair remuneration for their labour, programment, and on the 14th the Magistrates issued a proclamation, and a few soldiers, had been able to drive on the stand by any a body of men composed of some thousands? They would find that instead of offering any resistance to the authorities or seeking to place them in collision. to the administrate with the soldier, by which be did not no that which was charged against to less the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment. He did not say that the picture in this indictment, the did not say that the picture in the said appeared, putting off both procession so the strength of which he with the soldier, or when with the soldier, by which blood might have been on this opening speech on the little appeared, putting off both procession and extension of the dependent of the strength of which he with the soldier, and no intention of the strength of which he withing administration of the defendants on the little appeared, putting off both procession and extension of the dependent on the little appeared with having the withing speech on this stone of this Monument was laid, surgly there will be soldered to the strength of with the solder. In the did not surgly there was laid, surgly there was laid, surgly there will strength on the foldered to the strength o pribey lived in a free country; they had a right to describe the day, and they had a right to describe the day, and, of course, went charges levelled against the Chartists. The third partially acquainted, but these I know mostly only elected to the Conference at a public and legal meetproper their opinions upon them, though they might proper word, but when they took into consideration to Mr. Scholefield's. They went in open day, from count, on which the prosecution, he supposed, would have been o'clock in the morning till four in the mainly rely, charged the existence of tumults and and the station in life of the parties, it might be afternoon. In the evening of that day there was a ten- violent stopping of works, and that the defendants looked upon with some degree of excuse. "Be firm, party at Carpenters'-hall. The witness who spoke to conspired to abet those tumults. The fourth count be courageous, be men. Peace, law, and order, have what Mr. Scholefield said came in in the middle of a charged them simply with abetting the tumults, persons—but still so little do I know of them that have shewn you that I knew nothing of the strike prevailed on our side-let them be revered until our sentence, part of which might have any meaning that without conspiring to do so. In each of the four brethren in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, are any person might assign to it. On the 17th, some of the counts, force, direct or indirect, was charged upon informed of your resolution; and when a universal delegates met in Mr. Scholefield's chapel. He was re- the defendants. He contended, that before the jury I could not distinguish even twelve of them by their that not only the procession but also the intended holiday prevails, which will be the case in eight days. quested to permit them the use of it, for the purpose could give a verdict against any of the Conference names. Some reside in Ashton, some in Manchester, meeting had been postponed by the Monument Comof what use will beyonets be against public opinion?" originally referred to in the notice by which the dele- delegates, they must be satisfied that the act they some in other parts of Lancashire; I reside in Shef- mittee, rather than risk a collision with the authori-No, of what use would they be 1f there was a universal holiday, and people were of one mind, there of one would be nething at all to fight for. What, then, was the construction he put upon this passage? Why this crowd, and breaking the public peace. Even if that meeting had been perverted to an illegal purpose, Mr. aided and abetted in that force and violence. He carry the Charter—not by bayonets, but by peace, law, Scholefield, at all events, took no part in it. He passed and order, we will carry out the work." This he con- once or twice through the chapel on his usual business, Northern Star, to shew that there was a very manner that I was, letters were taken from them,— come to Manchester on the 16th, and then and there ceived to be the true meaning of what the writer of this but no word, so far as the evidence went, was spoken different tendency from that imputed to the address is there any one of these letters from me! Can the avenge the wrongs of a more memorable 16th of address intended to convey by a universal holiday. "What in his presence. Could they, upon this evidence, find and publications in the case. address intended to convey by a universal holiday. "What in his presence. Could they, upon this evidence, find in his presence. Could they, upon this evidence, find him guilty of being a party to a conspiracy, supposing and energy, which is now flowing fast, under the such a conspiracy existed at all? He confidently left his case with the Jury.

The Attorney-General would not object to any service as to the character of a defendant, in the event of a jury finding it necessary to look at a Greator to elevate his people above the reach of want, the rancour of despotism, and the penalties of the said he thought he might almost leave the case his opening address call he would suppress nothing.

The Attorney-General would not object to any the character of a defendant, in the case.

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The Attorney-General would not object to any the character of a defendant, in the event of a jury finding it necessary to look at his character; but he must object to putting in particular time. He had, in a physical-force struggle with the authors of his allowed the most of the character of a defendant, in the event of a jury finding it necessary to look at his character; but he must object to putting in particular time. He had, in a physical-force struggle with the purpose of engaging the company of the character of a defendant, in the case.

The Attorney-General would not object to any the character of a defendant, in the case.

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The Attorney-General would not object to any the character of a defendant, in the case of the character of a defendant, in the case of the character of a defendant, in the case of the character bondage? The trades, a noble, patriotic band, have of his clients upon the ebservations of his Learned his opening address, said he would suppress nothing Now, Gentlemen, no evidence has been offered to when I tell you that I took my wife with me to see taken the lead in declaring for the Charter, and drawing Priends. He would confine himself to the evidence favourable to any defendant; and he had adverted shew that there was any strike, turn-out, or disturb-

their gold from the keeping of tyrants. Follow their which applied particularly to those whom he defended. to the fact, that up to a certain period, the general ance on the 1st of August,—what then becomes of in celebration of its completion. Had I intended to by which Brooks was said to have referred at the spring of delegates, as stating the turning out of the strike common and the supposed that his Learned strike at leads, and he supposed that his Learned strike of the strike at leads, and he supposed that his Learned strike at leads at lead Find (the Attorney General), thinking that the mayagain bedisplayed. We have made the cast for liberty, spiracy. By it men were rendered liable, in many cases, witness (Griffin) to give in evidence from his know- the outset was for wages, and not for the Charter. I suppose there is no illegality in being seen in a may again be displayed. We nave made the cast for intering to give in evidence from ins knowmidence was very weak, called a witness to prove and we must stand like men the hazard of the die. for the rash, or wicked, or illegal acts of others. As to ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Charter was never mentioned until the public shop; that evening (the l6th) I, with my ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for that ledge of the Northern Star as a reporter for t that it had been taken there by Brooks. How stood burning, and let your continued resolution be a beacon he was spoken of as appearing at these public meetings posed to any violation of the peace. He would will certain resolutions were passed approbatory of the the apparent universal determination to get rid of be that it had been taken there by Brooke. How stood is fact? It was proved that the address was not part and be to guide those who are now hastening far and wide to guide those who are now the wa multive evidence as that the defendant had been at south many position, and that on the subject, or that the subject, or that the defendant had been at south many position, and the subject, or that there was any present, but subject, and at another at Basin-but subject, or that there of subject, or that there was any present, but subject and the subject, or that there was any present, but subject to subject, or that there was any present, but subject to subject, or that there was any present, but subject to subject to subject, or that there was any present, but subject to subject to subject, or that there was any present, but subject to subject to subject, or that there was any present, but subject to subject t khim look for a moment at the Executive address, miles whether it would bear the terrible construction with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with had been but noon it by the Attorney General with the days be im-held? Against Railton there was no evidence on which in three days be im-held? Against Railton there was no evidence on which in three days be im-held? Against Railton there was no evidence on which in the Learned General with what the traues delegates due; such construction in this indictment, and hence I suppose that they wished to have brought my wife into their meeting—character to the passage given in evidence for the did nothing illegal; if they had, I suppose that they wished to have brought my wife into their meeting—character to the passage given in evidence for the did nothing illegal; if they had, I suppose that they wished to have brought my wife into their meeting—character to the passage given in evidence for the did nothing illegal; if they had, I suppose that they wished to have brought my wife into their meeting—character to the passage given in evidence for the did nothing illegal; if they had, I suppose that they wished to have brought my wife into their meeting—character to the passage given in evidence for the did nothing illegal; if they had, I suppose that they wished to have brought no voice in making it, and are, therefore, the slaves disposed. The original objects, at all events, of that Mr. Atherton then read a passage from an article they did nothing illegal, why is evidence of their when men do conspire, they are not in the habit of to the will, the law, and the caprice of your masters." Conference were legal, and there was no evidence which appeared in a third edition of the Northern doings brought against us who had nothing to do letting the ladies share their secrets. That the pro-

and their country." White slaves! said his learned to aid and assist in the peaceful extension of the move. over the ground occupied by his Learned Friend with declaration would be to those concerned, the first time heard of the strike, notes taken from Brooke, of Todmorden, respecting the description of the legality of that placerd. He would, how omnipotence. But if Manchester, or even Lanca-but it was not until I reached my home, and had put myself? believed that there were many of the working classes who may be expressed over the country. Strengthen in the condition of white slaves. Their condition was our hands at this crisis. Support your leaders. Rally missible and wretched. That which constituted the round our sacred cause, and leave the decision to the but solace of Englishmen, and which might be said God of Justice, and of Battle." The Attorney-General run to make life itself desirable-domestic comfort, had laid much stress on the last word of this passage, sees poverty, and that their education was at the against the rich,—if it might be, and no other. This my lowest. He should not have said a word on was the construction which he put upon the passage, is part of the placerd, if the Attorney-General had and he did not think it could be made out to have that Mappeared to have expressed so much astonianment meaning which was attached to it by the other side, name-The expression of the term "white slaves." The ly, that it was a physical force battle, and not a moral battle. Went on "Tens of thousands have flung battle. He had read through this address only because it was proved to have been posted at Todmorden, at tremble at your outery, and expect which place his client resided, and but for that fact, he masses eagerly watch this great crisis of our should not have troubled the jury with any observations This was a specimen of grandiloquence—the upon it. He was afraid he had detained their attention thich high sounding proclamations were sometimes defendants. He felt a strong sympathy for the true leaded in "Labour must no longer be the common happiness of the working classes of this country. mosters and rulers. Intelligence has beamed Whatever greatness England had achieved as a commercial nation,—whatever advances she had made in all med that all wealth, comfort, and produce, every. that constituted the characteristics of a great people, to whatever point of refinement the means of national Rature, God, and reason, have condemned this complained, and enabling them to live happily and con- crowded, and there were many ladies pre-ent.

DE KROWS that labour,—the real property on mere suspicion, he could not help expressing his distance of all national wealth, and the only suppressed the Court and contributor to the greatness of place obsenuers.

On mere suspicion, he could not help expressing his distance of all national wealth, and the only suppressed the Court and approbation of the course adopted by the Crown. The approbation of the course adopted by the Crown and the course adopted by the Crown and the course adopted by the Crown and the course adopted by the C "He knows that labour,—the real property on mere suspicion, he could have little doubt as to place elsewhere. hows that if labour has no protection, wages can are not defended by counsel, and who are still expected between his clients and the other defendants, which the prosecution as against Thornton. the upheld; nor in the slightest degree regulated each to examine and analyse the mass of evidence would impose upon him the necessity of occupying. The Attorney-General-My Lord, it appears to government as well as cheap food, high wages, manner in which the record had been shortened, on the charge was such, that a man even in siumber in his pression attributed to Aitkin, that "the reckoning below the charge was such, that a man even in siumber in his pression attributed to Aitkin, that "the reckoning below to the hearthplenty to the table, protection for the old, edu- no fewer than 531 questions to be submitted to them. bed might be made responsible for the acts of a man day is nigh," recited the verse of the hymn given in plenty to the table, protection for the old, eduto the young, permanent prosperity to the counthe would now proceed to consider the case of his clent.

Mr. Scholefield was a dissenting clergyman, who had
the continued protective power to abour; and

Mr. Scholefield was a dissenting clergyman, who had
the founder of the sect to in this "monster indictment," and therefore it refrom the worship of God to defy him by plunging blessed peace—to exhausted humanity and succeeded a Mr. Coward, the founder of the sect to in this "monster indictment," and therefore it re- from the worship of God to defy him by plunging peace—to exhausted humanity and succeeded a Mr. Coward, the founder of the sect to in this monster indictment, and therefore it refrom the worship of God to dely him by plunging
nations. Now he (Mr. Dundas) was which he now preached, and he also acted as an apoquired the utmost care and caution of the Jury. No
he (Mr. Dundas) was which he now preached, and he also acted as an apoquired the utmost care and caution of the Jury. No
he care and caution of the Jury. No
he care in depended on the testimony of Cartledge, who merely
the pared to say that the Charter and Unithe Charter. He thought that the working classes
getting up the prosecution of the Government; but swore that he was present at the Conference at Mr.

Suffrage would be a remedy for all the Charter. He thought that the working classes getting up the prosecution of the means to bring together. Scholefield's He ridicaled the aridence of Whitthe care and caution of the Jury. No
he care The working classes laboured. in this country were deeply obliged to Mr. Feargus the defendants had not the means to bring together Scholefield's. He ridiculed the evidence of Whitethe not think so, but he remembered how the O'Connor. He claims simply that indulgence for his a number of witnesses from a distance. The detailed opinions which Mr. Dundas had already so elequently fendants needed the shield of the Jury; because British Government, with "four double-barrelled opinions which Mr. Dundas had already so elequently they were individuals and the proceeding was the single beautiful distribution." country; he thought custment for the most under the The sought for a further extension of it. Dif. limited toleration—however mistaken—if argued peace—fact established beyond dispute was, that the unformen held different views as to what would bring ably, and legally submitted to the choice of the people. It was clear that the Chartists were seeking some and had arranged amongst themselves in what order to the country. Some parties thought that a legally submitted to the choice of the people. It was clear that the Chartists were seeking some and had arranged amongst themselves in what order to the country. Some parties thought that a legally submitted to the choice of the people. It was clear that the Chartists were seeking some and had arranged amongst themselves in what order the country. Some parties thought that a legally submitted to the choice of the people. It was clear that the Chartists were seeking some and had arranged amongst themselves in what order the country is the country. Some parties thought that a legally submitted to the choice of the people. It was clear that the Chartists were seeking some and had arranged amongst themselves in what order the country is the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the by the Attorney-General. There never were, he must, political change. The strike originated in dissatisting, and others laughed at them for avowing in the first place, say, a set of men who had to struggle faction of the workmen with the wages they received. The world not be worth while living in Ergland one. He would but refer to the circumstances of the Magis
The world not be worth while living in Ergland one. He would be the circumstances of the Magis
The world not be worth while living in Ergland one. He would be the circumstances of the Magis
The world not be worth while living in Ergland one. He would be the circumstances of the Magis
The world not be worth while living in Ergland one. He would be the circumstances of the Magis
The world not be worth while living in Ergland one. He would be the circumstances of the Magis
The world not be worth while living in Ergland one. trates of a whole county, that of Stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to trates of a whole county, that of Stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to trates of a whole county, that of Stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low as to the stafford, having set low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; but it was clear they were so low ebb; b and to smite the opinions of another. "Therefore and a man as ball simply because he was a Chartist give general dissatisfaction to the workmen. They that we have soletanly sworn, and one and all It could be no offence to a Jury to caution them against had a legal right to strike; and it was estisfactory that the golden opportunity now within our such prejudices. He was not there so advocate the to know, that this strike did not originate in any the state of the workers the charge in the tendence afforded to us, by a wise and all seeing as to the character of those maintaining it he of the workmen themselves. The change in the stall not be lost; but that we do now universally must say, in common justice, that among them laws," referred to in the indictment, it was clear, must say, in common justice, the best husbands and consisted of the six points, which, being embodied, the proved, and protection secured for ourselves, the best fathers, and that their moral conduct might be and protection secured for ourselves, the pest indicas, and despised them. He would There was nothing monstrous, or alarming, in the marries wives, and helpless children, by the enact an example to many who despised them. He would There was nothing monstrous, or alarming, in the the People's Charter. What was the fair proceed to the position laid down by the Attorney doctrines of the Charter, to any man of property, your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury;—In rising proceed to the position laid down by the Attorney doctrines of the Charter, to any man of property, your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury;—In rising proceed to the position laid down by the Attorney doctrines of the Country. There was not a to defend myself from the charges preferred against proposition which had not defenders among men in me. I must crave the indulgence of the Court for General, as to the law of conspiracy, by which he sought possessing a stake in the country. There was not a possessing a stake in the country. There was not a proposition which had not defenders among men in to fix every one of a body acting for a common purpoposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in property, and possessing a stake in the country. There was not a proposition which had not defenders among men in the highest rank, the most stable in property, and most high in intellectual education and refinement. The totally dissentes from this position when laid down most high in intellectual education and refinement. Take the three cardinal points of the Charter, the novel situation in which I find myself placed, and we have the forms of law.

necessarily to infer that the placard is seditious merely successful; and in all probability, would retard the acquainted with the first movements of the turn- produced against you as evidence, they are not because its language is strong. He would quote on this movement which it was meant to hasten. The men outs; and it was not until the next day, August brought against you as evidence, they are not subject the observations of Chief Justice Tindal, at had a right to strike, but no right to root; they had 14th, that I became aware that a portion of the The Defendant—I am aware of that my Lord, but mination of that placard, could they look upon it as ling on the fact that Fenton was a zealous advocate more than a mere flourish, using a sonorous epithet of the wage question, and opponent of its being mixed ple to outbreak or violence? The placard was the sole casion he had nearly become a martyr to his zeal; evidence against Dr. M'Douall. The only other cir. for, according to the evidence, "they had like to cumstances deposed to related to the meeting with Mr. have thrown Fenton out of the cart;" because he O Connor at the public house a meeting held in open opposed its being made a Charter question. So far pose was a meeting of conspirators. The Learned eminently pacific body. "Peace, law, and order" New Executive, which ended in a resolve-Counsel submitted that as to the three parties whom he were the watchwords at all their meetings; and verdicts of guilty.

Mr. O'CONNOR said that some of the other de-

The JUDGE-I have no objection.

[The great length of the observations of the Learned Counsel employed, and of some of the Defendants, has debarred our own Reporter from transcribing the whole of his notes; we have, therefore, taken the speeches of Mr. Baines and Sergeant Murphy from the Morning Chronicle, as being the best report we could find; and the commencement of Tuesday's proceedings to this Guardian.

Mr. GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY-May it please to that extent. It was only true when the object in this before, and we think that by firm and legitimate sense construction which he put upon the for Reform of the Representation, would it not the Representation, would it not the strike, and he thought that all the acts of those the monstread and talented the monstr

following paragraph:-

"In the bonds of Friendship and Brotherhood, the people's efforts. An ac "Your humble Servants. " Signed, on behalf of the Monument Committee. " WILLIAM GRIFFIN, Secretary," Association."

All ideas of violence were emphatically opposed and denounced, witness the following paragraph:-"The Executive have seriously deliberated upon the distress of the people, and deplore the absence of the point, we have extracted from the Manchester | Suffrage, which could so speedily exchange comfort for poverty, plenty for starvation, and freedom for submission. They do not see any just or wise remedy speech, but was interrupted by Sir Gregory Lewin, who objected to the Defendant reading the speech. The Judge overruled the objection, and Mr. Harney in violence or insurrection, neither do they see wisdem in uncomplaining obedience and servile silence. Therefore they are prepared to recommend peaceful read the speech through, which was strongly couched and constitutional ulterior measures as soon as they have gained the legal opinion of an eminent barrister, at the head of the movement, whose judgment will not be biassed by the fear of the government, but whose epinion will be tempered by anxiety for the success of the cause, and care for the part I played that day. In Sheffield there has been no disturbances—no collisions of the people and the

assembled Conferences of the Association, where they will have the benefit of the opinions of the leading councillors of the National Charter Associa-

Is there anything illegal in a Conference so called

It must be remembered that Chartist conferences are not the only conferences that have been held; a well known, talented, and in the sister country if not in this, I believe a popular gentleman, namely, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, is in the habit of holding weekly, large meetings of his triends and admirers, the object of which meetings, we are assured by conservative writers, is the dismemberment of the Empire. Gentlemen, I don't believe this, but this I will say, that if Mr. O'Connell's meetings are legal, surely a Conference called as I have shewn is at least as legal. Conferences have been called together by a gentleman well known to the public, viz. Mr. Joseph Sturge, the avowed object of which Conferences was the carrying has been a thousand times more so. Gentlemen. with about fifteen or twenty of the defendants I am Gentlemen, It was on the 15th of July that I was by name, while with from twenty-five to forty of the ing of the working classes, and others, of Sheffield. This was nearly a month before the commencement tell of them before my arrest; when I was taken to of the strike, and when by no possibility could I have Kirkdale gaol I for the first time met some of these foreknown the events that were about to transpire. I were they placed before me now, and my life until the 13th of August. Well, on the 16th I left depended on the issue, I assure you, gentlemen, that Sheffield for Manchester, and, arrived there, I found prosecutor show that there was any connection August? Did they do so? No; on the contrary me this address did so with a good intention, and inbased it to have a proper effect, it ought to be viewed
it is liberal allowance. He submitted to them that
it is an argument in favour of the Charter. There
that hard word here and a hard word there and a hard word the proper of your masters.

Conterence were legal, and there was no evidence with a good intention, and the caprice of your masters.

Conterence were legal, and there was no evidence with a good intention, and the caprice of your masters.

Conterence were legal, and there was no evidence with the properties of the share he took in any of the share their secrets. That the properties will a properties with the properties of the share their secrets. That the properties of the share he took in any of the share with the whole staff of reporters and intended to the with them?

Conterence were legal, and there was no evidence with the whole share their secrets. That the properties of the share he took in any of the share he took is be maintained that it was not seditions, as was instanced on the other side. This address which had been against which have been agitated by his learned and insulted white slaves of their opinion upon of the strike in the strength of factors. The strike is the strength of factors which fall the strike is the strike in t

ever, join with him in earnestly begging them not shire, sustained the struggle singly, it would be un- into my hands the local papers, that I became fully The Judge-The notes found on Brooke are not

Stafford. The language of that placard, as to the a right to work or not to work, but no right to break turn-outs had declared in favour of the Charter. your Lordship will I know permit me to remark make life itself desirable—domestic comfort, and faid much stress on the last word of this passage, and had put a meaning upon it which he (Mr. Dundas) and had put a meaning upon it which he (Mr. Dundas) then They were poor, they were ill clad, and they had no right to make life itself desirable—domestic comfort, and fail much stress on the last word of this passage, and had put a meaning upon it which he (Mr. Dundas) and had put a meaning upon it which he (Mr. Dundas) and had put a meaning upon it which he (Mr. Dundas) they were poor, they were poor, they were poor, they were poor, they were ill clad, and they he did not put the people to take arms and do battle against those who like upon the might of the street of the work or not to work or not work or not to work or not t be the passing of the Charter, and they recom- evidence, as against Fenton and Stephenson, neither a certain Conference. Gentlemen, I believe the sum class, or else that I had no hope of the middlewith the fact was unquestionable, that a large less were steeped in the less were steeped in the less with the large less were steeped in the less with the large less were steeped in the less with the large less were steeped in the large less were steeped in the large less were steeped in the large less with the large less were steeped in the large less with the large less were steeped in the large less with the large less were steeped in the large less with the la could obtain this desirable remedy from Parliament ference at Manchester, or near Manchester at all, this Conference. I will not deny the charge, but, purposes,—not much violence there. I now come to the might be the Charter would not be the paracea they during any part of the tumultuous proceedings. He Gentlemen, how came I to attend that Conference; the resolution adopted by a majority of the Consupposed, but there was no illegality in entertaining or advocating the opinion that it would. As to the terwas originally suggested by the Hunt Monnment the resolution, upon which is founded this prosecu-Committee; how it was suggested I will show. On tion; I did not extract these admissions from the without any intention whatever of atimulating the peo- up with the Charter question; and that on one oc- or about the 8th of June, 1842, an address from the witnesses by cross-examining them, I have not said Committee was published; in that address is the a word to any one of the immense number of witnesses produced here on the part of the Crown. You "The Committee held a long and proper discus- have then the evidence of these witnesses that I sion as to whether we have the power, without being opposed this resolution. I don't thank these persons This was a specimen of grandiloquence—the upon it the was arranged the resolution. I don't thank these persons than the order of the local transfer of Buonaparte,—a flourish with too long, especially as he only appeared for one of the day, without concealment, as men might meet on any from the Chartists being a violent body, according considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions, nor will I take advantage of order of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions, nor will I take advantage of order of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions, nor will I take advantage of order of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions, nor will I take advantage of order of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions, nor will I take advantage of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for their admissions of the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for the considered to have outstepped the power delegated for the considered to have o ordinary business, and which it was ridiculous to sup- to the whole of the evidence, they appeared to be an to us, by offering a suggestion to the members of the them, to endeavour to clear myself at the expense of others. Gentlemen, if I did not support this resolu-"That, in order to make the gathering of good tion in the Conference, I will defend it here. What defended there was no evidence which could justify the Attorney-General had admitted, that up to the men from various parts of the country to be doubly says the resolution? It denies that the Chartists period of the strike, the organ of the Chartists, the useful to the movement, and answer two purposes, originated the strike; that is a truth; it has never The Court then adjourned; it being nealy half-past Northern Star, had been opposed to violence. The we most respectfully suggest that they, the members been pretended by the prosecution, that the Chartists to whatever point of reinement the means of national being respectively suggest that they, the members and individual comfort had risen, she owed it all to the six o'clock.

Jury would be running counter to the evidence if of the Executive, clock is skill, the industry, and the perseverance of her being they his back is thinly clad, his children breadless, his mind harassed, and his body it is and individual comfort had risen, she owed it all to the eminer to the evidence if of the Executive, clock.

Jury would be running counter to the evidence if of the Executive, clock.

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Jury would be running counter to the evidence if of the Executive, clock.

National Conference of delegates to be held on the eminet the strike; who were the originators is skill, the industry, and the perseverance of her eminet to the evidence if of the Executive, clock.

National Conference of delegates, during the eminet the strike; who were the originators is skill, the eminetal proving the strike; who were the originators is skill, the industry, and the perseverance of her eminetal proving the strike; who were the originators is skill, the industry, and the perseverance of the Executive, clock.

Mr. Baron Rolfe took his seat this morning at made in any opportunity of the triple of the Executive, clock.

Solution of the Executive, clock is in originators in the clarity and individual comfort had in the clarity and individual comfort had in the clari might be nesped in the palaces of th make his speech in defence to-day, the Court was easy it there any head over any inequal practice in the condition read, discussed, and, if necessary, revised, is there any harm, any illegality in expressing and all je lousy for ever banished from our ranks.

Sympathy with our suffering fellow-men? The repench for ever." He (Mr. Dundas) could easily Learned G-ntleman concluded by asking at the bands of the present dignant against these witnesses, if they had been the first a poor man locking at the condition of the Jury, a favourable consideration for his client, determined on which counts he would proceed.

The Attorney-General whether he had denounced and looked shy upon who if remon. The Attorney-General which counts he believed that a poor man locking at the condition of the Jury, a favourable consideration for his client, determined on which counts he believed that a poor man locking at the condition of the Jury, a favourable consideration for his client, determined on which counts he believed that a poor man locking at the condition of the Jury and they had been represented would they denounced and looked shy upon who if remon. The Attorney-General.-My Lord, I do not mean violent men they had been represented, would they denounced and looked shy upon-who, if remon- enactment; great stress has been laid upon the to proceed upon the two last counts; but I think as have respected the sacred precincts of this court of strated with, could be made acquainted with their word struggle, as though by it was meant a physical m machinery, and he could imagine him charge or conspiracy existen.

In machinery, and he could imagine him charge or conspiracy existen.

Amongst the Charks these things were protected much more than the protected much more occupied very little of the time of the Court in cross-appears to me necessary to retain them. In reality, tists, as amongst other bodies, there was one talents and influence. If this desirable end could pledging the people to continue the agitation for the simple. If the intravellation is not a protected much more than the protected much more occupied very little of the time of the Court in cross-appears to me necessary to retain them. In reality, tists, as amongst other bodies, there was one talents and influence. If this desirable end could pledging the people to continue the agitation for the simple. If the intravellation to the sixth and seventh, upon looking at them, it justice, and remained silent. Amongst the Charks and have some chance of reform, and have some chance of reform, and for the force combat with the authorities. Nothing of the want of which, the cause sometimes losses both their sort is meant. There has never been a resolution they have nothing whatever to do with the rich and another for the beachieved, it would give an opportunity for the simple. ne might be wrong, but if he examination the continue the agitation for the land it sincerely, he had wrongs which simple. If the jury would simply apply the rule laid appears to me that they are extremely important law for the rich and another for the poor. In con- be achieved, it would give an opportunity for the Charter but in which this word struggle has been with reference to some of the defendants In sincerely, he had wrongs which simple in the july would simply apply the first delegates when assembled, to adopt other measures found. I have spoken at public meetings in support confidence in the hands of the jury. The Learned which they in their wisdom might deem necessary of such resolutions, nay, I have drawn up many and prudent for the advancement of the cause." Gentlemen, Griffin, the secretary to this committee, nothing illegal. It is the moral struggle of right has avowed that he it was who first suggested to against wrong, justice against privilege, that is metender, and contributor to the greatness of present indictment was a monster indictment of the committee this proposition of calling the Conment by the authors and supporters of this resolution. The resolution concludes by pledging the description of the committee this proposition of calling the Conment by the authors and supporters of this resolution. The resolution concludes by pledging the description of the committee this proposition of calling the Conment by the authors and supporters of this resolution. The resolution concludes by pledging the description of the committee this proposition of calling the Conment by the authors and supporters of this resolution. The resolution concludes by pledging the description of the committee this proposition of calling the Conment by the authors and supporters of this resolution. The resolution concludes by pledging the description of the committee this proposition of calling the Conment by the authors and supporters of this resolution. The second in th tion to the people's efforts. Well, Gentlemen, what "In conclusion, we intend to do our duty, and was my conduct on my return to Sheffield? What Print; nor in the slightest degree regulated was my conduct on my return to Sheffield? What stray man of twenty-one years of age and sane which it has occupied the Crown five days in laying some fresh ground. He referred to the importance me that he has been only imperfectly identified, believe that you to whom this humble app al is made, was the direction I gave to the people's efforts? man of twenty-one years of age and sane which it has occupied the of this case, which, he said had been acknowledged and the representations as to his character were will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild and the representations as to his character were will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild not be able to select, and to answer the of this case, which, he said had been acknowledged and the representations as to his character were will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild not be able to select, and to answer the of this case, which, he said had been acknowledged and the representations as to his character were will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild in the able and temperate address of the Attorney.

The third is a select were will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild in the able and temperate address of the Attorney.

The third is a select were will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild in the able and temperate address of the Attorney.

The third is a select were will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and may you and we work harmowild will do yours; and the representation will do yours; and may you and we work harm why, I opposed the extension of the strike to that the charter would remove, by universal suffrage, the heavy load the prosecution of the Judge, the jury acquitted and the prosecution of the Judge, the jury acquitted and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Creation by the individual case. But the prosecution of the Judge, the jury acquitted and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Creation by the direction to the people's efforts; and I rejoice that the prosecution.

The proper the fifty nine people of different pursuits, living in different Conference. I was not present when that address was adopted, but I approve of it, and would defend it if it were necessary. Much has been said respecting On or about the 4th of July, an address was published by the Chartist Executive Committee, called, ascribed to the Chartist Executive. Not one officially calling this Conference-in that address tittle of evidence has been produced to show that I the intended business and objects of the proposed had any connexion with this address, that I knew Conference, were set forth as the following paragraph anything of its authorship or publication. Had any will shew .- ORGANIZATION. The aspect of the evidence been offered against me. I would have movement, and the strength and position of the defended myself from the charge. None has been ranchize had been extended throughout the opinions which are pulsus and the charge. None has been and socially in their own country; he thought claimed for his client. For every sect of political they were individuals, and the prosecutor was the guns and two single-barrelled guns." The learned Association, were taken into mature consideration of the country the first gentlamen spoke about twenty minutes. tion, and it was resolved to draw up a district beneath my notice. I have done with the Conferplan for the whole nation, to prepare a plan for ence. On the 18th of August I returned home, and securing commodious meeting houses, to recommend on the 19th, 1 reported to a large public meeting ways and means of defraying the attendant ex- the proceedings of the Conference, so little idea penses of the movement, and for the purpose of had I that I had done anything illegal. On Monpractically working these measures, and discuss- day, the 22d of August, a meeting was held in ing others of equal importance, and of devising Paradise-square, to consider the propriety of comeffectual means of preventing divisions and all mencing the strike in Sheffield. I attended that squabbles for the future in the National Charter meeting; a resolution was proposed, the intent and meaning of which I understood to be, that the strike should be forthwith commenced. I opposed the proposition; I moved an amendment against the strike; I carried my amendment by a large majority. With your permission I will read my speech upon that occasion, as reported in the Sheffield Independent. [Mr. Harney commenced reading the

> military-no marshalling of police-no calling out (Continued in one fourth page.)

in opposition to a strike taking place in Sheffield.

Gentlemen, continued Mr. Harney, my opposition to

the projected strike was successful, and though for

my conduct I have had the abuse and calumny of

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Imprudence, or Infection; with Remarks on the
Improvence of Changes and Synh.
Infection of the question of the question of the question of the question of the defendants. It might out until they got a fair day's wage.

Infection of the people to stick again.

Infection of the people to stick aga Treatment of Ghonorrhee, Gleet, Stricture and Syph results of Medicines being sold in that way, they there would be that weakness of evidence, or that again in the evening, at the Haigh, between seven ilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

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"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and again became my own physician. At this time my treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous leas and thighs were swelled to a very great extent. In the people dispersed. I remember wounday the oth name I understood to be Glossop, were there, and milkman. I saw a procession enter the town of August and August treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous, legs and thighs were swelled to a very great extent. Foundry. I was at a meeting in the evening from the committee. Some of them thought it advisable and superficial, by the present race of medical practioners. Hence the present race of medical practioners. Hence the present for the policy of the product of the place on the following morning, when delegates titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of Mr. W. Phillips, your agent in this town, and after a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, taking two doses I was free from pain, and the swelwhere debility has made threatening inroads, the ling subsided. I now never fail to use them whenever defendants. I knew he was the chairman, by in- it. Mahon is not one of Bailey's men. The meetmeans of escape and the certainty of restoration. I am attacked by this painful malady, and they inva- troducing speakers to the meeting. He was elevated ing determined they would not go, and they broke The evils to which the book adverts are extensive riably give me relief after one or two doses. Several on a cart or waggon, or something of that sort. He and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and of my acquaintances use them, and experience the is a shoemaker. The first speaker he introduced was there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, same benefit. I trust you will insert this among William Aitken, another of the defendants. I had dressed the meeting, and said they must get out the book adverts are extensive riably give me relief after one or two doses. Several on a cart or waggon, or something of that sort. He up. On the following morning, another meeting took is a shoemaker. The first speaker he introduced was place at the Haigh, at five o'clock. Brophy addressed the meeting, and said they must get out Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, your list of cases, as I am anxious to bear witness to known him before. I remember his saying, after those who had gone to their work. He said is confided the care of young people, who ought to the efficacy of this excellent medicine. remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, certain in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumindiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain prac- bago, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and indeed tices, are described with an accuracy and force which for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such

greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly of its benign influence. VIGOUR." The initiation into vicious indulgenceits progress—its results in both sexes, are given with 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townstruth. However, the Authors have not exposed the end, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, evil without affording a remedy. It shows how Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, "MINLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fogsufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlinghealth and moral courage. The work is written in ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appropriate is not a defendant. The meeting begun that they were not to take any sticks per and perspections style, displaying now often. He is not a defendant. The meeting begun that they were not to take any sticks before I got there. There was some singing. One chester, but that they were not to take any sticks at Stalybridge, when we will join hand in hand in time. (A copy was produced, and put in. It was at the Haigh, next morning, at this great national turnout." Candelet also spoke, dated August 13, 1842, and offered a reward of £50 and the chairman. of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; of symptoms indicative of consumption or general of symptoms indicative of consumption or general Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and in-Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable stead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of Medicine. a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in wellwritten, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a welltold appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a cless intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."—The Magnet.

"The security of happiness in the Marriage STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of determine what character ought fairly to belong having seen a placard on the wall. I did not take until the Charter had been obtained; but that they unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligation. They would find that several of the speakers notes of what passed. I have a tolerable memory, were to keep peace, law, and order. The Charter tions. This essay is most particularly addressed to alluded distinctly to the use of direct physical force I went to the meeting before I had been sworn in a was forced upon the meeting by the Glossop people, at Hyde. John Leach, George Candelet, William all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to reno-

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of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits show that they were prepared to fight." He must and agitations, in consequence of the meeting being of living, and occupation in life of the party. The appeal to the common sense of the Jury to say communication must be accompanied by the usual what language of this sort meant, used in the preconsultation fee of £1, without which no notice sence of other persons, and no objection urged to it whatever can be taken of their application; and in by those to whom it was addressed. He would apall cases the most inviolable secrecy may be peal to them to say whether those who put forth the witness whether the meeting on the Sunday did in to the majority of the meeting. They recom-

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JOSH. LINSLEY, Accountant and General Agent. 35, Basinghall-street. DR. STYAN.

hindrance from basiness, at his Medical Hall, 125,

cases are not alike. I must see my patients and then I can do them justice without imposition. All diseases incident to the human frame very successfully treated.—Advice gratis. Bleeding, and Teeth carefully Extracted.

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

Luton, Bedfordshire, Oct. 19, 1841. Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pil's. I have for several years been afflicted with Rheumatism and Gout, the attacks of which were excessively severe. During one of these painful visitations a kind friend presented me with a box of Blair's Pills, from the use of which I found immediate relief and very soon entirely recovered. At a subsequent period I was so severely attacked that he thought it would be unwise

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully RICHARD STONE. Sugar Loaf, London Road, Luton.

The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating tortures of this decease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivable. "If we consider the topics upon either in a moral but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably or social view, we find the interests and welfare of short space of time. They are equally speedy and display at once profound reflection and extensive has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete separated experience."—The Planet.

| Duckinnela-brow, to bit, it has a stonished all who sent. I heard Woodruffe say that he had a resolution to propose to this effect, that in order to facility and there is not a city town, or village to the propose to this effect, that in order to facility and there is not a city town, or village to the propose to this effect, that in order to facility and there is not a city town, or village to the propose to this effect, that in order to facility and there is not a city town, or village to the propose to this effect, that in order to facility and there is not a city town, or village to the propose to this effect, that in order to facility and there is not a city town, or village to the propose to this effect, that in order to facility and there is not a city town, or village to the propose to this effect, that in order to facility and there is not a city town, or village to the propose to this effect, that in order to facility and the propose to this effect, that in order to facility and there is not a city town.

> Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price how often Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Govern-

THE TRIAL

In our first edition of last week, we gave only the opening part of the Attorney-General's speech. left off in successive Editions.]

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

LANCASTER.-NISI PRIUS COURT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1. (Continued from our last week's paper.)

The Attorney-General in continuation :-With respect to several of the other defendants, the jury would find language used, the meaning and objects of which it would be for them to judge and under discussion without making a long speech because he believed "the people in Staffordshire and Yorkshire, and many other parts, were determined to fight. He was himself prepared for the worst. Country Patients are requested to be as minute as hind in the cause. If they wanted to proceed, they possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration must place themselves in a proper attitude, and such an address, as he had quoted from, with, not begin by prayer! Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, as they pretended, the force of "peace, law, and 50, Briggate, Leeds; and Mr. W. Lawson, 51, order," could mean anything but the reverse. If and order, then whoever was the author, they must hold him justifiable. But it was his (the Attorney-General's) duty-and he could assure them a most at the beginning. painful duty it was, to bring under their cognizance all these circumstances, and to ask them what con- tations. clusion they could put, as men of sense and experience, upon the language that was thus him. used. He asked whether the persons who met and put forth this address, could possibly be

tent, and great vigilance was exercised in order to present their going beyond that license. In one instance, a tailor received orders to make some mourn-, lution. ing, but he dare not execute them until he went to Mr. Dundas contended that there was no evidence this committee, and obtained their sanction. He to show that Storah was at this meeting.

He desired to give no character to these offences of land near Cheetham's mill, but no meeting was their doors till the month was out, and in the meantheir doors till the month was out, and the meantheir doors till the month was out, and the meantheir doors till the month was out, and the meantheir doors till the month was out, and the meantheir doors till the month was out, and the meantheir doors till the month was out, and the meantheir doors till the month was out, and the meantheir doors till the month was out, and the meantheir doors till the month was out, and the meantheir doors t CERTAIN DISEASE, and all disorders arising He invited the Jury, as dispassionately as it was Fenton was chosen as chairman. I saw besides was appointed a delegate on the 15th of August, and when Magna Charta was obtained in one day. The therefrom in a few days, without restraint of diet or possible, to consider the evidence, and that while Thomas Mahon, John Durham, and William by the 25th the whole question respecting the people went in a body to the King, and it was frequently leave more uncured than they cure. All absence of violent spirit, as to induce them favour- and eight. I saw the same four defendants and ably to consider such of the cases. In that Brophy there. They delivered lectures, exhortfavourable consideration he should cordially go ing the people to try to obtain the Charter by lawful At this stage of the pro along with them, or to recommend, if they found means. There was another meeting on the following journed for a few minutes. them guilty, to the lavourable consideration of the court alone. With these observations, inviting the jury as much as possible to abstain from any topic that might disturb them in the calmest exercise of their consciences, and in the most faithful discharge of their duty, as well for the defendants, as for the public, on whose behalf it was performed, and for whose protection this inquiry was instituted to Hyde, and they went in procession through Duckenfield to Hyde, and returned by Mr. Hilyard—I was at a meeting held at Hyde go to the stores and help themselves. Leach said he on the first of August. George Candelet acted as the Mayor advised them so, they might please them—the public, on whose behalf it was performed, and for whose protection this inquiry was instituted. them guilty, to the favourable consideration of the morning, at five o'clock, and they went in procession verdict accordingly.

> At the close of the Learned Gentleman's address, Geo. Johnson, one of the defendants for whom Mr. Serjeant Murphy had been retained, announced his intention of conducting his own detence.

The following witnesses were then called :-

4000 persons would be present. There was a chair- was of no use going to the masters. He said they Market-place, Hyde, on the lith of August, and should be appointed to go to Manchester immeman. His name was William Woodruffe, one of the had turned out for the Charter, and would stick to on the 17th, but I can't state any particulars. speaking on the Charter and different things, "he should advise the cotton lords, particularly the Messrs. Rayners, to keep within the precincts of would have a procession through Duckinfield and their own palaces, as dark nights were coming on. Ashton, to let the masters see that they were and the reckoning day was at hand." Before that out. Mahon and Stephenson said that they were town Chapel or meeting room, adjoining Ashton.
This was at nine o'clock in the morning. The meeting was called by the bellman. John Alexander not know, were in the procession I saw Crossley Stuart was in the chair. He is not a defendent, talking to Brophy, going down Duckinfield-hill. Woodruffe asked him privately if he would take the The procession went down Caroline-street, over FRIEND: and in no shape can he be consulted with in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evidences tate the advance of wages all labour do cease. music. Before they got to Hindley's mill the men stream of the safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly of its benign influence.

Stuart, on taking the chair, said he hoped that had turned out. There was no mob near the mill nothing would be brought forward at the meeting, at the time. A few boys had preceded the prothat would bring kimself or them within the pale cession. I went to Hyde, about half-past four. of the law; but as he had taken the chair, he would None of the men who came from Stalyput such resolutions as the meeting thought proper. bridge were there. I found the hands of Woodruffe advocated the principle of the resolution. One factory fetching out the hands of another. I saw the was in an elevated situation. It was a kind of a Durham, Stephenson, and John Leach, of Hyde, we labour, and I am requested also to tell you from Manchester, next spoke. He said he was sent pulpit. I can't recollect what he said in particular. at a meeting in the evening of the same day. I remember his saying that he was one of the persons | Leach was addressing the meeting when I got instrumental in calling the meeting. I left the meet- there. He said he thought it was the most proper to ing at half-past nine. I was at another meeting on turn out for the wages, and not for the Charter. that will not willingly come out, we will turn them and eighteen against it; for the wages of 1840, or Ing at half-past nine. I was at another meeting on turn out for their wages, and not for their wages, when we are out we will remain out; and friends, when we are out we will remain a scale of wages; that the middle classes and out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee out, we will the wages that the middle classes and out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee out, we will the will not willingly come out, we will turn out for their wages, that the middle classes and out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee out, we will remain a scale of wages; that the middle classes and out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee out, we will remain a scale of wages; that the middle classes and out, until the Charter, which is the only guarantee out, we will remain out; or their wages, becomes the law of the charter. Candelet spoke. A problem of the charter was a scale of wages, and out, or the wages, becomes the law of the charter. Challenger, one of the defendants, was there, and five o'clock. Fenton was chiefly the chairman. but I don't think I have notes of it. John Leach for the apprehension and conviction of the rioters.)

another, George Johnson. The latter gave out the Durham, Stephenson, and Mahon, were there. A spoke, I entered what he said the same evening. It.

hymn. I remember one verse. It ran thus:-A charge to keep I have,

A God to glorify,
A never-dying soul to save,
And fit it for the sky."

"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary chan-ment Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Johnson afterwards gave them a religious exhorta- see how the people there were coming on. I did tion, and when he had done, others gave exhortations. The chairman then said that he had received a communication from some one, whom he did not know, which he would read. It was to this effect, that the committee had come to the determination that labour should not be recumed until the Charter had become the law of the land. At the time this was said, much confusion took place, as the people On account of the great importance of the trial, seemed dissatisfied. Johnson and Challenger were we resume our report at the point at which we present, when the chairman read this out. There is a street called Stamford-street, in Ashton. I was there about nine in the morning of the 30th of Aug. In going up the street, on the way to the Town-hall, being at that time a special constable, I saw a procession going up. It consisted of men, women, and boys. There were four or five men abreast in front, and then a lot of women, and lastly, a number of boys. Woodruffe was one of the four men in front. The whole number would amount to sixty or seventy. I had heard something said as they passed. They cried "fall in, fall in." They went to Stalybridge. I followed them as far as the Globe Inn, perhaps 200 yards from Stamford-street Ashton, Dukinfield, Hyde, Stalybridge, and Mottram, are in the neigh-

bourhood, and Glossop a little more to the East. Cross-examined by Mr. Dundas—The reason I went to the meeting on the 26th of July, was from One man stated in particular that he had been at special constable. I was not sent by any person, but who came armed with sticks and bludgeons. On Birmingham, Bilston, and the Potteries, and he went of my own accord. There are three or four the Sunday afternoon another meeting took place, found a spirit of enthusiasm prevailing among the people. He said he should support the resolution Town Hall, at ten o'clock in the morning of the went away just as he was taking a text. Woolfenden, delivered but not in the morning of the den said something about the Charter but not in and George Johnson is a hatter. The exhortations given were religious ones. There were several thousands present. After the Chairman had read the anonymous note, there were divisions and murmurs.

Re-examined by George Johnson-I wish to ask The Judge-He has said so in substance, but he order," could mean anything but the reverse. If did not get there till after the meeting commenced. Defendant-Did you not swear on your examina-

tion that there was no prayer ! Witness-I do not remember, for I was not there Judge-He said there were religious exhor-

Defendant-I have no further questions to ask Henry Brierley, examined by Sir G. Lewin-I and put forth this address, could possibly be live at Stalybridge, and work at a factory. On the viewed in any other light than as abettors of 22th of July last, I was present at a meeting held on those more unfortunate, because less enlightened, a plot of ground, called the Haigh, which is in persons, who were going from town to town, en- Stalybridge. I am not aware how it was called. couraged by this address, and provoked by it into I went to the meeting near eight o'clock in the evenexcesses which, under other circumstanes, they ing. I think there were some hundreds of persons would have been disposed to avoid! He could there. The Chairman was James Fenton, of Ashassure the Jury, that at the innocence of any one of ton, one of the defendants. I was there at the time the individuals who was before them he should as he was called to the chair. He was unanimously much rejoice as any person who could take the chosen. After being elected, there was a resolution to notice the course of proceedings of the different deepest interest in their fate. But the duty he had moved, I rather think it was proposed by Challenger, to discharge to the Jury, to the public, and to the but I should not know the person again. The effect - 19, - 19. indeed, with respect to the intelligence and for should not know him again. Pilling moved another tion was going on, the object of it was to show that bearance of those who took part in the late move- resolution, which was something similar to the former. the fact of delegates having been appointed twelve tioned the people to be honest, not to take any- when I appeared before the magistrates. I could not know him again. Fining moved another the fact of delegates having been appointed twelve tioned the people to be honest, not to take any- when I appeared before the magistrates. Furber, -19, -19, as those he was then authorized to state. The labour of the land. The resolution was carried unanimously. The Cabins of these Ships are most elegantly fitted of the country, not only as regarded manufactures, was up for Cabin Passengers. at 25 Gnineas each, the Ship finding every thing except Wines and Liquors. The Second Cabins, (or after steerages) will be found very comfortable for respectable passengers, where the same time of the land. The resolution was carried unanimously. A third was then moved by Brophy. I knew him by name and sight at the same time. The nature of the third resolution was to draw up a melying the most ordinary necessaries of life. He believed the baker and the butcher were permitted to go on but the change of the land. The resolution was carried unanimously. A third was then moved by Brophy. I knew him by name and sight at the same time. The nature of the third resolution was to draw up a melying the most ordinary necessaries of life. He believed the baker and the butcher were permitted arms. (Laughter.) It was for the purpose of probelieved the baker and the butcher were permitted arms. (Laughter.) It was for the purpose of prosuch a system could be enforced to the very letter, as having refused to pay the tax. This resolution great public mischief must ensue. The Learned Gentleman went on to refer to the formation of a "Committee of Public Safety," but who subsequently styled themselves a "Committee of Operatives." This body dispensed icenses to persons, to one black them to committee of place at Hyde, but I am not aware whether the proposition of the chair. A meeting did take them to committee of the chair of the to enable them to carry on busine s to a limited ex- at another meeting, at Duckinfield, on the 2nd or

from using one solitary expression of harshness. There were several hundreds. They went to a plot have sworn. Some of the masters would not open they acted calmly and coolly, to be firm in the vinder of the dication of the law. To them would ultimately were the principal speakers. They said nothing into work again.

> the people to keep in peace and order, in going to Manchester. On the following morning, another meeting took place, at the Haigh, at five o'clock.

> were falling out between the wage question and the Charter. Fenton thought one thing at a time was enough, and Durham also advocated the wage question. Stephenson and Mahon advocated the Charter. I did not see Crossley there. I understand that the object of the people in meeting every morning at the Haigh, was to keep the people combined together. On the 12th of August all the workpeople were out. On the 13th, I saw a procession at Stalybridge There was a public meeting held in the evening. Fenton, Stephenson, Durham, and Mahon were there. I think Aitkin, Woolfenden, John Leach of Hyde, and Johnson, were there also. Wild opened the meeting in favour of the wage question. It was suggested that a list of delegates should ascertain what were the highest and lowest rate of wages which the masters would give, in order that they might strike a medium, and go to work. In the meantime the operatives could not return to work, as the masters had shut up their mills for a month. They agreed to do so after the men had turned out. At the meeting on the evening of the 13th there were several thousands there. Nothing was said about what the operatives were to do den said something about the Charter, but not in they again met. Fenton, Stephenson, Durham, and they might as well go for both, but they would give mended the people to keep peace, law, and order and not to injure any one. I know the Chartist there on the evening of the same day. Mahon was there. He read something from a newspaper, after which it was suggested that he should go to Manchester as a delegate to the Conference there, but that another meeting should be held to elect him. Cross-examined by Sergeant Murphy-I have been a carder in a cotton factory. I was not engaged as a turn-out on this occasion, but I have had experience connected with a turn-out twelve years ago. No mention was made then of the Charter. A committee of working men was formed to direct the movements of the turn-outs. One of the objects of that committee was to confer with the masters on the question of wages. At that time there were in consequence of the turn-out. They would not let

> Fenton, Durham, Stephenson, and Glossop were there. They said they would go to Glossop and

not go with them, and I don't know whether they

went or not. The next morning another meeting

The Attorney General did not see how his

amongst the working classes and shopkeepers. A great amount of distress prevailed, and some permeetings, and have said that they would support the there, day by day, talking and speaking, but to on which I saw the placard from the Executive on which I saw the placard from the Executive on which I saw the placard from the Executive on which I saw the placard from the Executive on which I saw the placard from the Executive on which I saw the placard from the Executive on which I saw the placard from the Executive on which I saw the placard from the Executive on the executive of the executi operatives in getting a better remuneration. None come to the determination how to get bread, and he Committee. The reason was, that when I pulled the

By the Judge-The people came out of the mills, generally, of their own accord. I do not know any instance in which they did not do so.

None of the other Learned Counsel or any of the defendants asked the witness further ques-

Joseph Little cross-examined by Mr. Pollockin the township of Hollingworth. I have a number took place on the Haigh, at the same time. They who are a set of thieves and rogues, and good honest you have not the common necessaries of life, take them, and who can withstand against you? None. The prisons are full, and in the prisons they do not want you. The police is in no fault. I wish you all and above all, keep out of public houses, and toboth the counties, Chester and Lancaster, and the Charter will then be obtained." He then wished

said by Candelet?

them to be true one to another, and they would soon have the Charter. I have no more notes of that meeting. Leach said a great deal more, but I did not take it down. Witness-I did not. Sir. Examination resumed.—I was at a meeting on were to keep peace, law, and order. The Charter Monday, the 8th of August, in the Market-place, don't know, were there. No Chairman was appointed. I have no notes of this meeting. The speeches were in the same strain of language, re-I had received the summous to be sworn in. I connection with the wage question. In the evening believe Alexander Challenger is a factory operative, another meeting took place, at which a lecturer from Manchester attended. He said he was sorry that away to their homes. I attended a meeting on the commending the people to keep out, as they were the people were out of work; and that it hurt following morning, the 9th, in the Market-place, his feelings to think that they had come out on the Charter. On the morning of the 15th was chairman, and John Leach and George Candelet were present. They also spoke. I have notes Mahon were there. Aikin was also present. A of Leach's speech. He informed the meeting that discussion took place between the wage question "they intended to go and join the Ashton people; as he lived, ne would agreed, not without alteration, would the country was bad, and, without alteration, would and the Charter. Mahon and Stephenson thought from Ashton they would go to the Exchange, at Manchester, where they would meet the cotton lords, and he doubted not that they would have the advance; and never to go to work until they had either the advance or the Charter.' I dont any distress at that time in rivuo and the wages were low at hood. I do not know that the wages were low at meeting room, at Ashton. A meeting took place remember anything further that was said. I remember the day on which Messrs. Horsfield's mill was stopped. It was on Tuesday, the 9th. 1 saw a number of people going towards the mill. There was a large body coming from the direction of Ashton and Stalybridge, towards Hyde. They were not walking in any sort of form. On Wednesday, August 10th, there was a meeting at Hyde, at which Moorhouse, George Candelet, and John Leach were present. I have merely an outline of the notes. The speakers desired the people to be quiet. Moorhouse said they were to proceed to Compstall-bridge, Glossop, and all the mills, and make the hands turnout. Leach spoke, but I have not his speech down. The substance of his speech was recommending the people fifty-two masters who determined to stop their mills, to keep out, but exhorting them to be peaceable and quiet. In the evening of the 11th there was another them work. I believe delegates were chosen on meeting at Hyde. Leach and Candelet, and a Mr. that occasion, to go from one factory to another, Crossley, a draper, were present. I have notes of what passed. Leach said he had attended a meeting of the shopkeepers at the Working Man's Institution, and they had come to a resolution that they would keep the turn-outs for two weeks; but he requested that they would not be led to put any trust in the false shopkeepers. He further said he wished the people of Hyde to be true one to another. and on the following Wednesday they would be met by Mr. O'Connor at Manchester, when they would to the entries in my book bring down the transactions come to a resolution what to do. He cau to the 20th of August. I did not produce the book, state the same day, and all the week. Labour was prisoners immediately away from Hyde to Stock-Cross-examination resumed—On all occasions in completely stopped. A very large number of per port, in consequence of the inefficiency of the protection of t which the Charter was mentioned, peace, law and sons came into Hyde. They were walking in a tive force, and the Magistrates committed them from Re-examined by Mr. Atherton—The wages of the working classes at Ashton and Stalybridge, were extremely low, during these latter turn-outs. were extremely low, during these latter turn-outs, other in the evening; that in the morning was the trates, within my division, but I did not hear any and consequently much dissatisfaction prevailed largest. I was at a meeting on Friday, the 12th of particular expressions of distress existing. I am August, in the Market p ace, Hyde. Several hun- aware that the shopkeepers had meetings, and agreed great amount of distress prevailed, and some persons could scarcely obtain anything to eat. Wages have been declining ever since 1826, and the distress has increased in proportion. Shopkeepers have had have been declining ever since 1826, and the distress dells, who got up and called silence. Another, has increased in proportion. Shopkeepers have had called Wardlaw, then said they were not to come I have not made any entry in the book as to the day.

I have not made any entry in the book as to the day.

Re-examined by Mr. O'Connor—Wakes are an ashow of hands in favour of going to work, but he would have been here, and then I could have sworn and other properties of the standard of the sworn and other properties of the standard of the sworn and other properties of the standard of the sworn and other properties of the standard of the sworn and other properties of the standard of the sworn and other properties of the standard of the sworn and other properties of the sworn and the sworn and other properties of the sworn and annual feast, and strangers flock from all parts of the country to where they are held. The first great gathering was held on the 15th of August I believe that on that day Bailey's men had received here they are held. The first great lieve that on that day Bailey's men had received deputed by the shopkeepers of Ashton to come and the 18th when he returned. At the notice of a reduction in their wages, amounting to try to get them to go to their many to go to their them. mentioned this fact as a proof of the extraordinary extent and the intelligence with which this matter was carried on, and of the numbers that were engaged in this species of strong vio
when he returned. At the deputed by the shopkeepers of Ashton to come and that it was on the 18th when he returned. At the deputed by the shopkeepers of Ashton to come and true to go to their work, but he wished that it was on the 18th when he returned. At the said any then the defendants with have made a submit to nothing but the People's Charter. He when he returned that it was on the 18th when he returned. At the said any the shopkeepers of Ashton to come and true to one another, and that they would submit to that reduction. They would submit to that reduction. They would submit to that reduction in the book about the Charter. He when he returned that it was on the 18th when he returned. At the said any the shopkeepers of Ashton to come and that it was on the 18th when he returned. At the true to one another, and the true to one another. He was not a submit to that it was on the 18th when he returned. At the said any the shopkeepers of Ashton to come and that it was on the 18th when he returned. At the said any the shopkeepers of Ashton to come and the true to one another, and the true to one another, and the true to one the exact day of sailing and the amount of passage money told them; and the pound each of the passage-money by a post-office order, or otherwise, berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till and the pound the passage money by a post-office will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till and the passage money by a post-office will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till and the passage money by a post-office when the passage money by a post-office of the magistrates, but on the passage money by a post-office when the passage money by a post-office of the magistrates, but on the passage money by a post-office of the magistrates, but on the passage to the reduction. They would submit to that reduction. They would submit to that reduction. They would submit to nothing but the People's Charter. He were engaged in this species of strong violation of the law, at the same time that they would submit to that reduction. They would submit to nothing but the People's Charter. He were engaged in this species of strong violation of the law, at the same time that they would submit to that reduction. They would submit to nothing but the People's Charter. He little interlineation in the book about the Unawara of the when brought before the magistrates, but on they went of the passage money by a post-office of the magistrates, but on the provide of the passage of the people's Charter. He little interlineation in the book about the Unawara of the passage of

the law that had taken place. In the remarks which On Friday, the 12th of August, I saw a procession to be taken into work again, I saw them go. The he had thought it necessary to make, he had abstained coming from the direction of Mr. Bailey's mill, fact is as well known to me as any other to which I of Stockport said so.

| Dattey s men went in a body to the mini, and asked port said this!

| Maying read my depositions. I admit the wing read my depositions in the book. The inter
| The inter| The inter| Continuation of matter and the procession of the law that had taken place. In the remarks which of August, I saw a procession to be taken into work again, I saw them go. The inter| The

By the Attorney-General-I repeat that I saw land. Samuel Sidebottom, an auctioneer in Hyde. no breach of the peace committed. There are proposed to go to their masters and ask for the wages of 1840. He was hooted down and put out of the cart. A man named Booth next spoke, and he went on in a similar strain. I did not take it down. There were a number of "navigators" At this stage of the proceedings, the Court ad- in the meeting. Bootn said the "navies" were in ourned for a few minutes.

Mr. Wm. Clayton, constable of Hyde, examined do as they pleased, as the Mayor of Stockport said. for whose protection this inquiry was instituted, go to work again. He thought it was not possible the would leave the case in their hands, again entreat- to get the Charter then. The lecture, on the whole, ing them to be guided by evidence alone, and, as it mass well received. It was a very good lecture.

There was a cry of "Yes, yes." The Chairman to address the meeting, and I was obliged to leave made for or against the defendants, to return their Brophy gave a lecture, and recommended people proposed a show of hands to that effect, and Can
Brophy gave a lecture, and recommended people proposed a show of hands to that effect, and Can
Brophy gave a lecture, and recommended people proposed a show of hands to that effect, and Can
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Brophy gave a lecture, and recommended people proposed a show of hands to that effect, and Can
Brophy gave a lecture, and recommended people proposed a show of hands to the defendants. to turn tectotallers, and keep sober. On Sunday delet afterwards addressed the meeting. He aid Sheffield and Manchester railway on the to turn teetotallers, and keep sober. On Sunday delet afterwards addressed the meeting. He aid Shemetic and Manchester landay on the morning, the 7th of August, there was another he hoped the men at Hyde would prove true same day. There was a large number of meeting on Mottram Moor. Some thousands were one to another, and then we will soon have our them assembled, who conducted themselves present. The bellman of Hyde was in the chair, rights—that will be the Charter and nothing but the William Stephenson addressed the meeting on the Charter. The other speakers then followed in turn, of brigade arrived, and I left them with the magisprinciples of the Charter. No resolutions were and after announcing that another meeting would trates. On the 14th of August, I was at a meeting moved in my hearing. In the evening of the same day take place on the following Sunday morning at Mottram Moor, about half-past two in the after-Joseph Haigh.—I live at Ashton-under-Lyne. I there was a meeting in a preaching room, at Staly-was living there in July last. I am a milkman. I bridge. From forty to fifty persons were present. The people dispersed. I remember Monday the 8th name I understood to be Glossop, were there. diately; and on the following Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, again in the same place, and in procession they would go to Manchester. On the morning of the 15th, they again met in the market. place, Hyde. Moorhouse was the chairman, and John Leach appeared. The latter spoke. I have I am the Special High Constable for the division of notes of what he said. He alluded to the large sums of Hyde, in the county of Chester. I remember attending on the 7th of August, at Wednesoff Green, asked where that came from but the pockets of the in the township of Hollingworth. I have a number poor! He finished by recommending the people to of notes which I can produce. I made them as soon keep out until the Charter became the law. On as I could when the meetings were over. At a the evening of the same day, at eight o'clock, another meeting on the 7th, about 400 persons were present. meeting was held. Moorhouse spoke, but he simply George Candelet, one of the defendants, was there. announced a meeting for the evening of the following William Moorhouse, not a defendant, acted as day. I went to it. Booth and Moorhouse were chairman. Speeches were made. Moorhouse said :- there. The former spoke at great length. He held "My friends and fellow workmen—I am appointed a large sized placard in his hand, which I heard him chairman to this meeting, and must inform you that read. He began by saying what an expense the we are not met here for a wage question, or for a Queen was to poor people, what quantities of wine religious question,—it is for a national question; but she drank—(laughter)—what large quantities of I will not intrude on your time, as you will be ad- spirits she drank, the number of fat oxen she condressed by my brother Chartists from Stalybridge, sumed, the large number of sheep and lambs she eat. Ashton, Hyde, and other places, who are more able and that she cost the poor people annually £160,000. to address you than I, and they will explain to you At this time there was a report that the Magisthat we are met here as Chartists for a national trates were coming to take them, and Moorhouse question. I will sit down." He then called up leaped from the waggon, and said a meeting would another man, whom I did not know, and take place on the following morning, at six o'clock. I left the meeting. These were all the notes I At eight o'clock a meeting was held in the Martook. In the afternoon I was at another meeting ket-place, Hyde. Moorhouse acted as chairman, the same day. About 700 or 800 persons were and Candelet, Leach, and Booth, and a man named there. Moorhouse was in the chair. Robert Wild, Barlow, a factory operative, were present. An John Leach, and George Candelet were there also. excavator got upon the waggon, and said he wished that to-morrow a meeting will take place at Staly- from Manchester to inform the people of Hyde that bridge, at five o'clock in the morning, when we he was in attendance at the hall as a delegate; that will proceed from factory to factory, and all hands the delegates assembled were 340 for the Charter, land. I hope to meet you all to-morrow morning, the Queen had been posted on the walls before that Ourham, Stephenson, and Mahon, were there. A spoke. I entered what he said the same evening. It Candelet said he did not care a straw for the proclais my duty to make a daily report to the magis- mation, as their meetings were legal, and held in the trates. Leach began by pointing to me. He said, day time, to conduct the interests of the poor; that There is one of the Government men, one who is special constables and soldiers would be no use; like the black coated gentry who attends that place, that bayonets in eight days time, will be of no use; (pointing to the church, in Wednesoff Green,) built delegates were going about in the agricultural disfor a good purpose, but now filled with thieves and tricts, warning and turning the labourers out,-all rogues—the cotton fraternity; but we would all be except the millers and reapers of grain; but parsons and 'blue bottles' (police), if we were paid in fact they were all nearly out; then where the same as these, by the Government—£80 a-year, would the military and special constables be! But a nice sum for a man working one day out of the as I am to be in Manchester at ten o'clock seven, and for looking after us poor, honest, in-dustrious labourers; but let me tell you that the when in the Hall last night, at six o'clock, Mr. Beschurch is an open hell, and filled by the cotton lords, wick, superintendent of police, entered, and told the people that he was sent by the Magistrates, to let us be true one to another, and there is property in this plentiful country, sufficient for us all, and if the town was sent by the Magistrates, to make the people there assembled that they were not allowed to hold their meetings any longer while you have not the community. trates entered, and gave the people ten minutes time to disperse, but in five minutes (said Leach and Candelet) they were all gone. The battle was part won, and let us be true to one another, and never to be quiet, you must not damage property or person; submit to go to work until we get all points of the Charter. John Leach next spoke. He said he morrow there will be a general turn out, throughout was appointed one of the delegates to the great National Conference, and at ten o'clock he had to meet M'Douall, for he had sent him word that he longed to see him. I will collar him and bring him here with me this evening, and in eight day's time there will be a fixed wage by Act of Parliament, and the Charter will become the law of the By Mr. O'Connor-Did you take down what was land. He made some observations about the shopkeepers, saying that they were a hypocritical set, and so on. I attended another meeting at half-past seven in the evening of the 18th, in the Marketplace, Hyde. Leach was present. He commenced railing against the shopkeepers and the middle Moorhouse, and a man named Stephenson, whom I classes. Moorhouse, who was in the chair, said that there was a delegate from Glossop, and Leach began to tell the meeting how much money had been expended by the Spinners' Union, not one penny of which had been spent for the Charter. He went on

Examination resumed-Leach said that he did not

wish the people to do as the mayor recommended

but to do as was done in the time of king John,

to say-does not my friend from Glossop tell you that there are many able-bodied men from Glossop-Dale, well armed with their bludgeons, and who are not frightened to use them. Where will the specials and the red-coated gentry be then? They will be glad to give in, and we will have them in large numbers to-morrow, to meet and go to Ashton. He called upon the people to be united, and so long soon be worse. During the time I have been speaking of, the mills at Hyde were out of work. By Mr. Atherton-I am not aware that there was any distress at that time in Hyde and the neighbour-

that time. I know nothing about the matter either one way or another. By Mr. Pollock-I remember seeing a placard posted at Hyde, from the Executive Committee of the Chartists to the People. I think it would be from the 14th to the 19th of August. A great many people read them. I can't say how many were posted-perhaps two or three. By Mr. Dundas-I will not swear that more than

one of them was posted. I have read the opening and concluding passages of the one now produced and to the best of my belief it is a copy. I will no swear that it is the same; it might be wrong a word or two, or ten lines, or more. It is similar to the one I saw posted, and I believe it is the same.

By Mr. Atherton-I laid the notes of the particular transactions on which I have been speaking before the magistrates every day, and gave such explanations as might be required. By Mr. O'Connor-I prefer swearing to the notes

in the book. They are original, and not a transcript. I would not swear from memory, without the book to refresh me. John Leach and Candelet were not brought before the magistrates: they absconded. Moorhouse was brought up. I appeared against him. I believe it was on Friday, the 26th of August.

Witness-I found it necessary to convey the of them have interfered to prevent the operatives holding their meetings.

come to the determination now to get bread, and he committee. The reason was, that when he had for one would go to the masters, as he knew they placard from the wall, I delivered it to the Magistral He demanded trates, and placed my name behind it. I thought it it perhaps could not be made with more respect for property and for life, than generally did obtain, willing testimony to the forbearance that was personally apparent, even in the most lawless acts that had been accompanied by a respect for life and one conspirity, and he felt rejoiced that he life a country, where, if excesses of this description did occur, they were tempered by a forbearance which shone conspicuously amidst the violation of which shone conspicuously amidst the violation of the law he had thought it research that was held at the property and for life, than generally did obtain, the 25th of August. The owners of the chapels were out of work. I remember meetings held after the 25th of August. The owners of the chapels they commisserated the store had shown him a drawer which had been out of my possession since, of work. The owners of the chapels were not of work the sease they were out of work was to the effect, that a fair day's wage could with the working classes, because they were out of work the working classes, because they were out of work the same that shown him a drawer which had been out of my possession since, of work. The owners of the chapels were not of work the same that shown him a drawer which had been out of my possession since, of work. The owners of the chapels the day of work the working classes, because they were out of work the possession since, of work. The owners of the chapels were not not to do any thing of the sort. He said this in not to do any thing of the sort. He said this in the time working classes, because they were out of work the propent of the materior since the propent of the materior of the day of work. The owners of the chapels were not not to do any thing of the sort. He said this in not to do any thing of the sort. He said this in the time belonged to the Mayor of Stockport as laughing manner, when he was referring the which shone conspicuously amidst the violation of the work in the property and the felt rejoiced that he live and the property and the fe

(Conti

our third page.).

LANCASTER ASSIZES. (Continued from our second page.)

lineations here apply for nothing-(laughter). might have written in the book as I should have written in any other book, but not with the insert and the speech alluded to, as having been made by When I took the notes, I knew that I should be When Swann and I were writing out the speech, he and the hands turned out on the 11th. The Queen's tention of giving evidence. Leach was an inhabitant the Mayor of Stockport, both in the newspapers, of Hyde; and I paid more attention to his speeches and in placards on the walls of Stockport. It was than those of any other party, because I knew him better than any of the others. I knew that the placard, or wish it to be done. I don't rememleach was a staunch advocate of the Charter, and ber seeing a placard headed " A warning voice," a strenuous opponent of the Anti-Corn Law League: with the following lines upon it: Mr. O'Connor-Then you have confined all the alterations you have made in the book to the Charter !

The Attorney-General-Don't let it be said that we have made wholesale alterations. I observe in one place there is the word "not" omitted. Mr. Dandas-There are several other alterations and not of a very trifling nature.

By George Johnson, defendant-I am not aware that many distraints have been made upon the inhabitants of Hyde, during the last eighteen months. or what has been the increase in the number of panpers there. The Poor Law Guardians meet at Specifier, and not at Hyde, and therefore, I know nothing about the facts. Stockport is out of my There were so many placards that I can't remember

By William Pilling, defendant-I don't know that one factory labourer in Hyde, is now doing the tory placards on the walls. The authorities did not work of three men. I don't know what you mean order them to be taken down. I should think the tenfactory more than three times in my life.

Defendant—Then you don't know what you ought to know-(Laughter.) words "they should do as was done in the time of By Sir Frederick Pollock-I was not near enough people to keep out of work, and the Charter would

entering upon a cross-examination of that part of the period of the disturbances. the book which had not been given in evidence. If

the book in evidence. The Judge said that Mr. Dundas had a right to

matter is the book, because that would go far a similar placard. to impugn the general accuracy of the whole. It was then agreed that the book should be put in cross-examination.

formity with they truth? Witness—They were, my Lord.

Mr. O'Connor—I find, on further looking at this book, that from the commencement of the period at laughter)—I beg pardon—Mr. Barrington, I didn't which the witness as Special High Constable of mean it.—Witness—I can't say whether the people Hyde, began to make his reports to the Magistrates, knew that we had so much bread in the house. It

speaking, not a single interlination occurred; but would be laid out for the paupers. since then, they were numerous. The Juige—But that is merely an observation. notes, which are not before the Court.

o'clock. A conversation ensued between the Attorney-Ge-

The Court rose precisely at six o'clock. THURSDAY-SECOND DAY.

His Lordship took his seat at nine o'clock, imme-

diately on which the beach, and I make an exception in his case.

none at all. ziring eridence.

The Judge-It is contempt of Court. Attorney-General-Just so, my Lord.

there. They came in the cirection of Ashton and hour.

Leach, but by others.

a good objection to the proof of identity. Proceed with the evidence.

they went nutner, they went sink the boats. There they went nutner, they would sink the boats. There they went nutner, they would sink the boats. There they went nutner, they would sink the boats. The control of the conficer proceeded with the reading. The control of the speech were quite immaterial then 10,000 to 15,000 persons would be present. I too. They threatened to throw me in if I intermediately the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not they went nutner, they would sink the boats. The control of the officer proceeded with the reading. The control of the speech were quite immaterial then believe the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall was not the speakers stood upon a wall. I was not the speakers stood upon a wall was not the speakers was her enough to hear them. The Riot Act was read in the Market-place, between one and two o'clock.

I don't have a probably twenty minutes in acor eleven days after, the 10th. During this period, the miles were stopped, but the shops were open. By Mr. Dundas—Stockport is seven miles from Manchester, and five from Hyde. I am not aware door off.

the the Riot Act was read after the 21th. By Mr. O'Connor—Before I put any question to by be necessary to examine him afterwards.

that the people will break out unless they are absolutely deprived of food. If you are not prepared witnesses. I did not know that any of them are here to speak to the milis being stopped.

They are not here as deal depends upon the so oject. I think I could speak to the milis being stopped.

By William Beesley, a defendant—I saw the witnesses. I did not know that Doyle was a turn-out, remember a speech of half an hour's length. The witnesses. I did not know that Doyle was a turn-out, remember a speech of half an hour's length. The witnesses. I did not know that Taylor the classment floor.

The people will break out unless they are absolutely deprived of food. If you are not prepared witnesses. I did not know that Doyle was a turn-out, remember a speech of half an hour's length. The place of the town. I do The sinety, they will be justified in taking food but I know that Taylor the charmen was

for themselves and their families." I believe I have seen it in some newspaper, handed about by the people at the meeting as being a constable. Some of ling's speech, as I have it down now. I am not the prisoners at Broup, or at the police office there. people, but cannot remember whether it was before them would see me taking the notes. I did it much of a politician, but I read the newspapers. I William Bentley examined by Mr. F Pollock-I am or after the attack on the workhouse. I don't openly. No molestation whatever was offered to me. occasionally read the Manchester Guardian. I a policeman from Kochdale I saw the address of the you convicted the whole of the parties? on the wall for several days. I did not pull down

There is a cry throughout the land. A fearful cry and full of dread! Woe to oppression's heartless band! A starving people cry for "Bread."

That cry was heard when guilty France On the dread brink of ruin stood; Yet sound the viol, speed the dance! 'Tis but the hungry cry for food!

I charge ye, England's rulers! grant The justice that her sons demand! Or, aroused, the demon power of want Shall snatch the PIKE and wield the BRAND.

all. I saw one headed " Murder, murder, murder!" There were a great number of violent and inflammaby the "coupling of jennies," for I never was in a dency of them would be to excite a hungry people to acts of violence. There have been considerable reductions in wages in Stockport. I don't know by whom the placards were put up. Some of them had the Mr. Dundas called the attention of the Court to name of the printer affixed, and others had not. I

King John, the people went to the King in a large to hear any language, and therefore, I can't say very favourable opportunity of taking notes. I was am certain that Pilling used the word "drub" and not the people of Stalybridge to Hyde, in order to stop the people of Stalybrid granted; and he (Leach) would recommend the premises, at Stockport. The hands were turned out. Mr. Bradshaw sent to the Town Hall, for as- sel for the purpose of saying, that when he came to consequences of persisting for the Charter, said from working, as they came to the hat shops. They people to keep dat of notice and the chartest would only in the produced of the land," were added after sistance. I have seen a placard similar to that now sum up the case to the Jury, he should adopt the the general body of the report had been written.

The general body of the report had been written.

The general body of the report had been written.

The following as they came to the not care for fool or dick," or said they must give over working until a fair day's produced ("The Executive Committee of the National same course as that pursued by Lord Chief Justice he said he did not care for "Hool" or "Dick," wage for a fair day's work was obtained, and the Char-Chartist Association, to the People of England") on Tindal, at Stafford, namely, to explain the general alluding to Mr. Holland Hoole, a magistrate, and to ter became the law. I saw John Crossley. He saw proceedings on the ground that his Learned Friends the walls in Stockport. I can't remember the words character of the indictment, and afterwards to point Mr. Cobden. I am aware that many angry public dissume lads attempting to break a gate, and he ran who appeared for some of the defendants, were but I am certain I read one similar. It was during out the comparative guilt of each defendant. He cussions have taken place between the Chartists and to prevent them doing any damage. There did

By Mr. Dundas-I can't speak with certainty as unless he adopted this course. they would consent to put the book before the Jury, to the time at which I saw it, or whether it was Mr. Wortley—The Jury may find them guilty on the Chartists have upset Corn Law meetings, at Stock- hatters to fall in, and march with them. Some of them as evidence, he should not object to the examina- before the reading of the Riot Act. I only read it different counts. There are several in the indictment. port, but they did once upset a meeting of the Bible did so. and others refused. They afterwards divided cursorily, but I cant retain the subject matter in. The Judge-This is an indictment for a misde-

but I don't know what about. By Sir F. Pollock-1 am certain from the heading shew, if he could, the insertion of any frandulent of it, and the general appearance, that I have read

General -I am the governor of Stockport workas evidence, and Mr. Dundas proceeded with his house. On Thursday, the 11th of August, my attention was called to a crowd round the workhouse. I The wirness, on being called upon to explain the went to the lodge to see what was going on. I saw reason of the addition to Leach's speech, said that he several thousand persons. They had sticks and made a practice of examining all the speeches pre- bludgeons. I then went into a yard, and I had not rious to submitting them to the Magistrates; and been there more than two or three minutes before an he distinctly remembered that on looking at the alarm was given that the people had broken into the one made by Leach, he made the addition pointed yard. Some thousands entered the house, and took

possession of the place. They took all the food there The Judge-When you did make any additions, was in the horse-upwards of 700 7 lb. loaves. They nere they, to the best of your belief, in strict con- took money also, shattered several doors, and broke a number of windows, till at length the military

to the end of the transactions, of which he has been happened to be pay day, and probably some money By Mr. O'Connor-There was a great rush on the premises, and such as would be likely to cause da-

Mr. O'Connor-It would go far, my Lord, to prove mage. The number of paupers in the workhouse that the entries in the book have been taken from had increased at that time. The mob did not injure me personally, but I was in great doubt about The Attorney General here asked his Lordship it. I have not heard of great reductions in the whether he intended to take any further witnesses, wages of the working classes at Stockport. I can't say whether masters of workhouses are unpopular in His Lordship replied that he would sit till seven exciting times. The Major of Stockport was not an amendment that the question be left open, and let with the people when they came. William Moore, examined by the Attorney-Gene-

neral and Mr. O'Connor, the result of which was ral-I am a dresser of cotton yarn, at Marple, that Sir Frederick stated to Mr Baron Rolfe, that five miles from Stockport. In the month of Auhe had been requested on the part of the defendants gust last I was at work at Mr. Shepley's mill. I to ask that the Court might then adjourn. His remember a number of persons coming to the mill on Lordship hesitated, but on being informed that the Wednesday, the 10th of August. I went to my application was merely with reference to suiting the master, and we came on to the canal bridge. convenience of the first day, he consented to the ad- The people said they wanted the men to journment, intimating that he should sit late the be turned out. Mr. Shepley did turn tollowing day. coming on the Waterloo-road, in Stockport. They came a dezen abreast, and had sticks in their hands. A meeting was held, and I believe the name of one of the speakers was Christopher Doyle, another Leach, and another Moorhouse. A resolution was Mr. O'Connor rose and said—My Lord, as several put to the people, whether they should resume work, vinesses have arrived since yesterday, I beg to or cease until the Charter became the law of the recew my application that they may be requested to land. The latter was carried. I saw the person ruire. I observe the Right Hon. Secretary of State; who was called Leach there. Somebody said that for the Home Department, Sir James Graham, on two or three persons must go to the workhouse, and see if they could get the prisoners released. I after-The Judge—Have the other defendants any wish wards saw a number of persons coming from the that Sir James Graham should retire from the direction of the workhouse. The man called Leach, and Doyle, were linked together. Leach adcressed Mr. O'Connor-I can answer for them, my Lord; the meeting, saying that he had seen the Mayor and Magistrates; that they took him to a drawer, from The Attorney-General-The penalty for remaining which some money had been taken. He said they in Court after a witness has been ordered to retire, were very candid with nim. He asked them if they is punishment by the Court, and not exclusion from would release the prisoners. The Mayor replied, is would be contrary to law, but if the people would go away he might probably release them in half an hour. He added that the cavalry had been ordered The following evidence was then proceeded with: out, and they trembled like aspen leaves. I remem-Joseph Sadler-I am a police officer at Stockport. ber the 15th of August. There was a meeting I was at that place on the 11th of August last. I at Marple. Leach was there. I was too far off

remember between 20,000 and 30,000 persons coming to hear what passed. The meeting occupied half an Hyde. They were armed with bludgeons and sticks. James Crompton, examined by Mr. Wort-When I first saw them, they were making a great ley—I am a police constable at Marple. I rememmise, but nothing else at that time. I went to the ber a meeting at Hawk Green. Joseph Taylor Court House, and gave information to the Magis- was in the chair. I took notes of what he said trues. We had military in Stockport: part of them while the meeting was going on. He said, "friends were stationed at the Court House, part in the and fellow workmen, we are met here this morn-Harket-place, and some of the yeomanry in their ing, not to discuss a question of wages, but to see different quarters. The number of the multitude whether you are content to live slaves, or whether Elized alarm, and in consequence, the shops were you are willing to use every exertion in your power closed. The hands in the different mills were to make the Charter become the law of the land, timed out, and the works stopped. I went to the that you may obtain an equal representation, and Union workhouse, with the authorities. On getting place yourself on an equal footing with your there, I saw a number of persons coming from the workhouse, having loaves of bread with them. We had a number of prisoners; some of them were taken in the workhouse, and others outside. Three or four persons applied at the lodge of the workhouse, to hive an interview with the Magistrates. The name anything you want." This was received with cheers. Mone of them was John Wright, and I understood He then introduced Mr. Christopher Doyle, of Manthey call another Leach. I saw him afterwards, chester. He said, " Friends and fellow workmen,tring the interview with the Magistrates, but I we are not met here for any party object, but for a but remember ever seeing him before. I believe national object,—an object on which depends your his name was John Leach, and I heard that he came slavery or freedom." After a great deal of abuse of from Hyde. I do not know that I could identify him the Government, he said, "Perhaps they would want to know how they must get the Charter? Mr. Dundas chjected to the question and answer. It would be by working no more till the The winess believed that the name of the party was Charter became the law of the land, and John Leach, but that did not at all identify him you that have money in banks or other places, must with respect to any other transactions.

The Attorney-General contended that there was infinient to go before the Jury to prove the identity of the defendant. He would call their attention to the fact that the defendant was well known in the teighbourhood of Ashion and Hudo and in the teighbourhood of Ashion and the teighbou reghbourhood of Ashion and Hyde, and in the other day, that if he was in want of food he would course of his speech, he admitted that he had been take it where he could find it. Now. surely, your at Stockport, and that, he (the Attorney-General) tyrannical masters can have no objection to telling you to do what Lord Kinnaird said he would do. I Mr. Dandas submitted that until they had ex-hausted the whole of the John Leach's, of Hyde, will not relieve you, take it where you can find it." his Learned Friends on the opposite side had not He then proposed a resolution that the people should divanced one step to show that this was the John not work until the Charter became the law of the Leach in question.

The Judge—The objection is not made by John Doyle then said. "I see you are all Chartists, and I leach hand." there is a meeting of Chartist delegates at Manches-Mr. O'Connor—But I beg to remind your Lord- ter on the 15th. You must elect a person to go to did dentify the defendant again, and that, I think, A show of hands was taken, and the election fell be received by the Judge to hand it over to the manual three most and the could not tell, but if a strong object of the manual three most and the series of the manual three most and three A show of hands was taken, and the election letter said he felt proud that they upon Taylor. The latter said he felt proud that they one of the officers of the Court be whom it was The Judge—I think there is sufficient proof to had elected him as their representative. He said work no read. they must stick firm one to another, and work no read. the prisoner of a public meeting, on behalf of and he would go to Manchester and represent them document, Mr. Dundas rose, and said that this mode would leave him in a most dangerous position, but he being as the request of a public meeting, on behalf of and he would go to Manchester and represent them document, Mr. Dundas rose, and said that this mode would eave him in a most dangerous position, but he being some as the request of a public meeting, on behalf of and he would go to Manchester and represent them In prisoners who were then in cust dy, and requested there. The meeting was adjourned to Possett-bridge, the more of the witness. He complained that the root the root of the witness. the magistrates that the prisoners might be released. for the purpose of giving their delegate his instruct mory of the witness. He complained that the wit- the rest. At the conclusion, Taylor was again elected leaves that the prisoners might be released. For the purpose of giving their delegate his instruction, note had been eleving about the Court instead of an additional contraction. He was informed by the Mayor that the prisoners many of them were armed with bludgeons. They attending to what was going on.

Was six of the prisoners of giving their delegate in the prisoners of them were armed with bludgeons. They attending to what was going on.

By Mr. O'Co was six of the prisoners of felony, and that they many of them were armed with bludgeons. They attending to what was going on. tould only be discharged by the proper course of were headed by Taylor and Doyle. At the junction w. One of the party said in the presence of Leach, the mob took away the horses, tied self.

The mob took away the horses, tied self. The prisoners were not rescued. There they went further, they would sink the boats. There take up the time of the Court in such a manner, and am a policeman. I was at a meeting at Bacup between the prisoners were not rescued. There they went further, they would sink the boats. There take up the time of the Court in such a manner, and am a policeman. I was at a meeting at Bacup between the prisoners were not rescued.

the other went towards Possett-bridge. There was a good deal of shouting, when they had got the By Mr. Durham-I was not ordered to go to the meeting by the Magistrates. I went of my own mis witness, I wish him to be retained, because it accord. I thought it was my duty as a constable, seeing the damage that had been done, to go and see what they intended to do further. I did not take all opening address. The Judge Certainly.

What they intended to do inthet.

What they intended to do inthet. Stockport for seven years. I remember the riots quoted as to pensions and salaries, and the speaker parties who wrote to my dictation are here. We have been at the head of the police down that was said. Inches well and the speaker parties who wrote to my dictation are here. We have been at the head of the police down that was said. Inches well and the speaker parties who wrote to my dictation are here. We have been at the head of the police down that was said. Inches well and the speaker parties who wrote to my dictation are here. We have been at the head of the police down that was said. Inches well and the speaker parties who wrote to my dictation are here. We have been at the head of the police down that was said. Inches well as the speaker parties who wrote to my dictation are here. We have been at the head of the police down that was said. Inches well as the speaker parties who wrote to my dictation are here. We have been at the head of the police down that was said. in 1839. Had no difficulty in getting evidence at got so warm, that I could not take it down. I did were about three quarters of an hor r in writing the the 20th of August line. I have attend a superstant to do so. My object in going speech of Pilling. I have attend a superstant to do so. My object in going speech of Pilling. I have attend a superstant to do so. Had no difficulty in getting evidence at got so warm, that I could not take it down. I and were about three quarters of an hor, in writing the By Mr. M'Oubray—I only read one or two lines inne. I know a man named Wm. Griffin. I not think it necessary to do so. My object in going speech of Pilling. I have attended several meet. By Mr. M'Oubray—I only read one or two lines placard, but I satisfied myself that it is the same. Independently in getting evidence at got so warm, that I could not take it down. I have attended several meet. By Mr. M'Oubray—I only read one or two lines placard, but I satisfied myself that it is the same. I moderation that the could not see any parent. I knew it was a man who wrote Pilling's speech for me is Robert.

By Mr. O'Connor—I did not see any parent. I was a man who wrote Pilling's speech for me is Robert. Inderstood that he was a reporter for the Northern town, beyond what I have stated. I have not heard the following language used:—"I do not believe the following language used:—"I do not believe the voice. They are not here as they did not take any notes. They are not here as they did not take any notes. They are not here as they did not take any notes. They are not here as they did not take any notes. They are not here as they did not take any notes. They are not here as they did not take any notes. They are not here as they did not take any notes. They are not here as they did not take any notes. They are not here as they did not take any notes.

one portion of the mob were breaking down the lock,

called to give evidence in a court of justice. I am occasionally refreshed my memory. I don't know proclamation appeared on the 15th. About the 20th conscious that I have not told all that passed at that | the reason why he is not here. These are our notes | the hands returned to work.

By Mr. O'Connor—I stood four or five yards from a master mason, who was at the meeting, said that the cart. I wrote down every thing that occurred unless the Corn Laws were repealed, they would a defendant, was in the chair. When I got there, I at the time, with the exception of the chairman, turn London upside down. When he recommended found the people singing a hymn. A resolution was that the Mayor of Stockport recommended the peo-ple to take food. I never heard him say so. 1 "That this meeting being convinced that below existence point. They complained also of the

masters turning them out of work. the request of Mr. O'Connor, for the purpose of unprofessional person could take down a consecu- grievances." tive report of a speech in long hand?

verdict.

Mr. Dandas did not see that he was bound to offer my memory. It was an address to the Chartists, meanour, and you must find them guilty of an offence arising out of the same transaction.

course your Lordship has pointed out is the proper Stockport, to the effect that the Mayor of Stockport morning of the 11th there was a meeting at Haigh, of a large was for my expenses were one, for I and some of my Learned Friends appear had recommended the people to take food, if they similar character, which was addressed by Fenton. Thomas Barrington, examined by the Attorney for defendants who are charged with different were starving, and could not obtain any. Abraham Longson, examined by Sir G. Lewin-

> 15th of August I was at a meeting on the Waterioo-road; John Wright was in the chair. Immediately after the meeting broke up, 1 made notes of what had passed. I did not write the notes myself, but I dictated them to an assistant. I read them over afterwards, and found them correct. A man named John Newton, not a defendant, spoke, after Wright had taken the chair. He proposed "that whoever introduced any subject not connected with that of wages, should be put down; he told them they must get their wages. and if they could not, they must ask their masters why they could not give it them; and if they told them it was through the 'top shop,' they must ask their masters to go with them as commanders and sergeants, and find them with bread and cheese on the road, and to go to the Duke of Wellington, and and the House of Commons or Lords, or whatever they had a mind to call them, and to demand from them to take all restrictions off." The Chairman then got up, and said he would not go to London, and that they must take the responsibility upon themselves. James Ellison, not a defendant, moved the meeting decide whether or not they would ask for their wages. I am not certain whether this was all he said. Richard Pilling, one of the defendants, next spoke. He said,-" Fellow townsmen, for I may so call you, having lived among you so long, and having been at so many meetings, and having been in prison, I do not know whether it would be safe! for me to own it or not; but I may avow that I have the honour to be the father of the movement, and the sole cause of your being nere, ladies and gentlemen, at the present time; for the masters of Ashton had thought proper to offer a reduction of twentyfive per cent. upon their wages. I then called upon the bellman to go round, and call a meeting. We there came to a resolution, swearing by the God of Heaven, that if a reduction took place, we would annihilate the system, and cause the day of reckoning. I then addressed the meeting of 12,000, afterwards another at Stalybridge, of 10,000, and at Dukinfield, of 5,000. At every meeting, they came to a resolution to work no more till they had got the that he would scale that d-d infernal place (meaning and family left the Workhouse three or four months same wages as they had in February, 1840" He then the gaoi) in less than a month. On the 16th of August ago. I can't say whether I was in work or not when said he had addressed a meeting at Royton, who another meeting was held at the same place, when they returned. I was a special constable at the time, at came 10-the same resolution. He then called a Taylor man and the same place, when they returned. I was a special constable at the time, at meeting at Oldham, but they were taken by surprise, and he had to come back with five other speakers. In consequence of that the people of Oldham were not out, but he was determined next morning to go and drub them out. He went accordingly, and met them at eight o'clock. where one of them attacked him, and he gave him a floorer. All their masters were then willing to give them their prices, but one of the Anti-Corn Law League, of the name of Bailey, of Stalybridge. In the course of the last three weeks, he had addressed Taylor. Booth said he did not know how things were the Commissioners at Stalybridge said that if they ap-300,000 in different parts of Lancashire and Cheshire. They then went to Droylesden, and the people there swore by the God of Heaven that they would not work any more until they got the prices of 1840. They then came to Stockport, and caused all the mills to stop. They (the meeting) had not turned out; it was the Asbton lads who had turned them ont, and if they went in again they would come over and give them a d-d good hiding. They then went to the bastile, but he (Pilling), did not think that right, but that winter they might all become thieves, and then the soldiers and police would have to look after them, and that would eat up the system, as there were more ways of doing that than one. If the Ashten lads had not been there, they would not have known that there had been such a place. He went on to say that he had been in all parts of South Lancashire, and that the two Tory Hall, and told the persons assembled that the meeting Susan Greenwood, mother of my first wife, that I had members for Blackburn were engaged in working was illegal, in consequence of the out-door pressure. seen a lad break a gate at Messrs. Lee's mill, and patent looms, at 13d. less per cut than other masters were giving in the neighbourhood, and stopped 91. Magistrates and police returned again, and would only asked whether I would go and swear against my neighper week for every loom. On going to Todmorden, allow them ten minutes to disperse. First one of them bours? I don't remember what answer I made to the the worthy member for Oldham was actually giving nibbled, and then another, but none of them would old woman. I acknowledge having been questioned as more wages for some kinds of work than was actu- take hold. But I tell you that I took hold of the grand to what I knew about the Chartists, and I said that if ally turned out for, and when the soldiers went to him to protect his factory, he told them he could do with loud applause. We had then only five minutes a great deal more disturbance. I was not a turnout on without them, as the arms of the people were his to disperse, and we had a considerable portion of the the 7th of August. I had nothing to turn out prior to the 12th of August. A meeting was announced protection, and when that ceased, he hoped he work to be done to-day, and I consider that you have upon. I was three weeks and had nothing to do for the evening of that day. I went there. Two pershould cease to live. He (Pilling) then said there not a moment to lose, so that you who wish to have a I scarcely know how I lived. I had bread, is that d—d rascal, Marshall, and that d—d blood- hand in this undertaking must do something this morn- but very little meat. I got the first from a Aitkin and Challenger. They were received as such, hound of a thief, Jem Bradshaw, both particular ing, for the men must use the sword, and the women shop, at Stalybridge. I did not pay for it. I have and addressed the assemblage. friends of his; he loved them well and they knew it. will know where to direct them. Taylor then said, as been living on credit. When I went up and down The meeting must be sure to stick out, and not to go soon as the delegate from Birmingham came and to these meetings, I did not take any part in the produce proposed to be given by the witness, inasmuch as to work, because if they did, they might depend brought the decision, he immediately ran to the trades ceedings. I neither hissed nor shouted. I have taken he contended that the identification of the party merely upon it the masters would crush them down, and to communicate the news, and no doubt they would notes, but I have burnt all the papers I had. When I by name, was not sufficient. then the Ashton lads would come over again and come forward in thousands to join their ranks, and give them a d—d good hiding. And would they not before this day week there will not be one trade at deserve it? The meeting called out, "Yes, my lad." work. But I fearlessly tell you that I was. They might call that intimidation, but he knew the the man who grappled the Charter yesterday at Manlaw of conspiracy, and nothing over good chester, and I should like to witness a bloody burnt before I gave eivdence at Chester. I knew it was got without some one suffering for it. revolution or revolutions, and the time was not might be wanted for these assizes, but I thought I He said they might put him within the prison far off." On the following merning, the 18th, there was could carry it all in my head. I was examined before walls, for he didn't care a d-n. He concluded by another meeting. Taylor was present. He said he was the Grand Jury respecting these transactions, and I exhorting them to remain out of work. There was very sorry to inform the meeting that Turner, who burned the papers afterwards. another meeting at Peterloo on the 16th, to appoint printed the placard which I brought home with me last delegates, at which John Wright was elected. On night, has been taken. (This was the address of the first instalment paid to you? the 17th a further meeting took place. Wright ad- "Executive Committee," and here the imprint of Chas. It has dressed them, and said, "I have come"—Here the Turner.) He added that Turner's printing press and all August. witness, after bungling for some time, in attempting his furniture had been taken, and whatever might be Might it be a fortnight before?

September, and another at Bomber's brow, on the saw what they did. They proceeded to the mills and 16th. John Allison, a defendant, was there. He The Market-place, between one and two o'clock. the door of the lock nung, and shift in lock nung, and two was in a disturbed state, particularly for ten may gation of the mob were breaking down the lock, work and that it did not matter if a few lives was a constraint of the mob were breaking down the lock, work and that it did not matter if a few lives was a constraint of the mob were breaking down the lock, work and that it did not matter if a few lives was a constraint of the mob were breaking down the lock, work and that it did not matter if a few lives was a constraint of the mob were breaking down the lock, work and that it did not matter if a few lives was a constraint. lost in the struggle. Two placards were read at the meeting, one headed "Run for gold," and 7 nother similar to the address of the Executive Corumittee.

offering the evidence to which he allraded in his

Cross-examined by Mr. Durdas-Pleither of the

meeting, but I have stated truly what I did take conjointly. When Pilling heard that the people had down. I could not rehearse all that I left out of my gone to the Stockport workhouse, he expressed his I live at Stalybridge. On Sunday, the 7th of August, d sapprobation. I can't remember whether Newton, I was at a meeting at Mottram Moor; from 3,000 to

know that the meeting was composed of Chartists. are a tool of the Anti-Corn Law League." I believe work, and the Charter became the law of the land. A I thought they were turn-outs. I am aware that a it is true that the meeting charged Newton with man represented to be John Leach, of Hyde, spoke. large reduction of wages was proposed at Stock- having been sent there by the manufacturers, to John Crossley and Win. Stephenson were there. All port, but I don't know the amount. I did not hear create a disturbance. I have not placed this in my three supported the resolution. On the morning of any expressions of violence at the meeting, beyond journal. I was sent to the meeting to give a faithful a recommendation to the people to take food, and 1 report, and 1 did so as near as 1 can. I didn't think thought that was rather strong. I do not know about what was said to Newton at the time. I have Stalybridge. More were without than had them. I

"That this meeting being convinced that the Governretain for twenty four hours without exchanging for gold

am a police officer at Stockport. On the Longson, whether, when speaking at the meeting the 12th, another meeting was held at Stalybridge; alluded to, he had not confined his observations to a recommendation of the wage question.

His Lordship informed Pilling that he might ask the amidst great laughter, that himse f and Longson were old chums on the factory and wage question. At this stage of the proceedings, the Jury retired for

a few minutes. On their return, of the Right Hon. Secretary. Mr. O Connor-Certainly not.

clude that no person wishes to do so.

witness, and retired in the course of the afternoon. or politics. It was received with general hooting and Fenton. All present, with the exception of two, voted hissing. A person named Hoyle spoke, and said he for the Charter. I should think that from 8,000 to was glad to see me there in my proper clothing, for if 10,000 persons were present. This was the last meeting. Some confusion took place, and the people I had come as a spy, they would strip me and send me ing I attended. Taylor was again present. He said that he could give the Stalybridge. The reason why I did not give that answer

During the time that the officer was reading the to return to their labour. If they did, however, they

By My O'Connor-I understood that when Taylor Sir G. Lewin said that if his Learned Friend was spraking of the people being tired, and wishing to

3 ugust. There were about 2,000 persons present. They were armed with sticks and bludgeons. They entered Bacup from the Rochdale road. I followed them, and mills in a menacing way, to come out. All the mills in manded provisions from the inmates. There was a grocer of the name of Carter, and the people crowded round the shop, and provisions were thrown out to them. Their conduct was violent, but they offered no threats. The former was read, but with respect, to the I did not hear any threat at Carter's, but in other inlatter, the Attorney-General said he shruld prefer stances. I heard the people themselves threaten to break open the deors of the houses, if provisions were not given to them. The state of the town was one of great | dence? violence and uproar, I first saw the address of the Executive Committee," posted in Bacup, on Saturday,

By Mr. M'Oubray-I only read one or two lines of the

placard in two different parts of the town. I do

By Sergeant Murphy-I should be known to the By Mr. O'Connor-I believe I could repeat Pil- not remember any provisions being found upon

which I wrote immediately afterwards. I have never them to go to London, to the "top shop," the meet-been a short hand writer or reporter. I did not ing hissed, and a person called out, "Master, you working until they got a fair day's wage for a day's working until they got a fair day's wage for a day's Monday, the 8th of August, I saw a great number of persons, some armed with sticks, in the streets at followed them down to Messrs. Harrison's mill. They shouted and wanted to get the hands out. Mr. Harridon't live at Stockport. I have heard the working ment has no intention of affording effectual relief for the soon stopped his mill. The mob then went to Messrs. classes complain that their wages were reduced acknowledged distresses of the people, hereby avow Lee's mill, and demanded admittance, but they could the solemn determination never again to pass, or to not get in. They broke a plank off the bottom of the gate, and effected an entrance, but when they got in, The note-book was here handed to his Lordship, at any Bank of England notes, until, by the total and the hands had been turned out at another door. They immediate repeal of the Corn Laws, Parliament afterwards went to Duckenfield, and stopped all the hearing his opinion, whether an unpractised and shews its willingness to commence a real redress of our mills on the road, between that place and Ashton. The mob brandished their sticks, and created great alarm. I remember seeing a placard on the walls at Stockport, They then went to Hurst and stopped mills there. The Learned Judge having looked at the book, headed "Murder, murder, murder," but I can't men- Above twenty were stopped. In the afternoon, I saw the alterations which appeared in the book of the recollect the names of Gadsby, Dutton and Lambert, and it was understood that they should have an op- Gadsby's name was affixed to it or any other. I can't also saw William Aitkin, another of the defendants. witness, and especially to one part of it where in as printers. I heard no specches at the meetings at portunity of inspecting it before delivering their remember whether Allison recommended the people to He "blacked" the mob most terribly for the way they resort to legal and constitutional means to obtain the had gone on. Pilling was there too, and he proposed Witness re-examined by Mr. Wortley-I had a Charter, but I think he used the word peaceable. I that the people of Ashton should go to Olcham, and drum, when he talked of going to Oldham. I can't the mills. This was agreed to. There are many hat-His Lordship here interrupted the Learned Coun- say whether Pilling, when he was speaking as to the ters in the neighbourhood, and the mob stopped them did not see how he could do justice to the defendants the anti-Corn Law party, at Stockport, and that a very not appear to be any leaders at that time. From Denbad feeling exists between them. I don't know that | ton the mob went to Hyde, and they called upon the Society. I can't recollect that Pilling ever told me that themselves into lots, and went to different mills. At in consequence of being turned out of work, he was in Hyde they went to Mr. James Ashton's factory, and out of the cart. such distress. that he could not bury his child. I turned the hands out. Before the party broke up they Mr. Sergeant Murphy-It is quite clear that the don't remember ever seeing a placard on the walls of went to Glossop, but I did not go with them. On the Crossley and Mahon. Crossley said he would not tell Mr. Sergeant Murphy stated to his Lordship that them where to go to, as they had behaved themselves Pilling had wished to know whether he (the Judge) so bidly the day before. He told them they were to I was at a meeting at Hall Green on the 2nd or 3rd of would allow a question to be asked of the witness, follow him. About seven o'clock the next morning, August. I think Wild was in the chair, but I won't Crossley and Fonton were there, and advocated the wage question, but Woolfinden advised them to stick sisted in their reductions, the men would cease from to the Charter. He speke very ill of shopkeepers, labour, until they had got a fair day's wage for a fair question himself. He accordingly did so, and said, cotton masters, and the Government. I did not go any day's work, and the Charter had become the law of where with them that day, but the next morning there the land. The resolution was not put to the vote. I was another meeting. Mahon was there, and Crossley, was at another meeting on the 10th. Pilling was Durham, and Fenton. It was stated that there was to there. He said he had been at Oldham, where be a meeting that morning at Hyde, and that men were he had met with some opposition. He added Sir Frederick Pollock, addressing his Lordship, said, to be sent from Stalybridge to address the people on that some of his lads had been there on Mon-Sir Frederick Pollock, addressing his Lordship, said, to be sent from Staryolloge to address the Pollock, addressing his Lordship attention to the attendance here of Sir James Graham, as a witness. It has been intimated to me by Mr. O'Connor, that he wanted the people of Hyde to give up the agitation of they would turn out quietly or net, because if they would intends to call a witness of the name of Wilcox, and the Charter. The people blackguarded them terribly not, he was afraid that some of his lads would break their in that case there will be no necessity for the attendance for coming with such a tale as that. Both, the defen- heads. I was present at another meeting at Duckindant, was one of the parties who did so. I went back field, on the 15th of August. James Thorp was in the to Stalybridge after the meeting was over. I found the chair. Challenger, a defendant, spoke in favour of the The Judge—Is there any other defendant who does people coming in from Gossop to have a meeting at Charter, and said that if they would pass a resolution it that wouldn't do, to go to Buckingham Palace, not appear by Counsel, who wishes to examine Sir Stalybridge to discuss whether it should be a wage in favour of the Charter, they would go for the Charter called a great meeting. It was determined that the days ago—the streets were harricaded, and that not a Mr. O'Connor—I trust that it will be found that we Stalybridge people should not have snything to do with single soldier or a blue-bottle was to be seen, and he have summoned Sir James Graham for no idle purpose, the voting, because they would not have anything to do had no doubt the tewn, if it was then as he had left but having secured the witness who will answer our with the Charter. It was afterwards agreed that the it, it would be by that time in a bleze. He also purpose, we have no wish to detain the R ght Hon. meeting should stand out for the Charter, and said that he had been at Manchester, and that it was not purpose, we have no wish to detain the R ght Hon. Secretary.

Secretary.

Sir James Graham remained some time in the Court, making minutes of the examination of some of the making minutes of the examination o He said he did not like to have anything to do with the law. He said that less turn-outs than these had caused John Robinson Scott examined by Mr. Hildyard—I business, but as they had called upon him, he would a revolution. He referred to the case of a great am a policeman. On the 13th of August, I attended a do his duty as far as he was able, by giving every emporer ravishing a woman, and to the case of Wat meeting at Royton. The defendant, Augustus Frederick speaker a fair and candid hearing. Leach supported Taylor was there. A Chairman was appointed, and a the Charter. Newton, Mahou, and Booth also took was fast approaching when they would have such men person named Thomas Ratcliffe asked whether the part for the Charter. Several persons spoke for the as Fairfax and Cromwell. He recommended the pecmeeting was got up for the purpose of discussing wages | Wage question, and among the number Darham and

> about my business. This was said in the presence of By Mr. Dundas—I did not hold up my hand for the if they intended to carry the Charter they must not be Taylor, the defendant. The latter then got up, and resolution. I am a married man and have a family. In mined to upset the villanous system, and he added factory, and have been in work for six weeks. My wife my evidence. meeting no satisfaction, but said he hoped that something before was, that I thought you would not think being body-(laughter). would have been done that day. After the fund ac- a special constable working. I Wis a special concounts were read, a motion was proposed that Taylor stable for six weeks, and had 3s. a day. I never was should be sent as a delegate to Manchester. A collection discharged from being a special constable, because 1 was made, amounting to five shillings, which was had no regular engagement. I was ordered to give there? handed over to Booth, the secretary. The meeting was over because there was no demand for me. I was again adjourned to the following day. Taylor was again afterwards a watcher under the police of Stalybridge, present. Something was said about money-clubs and at 16s. a-week. This was in consequence of their being banks, and Booth advised the people to draw the a watchman short for about three months. When I money out of them. This was said in the presence of applied whether I was to have the situation permanent, standing, but they ought to go for the Charter. Hoyle pointed me, they were afraid that the rate payers then addressed the meeting, and said that at a meeting | would not pay their rates, because I had sworn against of the delegates, at Manchester, there was a majority the Chartists. I will swear that I was not discharged of 200 to 50 for the Charter. He then explained the by the Commissioners, for any other reason. I was different points in it, and said what benefit it would told by some body to go to the meetings. I got paid for confer if they could send their friend Frenerick Taylor going! (Hisses from the body of the Court) I shall to Parliament. He said the Magistrates had made the not tell you who sent me. I was told before I went Preston being in a bleze? soldiers drunk, and sent them after the mob to fire upon that it would be worth my while. I got five shillings. them and butcher them up. Taylor then addressed the That is not all I got. I have received £5 at different lenger had gone off to America. meeting. He said, "Ladies and Gautlemen, we times, and I expect to receive more. (Renewed hisses.) have arrived at one of the most important sub- By Mr. Atherton.—The first information I gave was resolution had been passed at Manchester, on I gave that, information I had not seen the Queen's Prothe previous Monday, in favour of the Charter, clamation offering a reward of £50. The first time I that no doubt something serious would happen saw it was in September. I am not certain whether before long. He stated that the Magistrates of I had seen it before. I was examined by the Ashton Manchester, and Mr. Beswick, entered the Carpenters' Magistrates. I admitted having told a woman named The Chairman refused to break up the meeting, and the that I might as well have £50 as any body else. She was examined before the magistrates, in September,

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Connor-When was the It happen might be about the 16th or 17th of

You say you got between £4 and £5 altogether?

Are you certain you did not get mor bourhood that they passed through?

Did they alarm you?

How does it happen, then, that if you were so much alarmed, you followed the people? I did not follow them. Then you went before them ?-(Lauchter.)

I attended their meetings Did you not follow them when Crossley prevented the the boys from doing damage to a hatter's premises? Upon your oath, sir, did not Crossley say to you, on

he would go with you to the meeting, if you would promise to abstain from violence? He never said anything of that sort to me. told here to day?

Did you swear that Leach had been at the meeting en the 13th of August, at all? I have nothing to do with Leach at all. Oh! but you have. After your examination before the Magistrates, were you bound over to give evi-

Yes. Did you give evidence at Chester? Were the men against whom you swore convicted or acquitted?

One was convicted, and two were acquitted. Did you get anything for that job? Not much. How much?

Fifty shillings.

And how much do you expect to get for this job? I don't know.

Were you not told that you would get the £50. if

Did you say it yourself? I never a aid that I might as well have the £50 for those persons. It was for the job at Chester that I said I might as we'll have the £50. Did you ever show your papers to any one before you destroyed them ?

Upon your oath, did any one tell you to destroy

What did you get for going to Liverpool?

Fifty shillings. Have you told the whole truth? Yes; to the best of my belief.

Do you remember what you swore, when you were before the magistrates, in September last? What about ?-

That is what I want to know. Was what you swore before the magistrates, read over to you, or given to you, to be read by yourself?

It has been read over a time or two. By whom? I don't know: I don't see him here.

When was it last read to you (The witness hesitated for a long time, and appeared

quite unwilling to answer the question.) Mr. O Connor-Upon your oath, I must have an answer to the question. The witness still hesitated.

The Judge-Why don't you answer the question. Witness-The depositions have been read over to me to-day—(a strong sensation.)

Mr. O'Connor-Go down, Sir. The defendant, Wild, here asked if he could be allowed to put a few questions to Buckley.

The Judge—Certainly. Defendant-As I am not defended, my Lord, and have no means to obtain counsel, I wish to know when my trial will come on, so that I may be prepared to defend

myself to the best of my ability. The Judge-Your trial is going on now-(laughter.) Defendant-At the meeting at which you said you saw me, did I not object to the Charter being carried

Witness-Yes. Defendant-When I refused to meet the motion in the shape in which it was proposed, did not the people come before me with sticks, and threaten to knock my brains out?

Witness-Yes; and they threatened to knock you By Sir Frederick Pollock-The money which I

rather more than £3. Joseph Oliver, examined by Mr. Wortley-I am an

swear it. Pilling and Challenger addressed the meeting, and a resolution was proposed that if the masters perand fight for it. He said he had been at Preston a few Tyler, in England, and he said he believed the time ple to look up to such men as Feargus O'Connor, Bronterre O'Brien, and Dr. M'Douall. I saw Challenger said there was a dog battle. Challenger told them that

Taylor, the defendant. The latter then got up, and resolution. I am a married man and have a latter, afraid of two whelps again.

Some of my friends were opposed to my coming here, but a parson whom I did not a principal in this undertaking, I should never rest of my being out of work. They are not there now, betill I was at the top of the tree, for they were deter- cause I have got work. I am working at Mr. Kirk's come. I admit that I have been spoken to respecting

Mr. O'Connor-By whom?

Witness-I don't know. Mr. O'Counor-You don't know? Witness-I was introduced into a room by some-

Mr. O Connor-Where at? Witness-It was at the Commercial Inn, at Preston. Mr. O'Connor-Did you read over your deposition

Witness-I did. Mr. O Connor-Were there other persons there reading? Witness-Yes; they seemed to be reading pieces of paper like mine. Mr. O'Connor-Now, Sir, having had your memory

ther you told the Magistrates that Challenger said the people were to look up to Feargus O Connor, Bronterre O'Brien, and Dr. M'Douall? Witness-No. Mr. O'Connor-Did you tell the Magistrates about

refreshed by the Attorney at Preston, I ask you whe-

Witness-No: I thought it was of no use, as Chal-

Mr. O'Connor-Why did you not tell them? Witness-I have told you the reason. Don't bring jects that ever was undertaken. He said that a about a fortnight after the meeting of the 7th. Before things out so bluff-(laughter). I am getting quite dry. -(renewed laughter).

Mr. O'Connor-Will you take a glass of wine? Witness-I have not come here to tell any lies. Mr. O'Connor-Then let us have the whole truth. Witness-I will speak the truth, man. (Much

Mr. O'Connor-Then do, man. Now, is the evidence you have given to-day the same as you gave to the attorney at Ashton? Witness-Yes: word for word. (Laughter.)

Mr. O Connor-After that, you may go down. Samuel Bannister, examined by Sir G. Lewin-I am question, which was the Charter, and it was received it had not been for the speakers there would have been chief constable of Presten. There is a Chartist meeting room there. I was at a Chartist meeting about a month sons were at the meeting who were represented as

> Mr. Atherton objected to the reception of the evi-The Attorney General called attention to the

evidence of the preceding witness, who had stated that he had heard Challenger say he had been at Preston, and also heard him describe the state in which the turn-out was when he left it. The Judge-I think the evidence as to identity is sufficient. Examination resumed-Both speakers spoke at

great length. One resolution was put, that they should again meet in a place called the orchard, at an early hour of the morning and at noon, to prevent such persons as were disposed to work from doing so. That resolution was carried. Others were proposed of a very violent character, but I can't particularise them. Challenger said that the masters of Preston, or the cotton lords, as he called them, were the most tyrannical men in the county, that they gave a less amount of wages than others On the 17th of August, when you followed the meet and therefore could undersell their neighbours. ing. before the mills were stopped, you say that the Aitkin abused the mill-owners, and boasted that he people were riotous and created great alarm in the neigh had been in prison to serve the people, and would do so again. The next morning I attended the orchard, about five o'clock, and found about 100 persons there at that time. I saw the number was increasing, and I then went back to the station, and sent a report to the Mayor of the borough, having left some constables to watch the proceedings of the mob. On my return, I met one of the constables. who said that the mob had gone in the direction of one of the mills, to stop them. The next thing was the calling out of the military. 1 then proceeded with the soldiers and Magistrates down Fishergate, and a short distance before we came to Lune-street, we met an immense mob of persons. the Monday about which you have been speaking, that We stopped them from coming up the street. We then proceeded in the direction of Paley's factory, and on our return up Lune-street showers of stones were thrown at us by the mob. We were ordered to Did you tell all to the Magistrates that you have haltandturn round in order to disperse them, but it was useless. We then informed them that Capt. Woodford had been sent for, and that the Riot Act would be read. Amidst a shower of stones, one of the mob exclaimed—" Read and be d—d." I then went in company with Captain Woodford, to inform the mob that the Riot Act had been read. We found that stones were then coming over the roofs of the that stones were then coming over the roofs of the houses, as well as in our front and nearly. There is a canal in the lower part of Line street, in which a number of stones are deposled, and we could see women bringing stones in their prens twinch corned a deposit. Finding that all bux efforts to disperse the mob were fruitless, in pices with given our interest of the mob drop immediately the rest of the property of the mob drop immediately the rest of the property thunderstruck. In the course the continued is our sixth and the front rains of the mob drop immediately the rest of the property thunderstruck. In the course the continued is our sixth and the first part of the mob drop immediately the rest of the property thunderstruck. In the course the continued is our sixth and the property that the course the continued is our sixth and the course the course

Continued in our siste 243.100

NOTICE.

Many articles of news and several communicashow the reason why.

On Monday Next, the 13th instant, Mr. Roberts Solicitor to the Chartists, will address the people proceedings at Lancaster connected with the

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.

THE TRIAL.

our report of this most important proceeding. We has occurred in by far too many places. Let the fact have given all respecting it we could procure up to the latest moment of going to press. The DEPENCE. it will be seen, was entered upon; and the trial was shillings for school books for the use of those who expected to close about noon on Thursday. In succeeding Editions we shall give the preceedings up to the end.

It is impossible to particularize remarkable ineidents in connection with this trial at present. The state of our columns alone forbids it. There reported to the working people, for the benefit of the ment will find themselves compelled not only to is much, however, to be said upon the whole matter, both generally and particularly. To say this, occasions must be embraced as they present themselves. A lesson, never to be forgotten, MUST BE TAKEN FROM IT. It is the last proceeding of the sort that we must have in connection with the Priestley mill, where there are about forty partners. Chartist cause! Whatever may be the result of forty-five children are employed who come under the and proper wages. the Jury's finding, we must endeavour in future so education clauses. On one of my recent visits, I to conduct our exertions for the attainment of right, books, pieces of an old newspaper torn ad libitum as to preclude the possibility of the leaders of the into sections of about three inches in diameter. On people having again to stand at the bar, to answer remonstrating with this man on this impreper and such charges as circumstances have this time enabled the ATIORNEY-GENERAL to frame against them.

This can be done. This must be done. It is truly lamentable to see the exertions, and time. and money, of the poor workies employed in aid of such purposes, as we sometimes have seen them put to. We must have no more of it!

The knowledge we have gained by the past will enable us so to direct our efforts in the future, as to produce to us manifest proof of their utility. No more outbreaks! No more secret plottings! No more STRIKES! No more putting ourselves between the langs of the Attorney-General! No more indictments! But plenty more of peaceful and firm agitation! Plenty more of operating on public opinion! Plenty more of uniting the working people in a strong and firm union to resist the onward progress of oppression, and introduce the reign of right. Plenty more of efforts to obtain some portion of THE LAND, to show the world what we can do with political power when we procure it! Plenty more of these things;

In the accomplishment of these objects, we can have the direct TECTION OF LAW, if we choose to avail ourselves of it. The time has come when this can be, and must be done. We live in a world of progression; and the MIND that has been evolved by the previous applications of our energies will guide our steps to a far advanced position.

We have just seen a gentleman who has returned from Lancaster. He brings news of a confident hope generally entertained of a verdict of acquittal. The effect of the speeches in defence upon the spectators in court has been most striking. During the address of PILLING, when telling of his sufferings, almost every eye was suffused with tears. The Jury and the Bar were sensibly affected. He boldly and fervently told them, if another reduction in his wages was attempted he would resist it! He would seoner take his life with his own hand than submit to another reduction! Pota- of life, should have been the infliction of additional children, were all in full work! Less than potatoes ployment!! and salt he would not put up with.

because it is the latest news we have :-

ney-General. To-morrow the Judge sums up; and highly important. Here is the report: then for the Verdict!"

FACTORY LABOUR.

her people ;" which motion was passed unanimously, member's of "her Majesty's Opposition."

This motion was mainly founded on the Second sion" just presented to Parliament: which is a valuthe record stands; and it seals the fate of the present ner contemplated at the least a space of one hour.

familiar to the minds of the class for whom we care.

educating the children of the poor; and, amongst rious purposes clauses would be contained in the Bill Young Persons in Factories," would shortly be in- tended to introduce as many as possible of the alteratroduced.

tend to make in the present Act, we give, in this the education clauses, that he trusted the effect of the place, what occurred on the occasion, feeling that measure would greatly increase the number of children the subject is one which intimately concerns the receiving the benefits of education. The Bill would working people in the manufacturing districts. It employed in silk factories, and he hoped still further will be seen that several of the projected alterations by a separate bill brought in with the sanction of her are vastly important to the workers in factories: Majesty's Government to include the lace factories and that they will tend to the preservation of life hending all the children employed in all the great and limb. The contemplated power, to cause the branches of our manufactures. There was one omisdangerous portions of the machinery to be boxed sion in his statement which he begged to supply; it it is running, will be a valuable protection to the ployed in factories or not should have the benefits of sentient beings required to watch the operations of education at an expence not exceeding 3d. per week. the "master's" machinery, should it be obtained: The education being to some extent compulsory it while the regulations respecting meal-times and much oppression.

It is also contemplated, as will be seen, to further reduce the hours of labour for the children ments regarding education. He regretted that further was suppressed for no other reason than that, if duly of the land should be so framed as that it should in mills, from eight hours to six-and-a-half. This limitations had not been introduced with regard to investigated, it would be found to make against the offer a temptation for the destruction of all domestic is a great step; especially when coupled with the hours of labour, and, as that did not seem to Committee itself, to falsify its report, and to distance that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with the hours of labour, and, as that did not seem to Committee itself, to falsify its report, and to distance the provise that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with the hours of labour, and, as that did not seem to Committee itself, to falsify its report, and to distance the provise that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completed with that a bold assertion will involve them more completely. You may appear that the bold assertion will involve them more completely. You may appear that a bold assertion will involve them more completely. You may appear that the bold assertion will involve them more completely. You may appear that a bold assertion will involve them more completely. You may appear that a bold assertion will involve them more completely appear to the completely appear to is a great step; especially when coupled with properly conducted school during the other portion tee.

of the day, to qualify them to enter the factory at all. The children will thus have some chance of obtaining, the rudiments of common knowledge tions are unavoidably shut out this week. at least,; and not be subjected, as they have A glance at the matter we have given will kitherto been, to the eternal din, and noise, and stench of the factory, without intermission or respite. It is true that the present Factory Act protects "children" from being worked more than eight hours a-day; and that it directs that they shall attend of Marchester, in the Carpenter's Hail, at eight school: but its provisions have not been efficient for o'clock, when he will give an account of the the purpose. They have been continually broken or proceedings at Lancaster connected with the evaded. The school has, in many instances, been Chartist trials. Admission One Penny, to go to the "fire-hole," and the "schoolmaster" the "firerno"! This has been found to be the case, and reported to be so by the Factory Inspectors themselves. In the very last Report made by Mr. Saunders. bearing date January 25th, 1843, we find the following description of the sort of "education" provided by the "FORTY THIEVES of Pudsey" for the children employ-WE can but call attention to the continuation of ed in creating wealth. And this is a sample of what be made known for the benefit of the Pudsey "partners" in guilt, who could not "thoil" ten were making them hundreds of pounds! Here is the account as reported by Dr. BAKER, the Superintendent of Factories, to his Inspector, Mr.

> THIEVES of Pudsey" in particular. Here it is:-"In Pudsey, which is a woollen district, great ebb. I may give you an instance of this. At the found the book-keeper was the schoolmaster, and the faisely called education, he said, 'that he had no power to amend what his masters ordered;' and my offer to procure for this company a set of elementary

pletely disregarded." The shortening of the hours of labour by the present act, added to the wages of the children employed. The shortening of the hours of labour by the contemplated act will have another similar effect.

Another alteration announced we cannot commend We mean the proposal to lower the age at which children may enter the factory from nine to eight. This is to be regretted. It would have been much better to have entirely prohibited the employment even a male to enter a factory until he was fourteen. This would have necessarily called into play a great has been superseded by the cheaper labour of children and females. If society was, what it ought to be, it would take care that none of its members should be put to work, until their physical deeply interested in preventing the deterioration of they are not physically fitted. All the work that a on the occasion. child or youth should perform before the age of fourteen, should be only such as is needful for needle and the scissors, with proper instruction,

Just before going to press we received a private "the House," when Sir James Graham moved for was connected, but who was now dead; and that, said, 'I am poor; I have no means of subsistence; note from one of the defendants, who had addressed leave to bring in his New Factory Bill. It will be therefore, he was guilty of a breach of confidence in I wish to be admitted; then the answer to the man the Jury, enclosing some slips of his address, for seen that several other important alterations, beside take this statement, only giving a caution against the to be practically divorced from your wife. The system publication. In it he says as follows. We give it, those we have enumerated, are in contemplation; introduction of other people's names, lest he should of practical divorce went on day by day, and every day; particularly the extending of the provisions of the be forced to follow the example. Once more, he and when a poor man was thus debarred from the * O'Connon made a splendid defence—spoke two new measure to the children and young persons declared, that he did not know whence he had it, society of his wife, how could it be expected that he hours and a quarter. Defence concluded shortly employed in, the manufacture of lace, and in print nor was he, indeed, aware that he had it till just treated him? Again, the House well knew that there after mid-day. We have had the reply of the Attor- works, as well as in silk factories. This of itself is before the session commenced. So far from any blame should be no divorce granted to a man who had

of work should be limited to nine, so that young From time to time we shall give copious extracts persons would be worked twelve hours on other days and nine hours on Saturdays. From the report of to those factories where water labour is used. tions recommended by the Committee, He should not now enter at large into the education clauses, for On Tuesday night last, the Home Secretary moved it would be unnecessary for him to restate what he the whole the measure would give general satisfaction include within the scope of its operation all children off, and to prohibit the cleaning of machinery while was that in all the manufacturing districts the childwould go far to establish a national scheme of in-

the hours of labour, and, as that did not seem to Committee itself, to falsify its report, and to dis-enter into the plan of his Right Hon. Friend, he prove the assertions of the Poor Law function- he a loaf of bread? A single man might bear the brunt

prematurely press for the second reading.

"Mr. Hindley wished that the hours of labour should be left an open question. "Leave was then given to bring in the bill."

THE LAW OF STARVATION.

Assaurrs upon the "Starvation Act" continue to be made with increased vigour. Not much rest is given to the Starvers. Blow after blow is being struck; and hitherto they have been right well planted, and have produced a telling effect.

It is now announced that a "Bill to AMEND the roduced to the notice of Parliament by the present as applied not only to the Duke of Wellington, but Government. So ! the opposition to the starving-to- head of the Government—that 'he had no confidence death law has not been without its use! The nature in them; that it was impossible to compose a Ministry and extent of the Government "Amendments" have of worse materials; that their whole lives had been not yet transpired: but the fact that the Starvers bad; —if, he said, he had used these expressions, and dignation raised by the recent exposure of the deli-

The death-blow to the whole system has been struck! The revealments made before the people, Saunders; and by Mr. Saunders reported to Sir as to the object of the concocters and upholders of pended in ent-door relief to the poor during the years and wanted much of a mother's care; yet those that the "Malthusian code," has sealed its fate. Govern- 1841 and 1842, and of the work performed for such ex-James Graham, the Home Secretary; and by us poor in general, and for the benefit of the "Forty admit the necessity of "amendments," but the return to that simple embodiment of justice and numbers of very young children are employed; the charity, the Poor Law of Elizabeth, which directed as materials existed to enable the returns required inhabitants are poor, and education is at a very low the employment of the unemployed poor in their to be made out. own occupations, at their own homes, and at right

We revert to this question again, in order to place before the reader a report of a slashing onslaught movedby Mr. Walter, on Sir James Graham, the Minisserial defender of the Starving-law. The recent exposure by Mr. WALTER of the SECRET RECOM-MENDATIONS by the Poor Law Commission, will books for the small sum of 10s. has been as com- be fresh in the recollection of all: and the manner in which Mr. WALTER'S successive efforts were met by Sir James Graham will not be soon forgotten. HOME SECRETARY know of the existence of a certain Report, containing certain words; on which document the New Poor Law had been founded." he had a faint recollection that some such 'Re- for itself :port' had been confidentially made to Earl GREY's of children and females altogether; not allowing Government by the Poor Law Commission." And when this evasion and equivocation was promptly answered by Mr. WALTER declaring that he amount of enemployed idle male labour, which had a copy of the "Secret Document" in his posses- he would lay before their Lordships several thoughts sion, the wily turn-coat tried to fix upon him a upon the matter. In the first place, every one acknow. so on the ground that the Government were about charge of "breach of confidence" in making the ledged that the principles which regulated the law to introduce a Bill to amend the "Amendment public acquainted with its infamous contents. This charge Mr. WALTER repelled at the time; and on haps they ought to be more numerous, as was shown capabilities were fully developed; for society is Monday night last he returned to the question, deal- by their proceedings last night in the case of the son of move other amendments. He also attempted to shall gnaw at their hearts, and like the Promethean ing out blows to the whole crew of starvers in genethe species, which must be the consequence if unral, and to the Whig-Tory Home Secretary in duct of the husband to the wife or the wife formed beings are set to perform operations for which particular. The following is a report of his speech husband, but simply and impreperly upon the state of subject of Separation in the Bastiles. Here is the shall go down to the grave without the

educational purposes; the males taught the arts of shearest that having on a recent exception of the material and disgust. Gentlemen, I feel the material and disgust. observed, that having on a recent occasion come down subjected. On entering the workhouse they were separation at all, except so far as regards sexes; the that it is as a Chartist, not as a Conspirator that agriculture and horticulture, by easy exercises dur- to the House in order to discharge a duty and engage- ipso fucto divorced. There was no shame attaching to parties reside under the same roof; they see each other I am arraigned here. I am a Chartist, and I glory ing school hours; and the females the use of the ment, when, from the state of indisposition under that divorce, but there was more pain attendant on it at all hours of the day; it is only as seems they are in the name. I not only believe Chartism to be which he laboured, and was, indeed, still labouring, he than if the divoice had been consequent upon the con- separated. The Noble Lord had appealed to their Lord- founded in truth, but that the legal establishment of almost sank under the task, he felt, nevertheless, bound duct of either party. The pain which they endured ships, and asked what would be their Lordships' course Chartist principles is absolutely indispensible to under the mother's eye, in all the domestic cares and to take one more opportunity of pressing upon the was a thousandfold augmented by the fact, that there of conduct, supposing such a proposition were made to raise the working classes from their present duties of a household. This is what every child attention of the House some remarks in corroboration existed no cause for their lordships. Why, my Lords, 1 apprehend wretched and degraded state. Witnesses have born amongst us has a right to expect at the hands of what was the undoubted fact,—that the dark docu- Lordships only looked at the number who entered the that your Lordships are—1 know some are—liable to appeared before you who have gravely assured of society possessing such means of producing wealth ment which he first laid before it was the foundation of workhouse never to return,—if they looked to the have that proposition made to you—thear, hear); such this Court that they were not cognizant of any the subsequent Poor Law, and of all the miseries with number who actually died in the workhouse in a state of you as are members of the naval and military pro- distress in their localities. I know, gentlemen as we possess; and when we have learned how to which the population of England had been since of actual divorce, they could but feel that the law was fessions—thear, hear, he devise common sense arrangements to equitably distri- salicted. (Hear.) He said, there were various degrees most cruel and unjust in its operation. The law said, privation. bute the wealth we can so profusely create, this, and of certainty in the human mind—one kind being called that there should be only two kinds of divorces, but moral certainty-another, mathematical certainty,-and the authority of those who had the care of the poor much more, will be the portion of every child. Is so on. He did not know, however, that he ever read of decreed that there should be many different kinds of husband in one place, sometimes in one workhouse, it not monstrous, that one of the effects of an a variable certainty; yet, it was possible, and an in- divorces. If the one portion of our law were just and and the wife in another, and the children in a third, increase in our means to produce the good things stance might be adduced, in which he, for example, equitable, the modern legislation, which gave authority might be told by an Hon. Member, that he did not to the Commissioners at Somerset House, must clearly know whether a certain document, for which he asked, be most cruel, unjust, and oppressive. In granting toes and salt were all that he could at present protoil and labour upon mere children, while the father now existed. Then, that Hon. Member might have a divorces it was most wise that their Lorships should cure, even though he himself, and his wife, and his is forced to walk the streets idle, for want of em- faint recollection of it. Then, this faint recollection in every possible case, see that there was no connivance might expand into certainty. At last, he might know between the parties, no pretence, but clear manifest all about it—that it had been given in a confidential adultery, before they would say 'content' to any What follows is the Report of the proceedings in way to a gentleman with whom he (Mr. Walter) once divorce bill. If any man came into the workhouse and makes us acquainted with, when our leading legisbringing it before the House. He would, however, must be, 'You cannot be admitted unless you submit and that it must have lain by him several years; should regard that as a paternal Government which so separation at all." He said :being imputable to him for exposing it he should but himself been guilty of cruelty or adultery. In such have participated in the guilt of those who planned and cases the Courts would not interfere; but the work-"Sir J. Graham said, that after what had taken penned it if he had concealed it-(hear). 'Why, Sir, house authorities attended to no such nice distinctions place the other evening, he thought it would be best (said Mr. Walter,) what do men mean by confidence men and their wives might live together upon the best that he should introduce the Bill of which he had in an affair of this kind? Confidence is an honourable possible terms; there might be endearment, there given notice, for regulating the employment of feeling both in him who entertains it, and in him might be purity; but instead of their being kept toge-In the Northern Star of last week was given an children and young persons in factories, and for the towards whom it is entertained; but if the object of ther by a kind law, they were torn from each other's epitome of a debate in "the House," consequent on better education of children in factory districts. The the confidence be, like this report, infamous, mischie- bosoms; what was the character of that law which measure he proposed rested mainly on the report of veus, cruel, who but dishonourable men can be bound separated man and wife for other crime than poverty ? the introduction of a motion by Lord Ashley for the committee which sat in 1840, for the investigation by it? Detection and exposure are every man's duty. 41 an humble address to her Majesty praying that of this subject. The report stated the defects and leave this, on the supposition that the detestable pro- in which persons were found acting net according to her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into omissions of the existing law; and his object was to duction in question was ever confided to me, but to nature; children suffered from cruelty or from neglect. instant and serious consideration the best means of the age of children and omissions in the law which that insinuation I have before replied. I neither know, and courts always treated the unnatural act as a crime; the report detailed. The age of children employed nor remember, nor believe any such confidence. The but here the Legislature interfered to produce the comdiffusing the benefits and blessings of a moral and in factories was, at present, limited from nine to report lay by me for years, and was only discovered, mission of unnatural acts—they not only divorced husteligious education amongst the working classes of thirteen, and the hours of labour were limited to taken up, and perused, all accidentally—(cheers). Then band and wife, but they separated parents from children. eight per day. He proposed to reduce the number it had been said that the law was not founded upon It was no uncommon thing for Iwomen to be imprisoned of hours from eight to six and a half; and he also this secret report of the commission of eight. The re- for neglecting their children; but here people were imit being acquiesced in by Sir James Graham and proposed that the six and a half hours' labour must spective contents proved this to be false. They were prisoned, because they wished to take care of their Sir Robert Pekt on the part of the Government, take place either in the forenoon or in the after- as like as the instructions for a malignant will, by offspring-how could those two laws stand together? and supported by Lord John Russkil and other noon, and not partly in the one and partly in the which the rightful heirs of an estate are to be dispos. A bill was a few days ago laid on the table of their other. He was disposed to believe that the lowest seared, are to the will itself. To prove this fact a few Lordships' House, which was of jected to on the ground age of children might be safely reduced from examples would suffice :- After this has been accom- that it went to introduce a new crime; but the Poor nine to eight, so that a child from eight to thir- plished (says the secret report,) orders may be sent Law never seemed to have been objected to on that Report of the "CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT COMMIS- teen might work from six and a half to eight hours forth directing that after such a date all out-door relief ground, although unquestionably it treated as crimes either in the forenoon or in the afternoon wholly, should be given partly in kind; after another period it acts which in all previous time had been regarded as and not in both. The cor mittee had recommended should be wholly in kind; after another such period it praiseworthy. There were acts which imposed as penable and imperishable record of the injustice done to the that the maximum age for females should be gradually diminished in quantity, until that alties three months' imprisonment, or three years, or by this paper, and avowed by the authors and supworking classes, and the fearful state of physical and from eighteen to twenty-one. Young persons were mode of relief was extinguished. From the first the transportation for life; and the wisdom of the Judge moral destitution prevailing amongst the children of not now permitted to work more than twelve hours relief should be altered in quality, coarse brown bread was often shown by the manner in which he apportunity. a day. He proposed to alter the age of females; in being substituted for fine white; and concurrently tioned the punishment, and the result of that wisdom the poor. The revelations made in this Report, as the case of males coming under the denomination of with these measures as to the out-door poor, was, that there often appeared a wide interval between to their condition in both these respects, are horribly "young persons" he did not propose to make any a gradual reduction should be made in the the actual sentence and the maximum of punishment; appalling, and almost incredible. There, however, alteration. There were several minute provisions diet of the in-door poor.' And again—' The but in the workhouse there was nothing of that sort with respect to mealtimes. The regulations for din- power of the Commissioners should be to reduce -no limit to the punishment inflicted on the poor. A allowances, and not to enlarge them.' And now man and his wife presented themselves at the door of system! It is impossible that it can much longer be With respect to Saturday, he proposed that the hours he would show the cautious manner in which these base the workhouse and requested relief; he was immedisuggestions were carried out in the avowed report: - ately taken in and subjected to a punishment—there The Commissioners should be empowered to fix a was no descending scale—nothing left to the wisdom maximum of the consumption per head within the work- and clemency of a judge. How contrary was all that from this Report, accompanied by such observations the committee it appeared that objections were made houses, leaving to the local officers the liberty of reas we may deem needful to make the matter of it to the mode in which lost time was made up. He ducing it below the maximum if they can safely do so.' nary courts of justice a man or woman was brought up proposed to limit those modes of making up lost time Whence, again he asked, sprang the cruel injunction and sentenced according to the nature of the offence, It is a powerful lever placed within their reach; He proposed to give the inspectors power and it can and must be used to the overthrowing, to select qualified surgeons to attend the applicants for relief (says the secret report) 'should be witnesses recommended them to mercy, the jury recomthe toppling over, of that course of selfish oppres. several mills in each district, and to report at once taken into the withesses recommended them to mercy, the jury recommendation at stated times. Then as good misrule which has produced the to accidents avising from machinery being from machinery to the members of Early the issue. But loose not the bloodhounds of persents avising from machinery to the members of Early the issue. But loose not the bloodhounds of persents avising from machinery to the members of Early the issue. But loose not the bloodhounds of persents avising from machinery to the members of Early the issue. But loose not the bloodhounds of persents are commendation, and the amount of punishment was Grey's Government." when Mr. Walter stood cution upon us, nor seek by gools and scaffolds to to accidents arising from machinery, he intended to such exceptions as shall be thought necessary, to disawful state of sin and suffering so truly and so fully described.

During the course of the debate on Lord Ashler's ment; and he also intended to provide against them by making it compulsory on allow the continuance of relief to the indigent, the man and the thief met upon terms of equality. The the provide against them by making it compulsory on allow the continuance of relief to the indigent, the man and the thief met upon terms of equality. The man and the thief met upon terms of equality. The described in allow the continuance of relief to the indigent, the man and the thief met upon terms of equality. The man and the thief met upon t dent powers of evil? No. Here was its origin in that or a convict were sent to the hulks, some attention dark code of instruction on which, in defiance of fact was paid to his conduct. If he complied with the other things, he announced that "A New Bill for formity with its regulations. Such a Bill must, of was not founded. It occurred again and again in the a report in his favour was made, and some portion of and common sense, it was asserted that the present law rules of the house and evinced submission to authority. the Regulation of the Employment of Children and course, contain several penalties; besides, it was in- dark report, that ne relief was to be given out of the his punishment remitted: but not so with the inmates workhouses, and with equal frequency was the same of the workhouse. The convict sentenced to ten years of the number of copies printed; "the Duke" in the the acknowledged masters of the Roman World; atrocious practice enjoined in the derivative law. But, might get five off, but men who had committed no teeth of all this, boldly asserts that the document so sure will the now persecuted Chartists, having further, could anything equal the harsh and unfeeling crime must go into a workhouse and expect no mercy. manner in which the English poor were spoken of In a well-regulated community the state of the law for leave to bring in such Bill; and as he then de had said upon former occasions, but he hoped that on in the avowed report? They were described as ought to be such as to meet every emergency that could tailed the main of the alterations Government inThus, much, however, he should say with respect to by fines, distress warrants, and imprisonment. Was he there existed no power whereby the evils of which he inferior to savages, and to be amended only come within the scope of legislative enactments; but not justified, then, in stating, that all these Commis. had been complaining could be remedied. Suppose sioners came with their minds as fully bent against the a man, his wife, and their children presented thempoer as St. Paul was in his unconverted days, when he selves at the door of the workhouse. They said they was described as breathing out threatenings and slaugh- had no food, no money, no employment, and they asked ter against the slandered and humble concerts to Chris- the master of the house to give them food and employtianity? But still they were told that Lord Grey's ment. His reply would be, 'You shall have it if you Government did not adopt this document, though its will come into the house.' What would they rejoin? spirit, as he had shown, was infused into every suc- They would naturally say, 'We are lawfully married; ceeding one. Why, people who could believe this our children have been born in wedlock; we love each denial must be Nature's fools, and not the dupes of other, and we love our children; will you give us emthe Poor Law-(cheers.) He had three proofs exhibit. ployment and bread without separating us?" He aning the character of similar fraud and deception; each swers 'No.' Then they reply, 'We cannot accept succeeding document indicating its parentage and relief on your terms.' They retire; but hard necesdescent from the first, and yet endeavouring to miti- sity seon compels them to return, and again they are gate or cloak its knavery. First, he had a garbled repulsed. Then one dies of want-(hear, hear). Surely gate or closk its knavery. First, he had a gardied repulsed as 1 am that in general order with respect to pauper funerals. Next, the officer—the head acting under the queries at rest. Mr. Walter has a copy of the principles alone will be found the political he had a diet table, which, though it was signed by law, who has refused them relief,—has not that man struction upon a large scale. It was not necessary all the Commissioners, was now disavowed, when they committed a crime, and ought he not to be punished? making up of lost time, will, if only made efficient. for him to detain the House with any further observa- found the cruelty it disclosed had awakened public. Time would soon show that the Poor Law was not a prevent the practising of much imposition and tions. He hoped they would allow him to bring in the attention; but their preparation of it, and their intent piece of legislation which could be acted up to. He at all?" Sir James Graham says it was sent to through life as a seditionist, and go down to the bill, and he assured iton. Members that he should not to carry it into execution, were as notorious as any fact questioned very much whether it was wise that any the Times Editor by Earl Green's Government: grave with the title of seditionist inscribed upon my could be. Then he had the evidence taken before the law should so assume the form of a tempter as this "Lord Ashley concurred in the proposed arrange- Committee on which he himself sat, which evidence Poor Law did. Was it right that any portion of the law

ment? Really the amateurs of the New Poor Law arrogated to themselves the privilege of publishing or supto the charge brought against him of traducing the im-Walter) had spoken of that illustrious man. But, with all his admiration of him, it would be the excess of came too near to omniscience to be liable to imposition. Poor Law Amendment Act," will shortly be in- 1f, indeed, he had used expressions like the following also to the Right Hon. Baronet who was now at the re driven to the acknowledgement that "Amend- had afterwards taken office under those persons whom ments" are needed is a proof that the storm of in- he had so severely stigmatized, then he should indeed have rendered himself justly liable to the reproach and charge of any public functions-(hear, hear). He con-

On Tuesday night the Lords were engaged in a debate respecting the iniquity of the Starvation into the mass of the wickedness which it was Law. It was began by Lord TRYNHAM, who the great object of the parent to keep them

exceeding evil and the cause of evils.

"2nd. That its abolition ought therefore to be forthwith sought.

might and ought to be abelished.

The answer was: "He did not know whether such feeling, and characterised by considerable ability. a document existed." Then he acknowledged that From it we give the following. It will best speak

"The first resolution declared that the separation of

man and wife was an exceeding evil, and the cause of evils. A large and helpless portion of the community found themselves treated contrary to those principle and practice of divorce were wise and just; the result was, that the number of divorces was very few. Per-England recognized only two kinds of divorces, the "Mr. Walter said, he rose to meve for the product divorce a mensa et thoro, and the divorce a vinculo

the secret report was rejected by Lord Grey's Govern- with a man and his wife. What a painful case of conscience it would be for them to consider, after they had gone into the workhouse, what amount of torture gated to themselves the privilege of publishing or sup-pressing—of leaving untouched or changing—whatever they ought to have endured before they accepted relief! of the yeomanry—no swearing in of special conpressing—of leaving untouched or changing—whatever they ought to have endured perfore they accepted to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country they presented to the Parliament of the country. And they presented to the Parliament of the country they the fabricating a plan of education which was to instil into the workhouse. He had wooed her, he had asked into the rising race the principles of integrity, honesty, her to become his wife; ought he to be the first to profair dealing, and truth !- (hear, hear). With respect | pose divorce to a virtuous woman? She took him, and vowed to be his wife till death did them part; and how mortal Duke, every one knew how respectfully be (Mr. | was she to suggest a dissolution of the matrimonial union? Then, where was it to begin? The new law, however, came in as a tempter, and offered them bread sycophancy in him er any one to assert that his Grace if they would separate. Then, let the House for a moment examine the grounds on which parents and children were separated. The only just ground besides neglect and cruelty would be immorality and irreligion; but when there was neither immorality nor ungodliness. surely nothing could be more unjust or unnatural than the separation of parents from children. There yet remained to be considered the fearful evils which a rigorous separation of the sexes produced; the wife never experienced the support or the protection of the him-may not such a man deceive you? In the adhusband, he was never gladdened by her smiles, nor dress which I have quoted, this Griffin talks of the comforted by her ministration. Were their Lordships willing, then, that tears should flow, and hearts should ing faithful to his principles till death; and now derision, not only of that House, but of all the country, break, and mind and body give way? It was dreadful berate plan laid to starve the poor, as evidenced in and every honest man in it. But that any one who had to think of incurring such responsibilty. In addition the SECRET RECOMMENDATIONS of the Poor Law Commission, is too strong to be successfully

Law Commission, is too strong to be successfully

and overy nones and the law law law to classification in the workhouse to all this, the want of classification in the workhouse the conclusion of his address, he hypocritically appeared the neural bounds of burner confidence or at classification in the workhouse the conclusion of his address, he hypocritically appeared the neural bounds of burner confidence or at classification in the workhouse the conclusion of his address, he hypocritically appeared the neural bounds of burner confidence or at classification in the workhouse the conclusion of his address, he hypocritically appeared to the conclusion of the Creation, to stamp with the transcend the usual bounds of human confidence, er at | ciated were mixed with and jostled by the robust, the least to indicate such a want of memory and consist- strong, and the rude; and those who shrank from self and brother defendants for the obtainment of least to indicate such a want of memory and consists strong, and the charter what a base hypocrite must this man into the very midst of it. Again, the children of the be. He calls upon us to do our duty as he pledges cluded with moving for an account of the sums ex- poor in the manufacturing towns were weakly things, himself to do his. Behold the fulfilment of his most wanted that care were the most liable to lose it. and those who had the greatest need of sympathy against men who relieved him in his need, and saved enjoyed the least. There was a great difficulty expe-Sir James did not venture to reply to, or repel the rienced by poor persons in large towns in keeping their abrogation of the starvation law altogether, and a heavy home thrusts here made! He barely con-children uncontaminated by the vice around them-in tented himself with acceding to the motion as far preserving children who knew no crime from other children in the streets; but, however a poor man, residing in a cottage, or in a room in the city, might succeed in keeping his children from evil communications, as soon as he was driven into the precincts of the workhouse, his children were planged at once from. Their Lordships knew how largely the good of society depended upon a mixture of the sexes in "1st. That it is the opinion of this House, that the families, of brothers and sisters; they had been at separation of man and wife, of parents and children, school, and they remembered the happy ideas which which takes place in the Union Workhouses, is an home inspired, and of a father's, and mother's, and sister's smiles; but here were children who had cominitted no offence, shut out from the common sympathies of our nature. One word as to this separation being the cause of evil. He tooked at the amount of " 3rd. That by a judicious administration of out- heartfelt agony endured by parents at the bare prospect door relief, the use of the workhouse for married of this separation as one of its most painful incidents. First, Mr. Walter asked the question: "Did the paupers, except for casual poor and cases of exigency, He remembered going to a cottage and purceiving a poor woman weeping. What was it for? She feared that her husband, who loved his children, would go out of These resolutions were enfored upon the atten- his mind from the agony he suffered at the idea of tion of the House by a speech full of correct going into the workhouse-('hear, hear,' from Lord Stanhope). How many were there, who having wrought up their strength of heart and courage to the pitch of going into the workhouse, found they could not bear the separation, and returned into the world to struggle

> The IRON DUKE opposed the resolution. He did Act," and that if their Lordships were not satisfied with the new measure, they could suggest and sting shall poison all, when the worm of memory a Noble Marquis. In that case the question of divorce get rid of the effect produced by the forcible vulture feast upon their vitals, until the confeeling between a son and his father. The law of Duke's answer; and right worthy of him it is! love of wife or child, countryman or friend, to shed

with all the distractions of poverty, rather than endure

the misery of separation? If the amount of domestic

affection had been diminished—thanks to this law. If

vice had been disseminated—thanks to this law."

"For instance, that what has been called a 'divorce," execrated, and thought of only with feelings of the

A " separation" is no separation at all! Putting the and studiously preventing all communication, even the ordinary one of seeing each other; all this "is in moment by the proud-hearted and independent truth, no separation at all"! What wonder is people of Scotland, and as to Ireland, the name is there that we should have such laws as the Starvation Law, and such practices as every day's experience nor will I take up your time in commenting upon the lators shut their eyes to the common and well-known of things in this very county (of Lancaster) calculated facts of a notorious case, and LIE with such a bold of things to be;—it is enough that I remind you, and unblushing " grace"?

analogy set up by the Iron Duke to justify the " no

direct violation of the holy Scriptures, and could not be justified, as his Noble Friend (the Duke of Wellington) supposed, by any supposed analogy with the military and naval services. Officers in those services were not obliged to enter them.

"The Duke of Wellington-What do you say to im-The Earl of Stanhope-Impressment was an evil ustified by state necessity; but no person was legally liable to impressment unless he was a scalaring man, and, being so, he was as much separated from his family on board a merchant vessel as in the Royal

Lord Stanhope also spoke of the SECRET DOCUMENT. He avered that :--

"The object of the present Poor Law was to prepare the country for having no Poor Law at all. This was the ulterior object of the law, as described in a document which had happened now to see the light, though studiously and carefully concealed from public observation, for the non-production of which shuffling excuses were made, and which, when dragged from its obscurity, did appear the most flagitious and execrable paper that had ever been exhibited before a public assembly he would not even except the National Convention of the French Republic 1t was proved porters of the law, that their object was to do away with Poor Laws altogether."

This allusion to the "Execrable Paper" brought "THE DUKE" upon his legs again; and he made the dragged before this tribunal. The remedy for the following extraordinary statement :-

has been represented as having formed the basis of the said, on the trial of Frost, that the Chartists had as Poor Law Bill. Knowing, as I do, my Lords, that no clear a right to agitate for the Charter as the Whigs such paper ever existed 1 will venture, in this House, to of 1832 had to agitate for the Reform Bill, adding deny the assertion altogether. I again repeat that no that if ever the day shall come, that on the side of

SUCH DOCUMENT EVER EXISTED." are most contradictory! Sir James Graham had will struggle against it in vain. This is all we some "faint recollection of such a document having our side, if we can, and we will abide GREY'S Government," when Mr. Walter stood cution upon us, nor seek by gaols and scaffolds to before him in "the House," with a copy of the "EXECRABLE PAPER" in his hand and when hand who would have recourse to such means to put "EXECRABLE PAPER" in his hand; and when hard down Chartism that they will miserably fail. The GRAHAM, avers, in spite of the "faint recollection" triumphed over their enemies and oppressors, beat of the Home Secretary, and in the teeth of his ing down by the force of opinion the power of the circumstantial account of the existence and disposal pagan hierarchy until the imperial purple was worn never was in existence at all!!! Which of them truth for their guide, and justice for their end are we to believe? We cannot imagine that both the force of reason and the march of mind oblige have told the truth. This is impossible. One, or monarchs to acknowledge the justice of their prinother, must have fibbed! Which is it the most likely ciples, and compe! the privileged classes to yield to to be! Sir Jakes Graham, who, with every induce- the rights of man-rights pased upon the prother as thou wouldst thy brother as thou wouldst thy brother as the winciple if ment to deny the existence of the "Execrable Paper, should do unto thee." Gentlemen, that principle is rejuctantly admits that he has "a faint recollection, altogether violated under the present system of legisof it; or "the Duke," who boldly denies its exist. lation. A state of slavery exists in this country, as ence altogether? Which of these members of the real as that which exists in Carolina or Constanti same Government are we to believe! The one gives and America and that which exists here, is that in the LIE to the other most fully and flatly. Which those countries the slave's body is sold in the market is most worthy of credence ! And which of their place, and in this country you sell his labour in the respective statements is in accordance with fact ! WALTER to spur up Sir James Graham to set these as such; and, assured as I am that in these

"THE DUKE" says it never was in existence. A bold assertion will sometimes get folks out of convince you of my innocence, you will acquit me a difficulty: it sometimes, nay oftimes, happens but I will not seek to purchase such a verdict by

fact and analogy, they were told to believe that him or he might reject it; but the case was different still-tongue this time, would have been a friend. | prisons, our you cannot encurant still-tongue this time, would have been a friend. | nor prevent with your laws and jails the

LANCASTER ASSIZES. (Continued from our first page.)

disturbances elsewhere, and yet I am charged with having conspired to effect, by force and tumult, a change in the constitution. And upon whose eviderce, gentlemen! First, Griffin, who has been for many vears a professing Chartist; he has filled responsible and popular situations in the Chartist movement; he has long been known as a reporter for Chartist newspapers; he was the first person who suggested the calling of the Conference, yet he has appeared in the witness bex against those who he was the principal instrument of bringing together; he has appeared before you in the character of a betrayer of his former associates. The evidence of such a man should be received with caution; he has disregarded all the obligations of friendship, and treacher. ously violated the trust and confidence reposed in virtue and glory of a public man consisting in remainsee him doing his utmost to destroy the men who remain faithful to the principles he has betrayed. In seal of his divine approbation the exertions of my. pledge! He has appeared in the witness-box against him upon whose funds he so long subsisted, and him from the pangs and horrors of starvation, thus snake-like stinging the hand that fed, and fixing his envenomed fangs into those who nourished him Upon the evidence of this man I was arrested dragged from home, and insulted by the grossly ille gal annoyance to which I was subjected; when, not content with arresting my person, the officer who arrested me searched my home, and took away letters. books, &c ; and all this in violation of the law. The other witness, Cartledge, was a delegate, gave his support to the resolution passed by the Conference, (I believe seconded the address adopted by the delegates), and was a violent supporter of the strike. Surely, Gentlemen, you will not convict me upon the evidence of men so base as these. But if the verdict should be "Guilty," though the cold prison cellthough my consignment to the living tomb of crime and misery should be the consequence, yet believe me, Gentlemen, I speak not the language of idle rant or bombastic folly, when I declare to you, that I would not change my present situation for that of my accusers to escape all that torture could inflict upon me. Though my march from this court was to the scaffold, there to exchange the embraces of love for the cold grasp of the executioner's redrecking hand, there to yield up life with its heart. correcting sorrows, its hopes and joys alss, too few for that unfathomable futurity beyond the grave,would not-1 speak the language of calm reflectionexchange my lot for that of my accusers. Let them shrink from the light of day, let them fly from the haunts of their species, and alone—out off from the sympathies of their fellow-creatures and the love of their kind, feast on the reward of their treachery and not on the gains of their flendish falsehood; let them not forget their broken pledges and violated vows, vows of adherence to a cause they have so infamous. ly betrayed—the remembrance of these will add a relish to their enjoyments and a zost to their pleasures. But, gentlemen, there will come a day when they will have their reward, when reflections a tear to their memories—remembered only to be Mr. Harney here drew a striking picture of the distressed state of that town, which we are com-pelled to omit.] And in Sheffield things have not been so bad as in many other towns. The distress is throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. I will not dwell upon the distress endured at the present sufficient to remind you of its two millions and a half of mendicants and its lumper-fed peasants general state of England-enough that I remind you gentlemen, of tales, alas, too true, told of the suffer-The Earl of STANHOPE replied to the fanciful ings of the people in this very county. That Englishmen, aye, free-born Britons, gentlemen, their wives and little ones-soliciting, yes, actually begging the carrion flesh of disease, destroyed animals, that they might stiffe the gnawings of hunger with food which the wolf might refuse to tear and the vulture disdain to gorge. And why is this state of things! Because. as a Chartist, I believe that the people are not represented, and their interests are not cared for in the Legislature. Because, to quote the language of Sir George Sinclair, one of the best men who ever sat in the House of Commons, because, as he told the House in his speech, delivered in May, 1840, because the members of that House are "admirable representatives of the opulent and the prosperous, but very sorry legislators for the industrious and the distressed, eager to make ample provision for the luxury and extravagance of the Court-unwilling to take the slightest notice of the interests or necessities of the poor." There, gentlemen, such is the description of the House of Commons, not by a Chartist demagogue, but by a Conservative Legislator. Chartism has been denounced on all sides but could even the Chartists have brought the country into a worse state than it is! Does not the present state of things proclaim, trumpet-tongued that the privileged classes of society have abused the powers they have exercised; that they are neither fit to govern the nation at large, nor themselves as a class; for in working the misery of the millions, they are most certainly conspiring their own ruin. The downward progress of England must be arrested, or all that has been predicted by Lord Howick and others as the natural consequences of the present state of things, will certainly come to pass. I have laboured throughout my public life to prevent such a conclusion, and for so labouring during the late strike I am present evils I believe will be found in investing the people with their rights. I presume to be a Chartist is not to be a criminal. The Attorney-General has the Charter shall be arrayed the strength and sinews, the numbers and intelligence of the country, that Verily, the "sayings and doings" of our senators undoubtedly it will become law, and mere wealth in all ages have tried by persecution to preserve their power, and they have ever failed. So sure as the despised, trampled upon, persecuted Christians by a convert, and the followers of the cross became triumph over present and future opposition, and by nople; the difference between the slavery in Turkey house of legislature. Against such a state of things I protest, against it I will contend. If to hold We fancy that it will be the business of Mr. the principles I conscientiously entertain is to Walter to sour up Sir James Granam to set these be a seditionist, I am content to be punished "Execrable Document" in his own keeping; how salvation of nations, and the rescuing of the millions came he to be in possession of it, if "it never existed from their present state of physical suffering and tomb. Gentlemen, if the plain and honest exposition of facts I have laid before you has been sufficient to

yes, in the language of the martyred Muir, "It is a specific cause; it shall ultimately prevail; it shall finally request and as the representative of the inhabitants the event there at the conviction that cheered that patriot of his own locality, and if another such Conference at all it was the speech of a lawyer and a gentleman. Why did he not send his notes to the should be called, having like purposes in view, and gation was not only necessary but indispensible. He agreed with the Attorney General that investigation on the threshold of a dungeon. Gentleman if his neighbours and friends should again elect him, he should again elect him, after the state which had been represented to them onposed to the attite. The Jury had only to deal have a right to expect at your hands a verdict of yet to learn, and he trusted that from their verdict that this county was in for a considerable time, with him from the 13th to the 17th of August.

had had to struggle against, in consequence of poverty and other adverse circumstances, all of which ne had been utterly unable to resist, notwithstanding that he had laboured with unwearied industry, and had invariably conducted himself with the Crown lawyers might have thought fit to something radically defective in the something radically defective in the something radically defective in the last as a means of advancing that movement. If he had thought that the Chartist movement could be thereby accelerated, he would have upheld the with the that thought that the Chartist movement could be thereby accelerated, he would have upheld the strike, though he migh for so doing have been called up at half-past two in the observation of the peace. Why, it was absolutely true that he had travelled by night, in a train, with three hundred other objects to simple manner before the defendants? Why, it was absolutely true that he had travelled by night, in a train, with three hundred other objects. I was a magistrate in August last. I have a great out of the house very early in the morning of that one the persons. He then went in a cab by himself, because the Attorney-General had hesped together which the Crown lawyers might have thought fit to apply to him. In his own district he had laboured to resist, and to place it in a clearer and more simple manner before the defendants? Why, it was absolutely true that he had travelled by night, in a train, with three hundred other on the the train, with three hundred other on the the had invariable to resist, and to place it in a clearer and more simple manner before the defendants? Why, it was absolutely true that he had travelled by night, in a train, with three hundred other on the thetrain, with three hundred other on the the had invariable to resist, and to place it in a clearer and more simple for so doing have been a procession in the had been and to ease to make to my defendant to understand to what specific charge had been a procession in Manchester on the because that w there must be something radically defective in the to repress violence and to cause life and property to he was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected to be respected to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected to be respected to a property to be respected. He was to apply himself. If this indictment had been to be respected to be respected to a property to be respected to be respected to be respected to the respective to the respective to a property to be respected to the respective to governing system, and, after a careful examination to be respected. He was too poor to bring witnesses brought before them in a legitimate form—if rioters | Euston-square station, and as he passed under the printer. I was sent by my father to get the bills. I on the last 16th of August. The magistrates said of facts, he arrived at the conclusion that the to speak to these facts, but he knew them to be had been indicted for a riot, if those who had caused tunnels, he thought he heard amidst the rumbling of poverty of the people was caused by a vicious system within the knowledge of the Attorney-General, and tumultuous and illegal meetings had been indicted the wheels, the echo of the conspirators voice ring. was proceeding in this strain, when

made by your Lordship, that we should have laid before us the evidence as affecting each defendant. I wish to ask your Lordship whether it is necessary for us to sit here to listen to speeches such as have

any such question as that. It is one altogether new Mr. O'Connor-My Lord, I beg to make an application to your Lordship, to have the question of the juror inserted upon your notes. The Judge-Certainly not: 1 can take no notice of it whatever. I never had such an application

made to me in my life. Mr. M'Onbray-It appears to me, my Lord, that this question will go forth to the world. The Judge-I must interrupt you. I can't hear you on any such matter. The Defendant then resumed his observations, and was proceeding to advocate the Charter, and recom-

mending its adoption, when The Judge again interposed, saying, that the moment you adopt such a line of argument as this

The Judge-There is every disposition to give the nimost attention to anything that has the remotest reference to the issue, but I cannot allow the public time to be occupied with matter which is wholly irrelevant to this inquiry.

The defendant resumed his address, and denied altogether the charge of conspiracy. Those parties

knew nothing about them, either personally or in any touched by the hand it crumbled into pieces. So it was with the Attorney General's evidence. It appeared to be very specious, but when it came to be tested by the application of truth and common sense it was found to be of no effect. The defendant was about to read from a manuscript, which he had in his possession, but on the suggestion of some friends who sat near him, he was induced to forogo his intention, and to content himself by disclaiming ever

tion of his fellow subjects. George Johnson was about to address the Court, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL intimated to his Lordship that he did not think there was sufficient evidence

having had the intention of conspiring with any por-

against Johnson to induce him to proceed further with the charge. A verdict of acquittal was accordingly taken. Defendant-Then I have not an opportunity of

raying anything more? (Great laughter.) Charles Storer, in his defence, said he had only recommended a strike for wages, and he believed the sole reason why he was prosecuted was, that he had been a strenuous opponent of the Anti-Corn rated in a dungeon. If the Jury did him justice however, they must acquit him, for he could most conscientiously say, that he had done nothing

had been regulated by a regard for the sacredness of property, and inviolability of person, and the inculcation upon the minds of the political party with whom he associated, to respect the opinions of those who might happen to differ with him. In allusion to the evidence which nad been offered by the Attorney-General, the defendant then inquired why the witnesses who had given evidence against him before the magistrates had not been put into the box to state to the jury what they knew of him. If they had been produced, they would distinetly and unhesitatingly have declared that at the meetings he had attended, he recommended the people to protect every blade of grass, and every Mottram Moor. square of glass in the country. Was this con-spiracy! He trusted they were not about to be from the recent turn-out favourable to the supposi-tion that the people intended to conspire together. At the close of Mr. Leach's address, tion that the people intended to conspire together for the destruction of property, for no such thing had taken place; on the contrary, it had been adto the present time, things had been tranquillising following morning. down to their former peaceful character. Mr. The Learned J. M'Cartney then alluded to the witness Griffin, whom at seven o'clock. he denounced as a man who had banished all the higher feelings of human nature from his breast, who had violated every principle of honour and grating, for, after having visited him (Mr. M'Cartney) in the prison, sympathised with him in thook him warmly by the hand, on separat- a consideration of this case he hoped he might be in from each other, and then this very allowed in the first instance, to add his meed of praise to that which had already been bestowed upon to conspire. But, then, they had combined. Yes mation, on the strength of which, he was gain arrested. With regard to the charge, the plendant designated the evidence which had been duced in support of it, as flimsy, trifling, and con-

The Attorney-General consenting to take a verdiet of Acquittal, the evidence being insufficient to Distain the charge.

whim. It had not been shewn that he was the been shewn that he was not been shewn that he was the been shewn that he was the been shewn that he was not been shewn that he was not been shewn that he was the been shewn that he was not been shewn that the proceedings of the Crown, wold and I must say that having been in every mob in Learned Lord, in which his Lordship expressed an manufactured. Attorney-General, on behalf of the Crown, wold at the now proceedings of the shewn that the proceedings of the she anti-Corn mob behave themselves better, for the last fitty year, or the last fitty year, or the last fitt

Mr. Beesley read it to the Jury, and then went shortly be laid before them by his Lord-was announced to be holden that very day, had been on to say, that though he had opposed that resolution ship, and therefore it was the less necesput off, and when he reached the house, he found at the Conference, he was prepared to defend it now. He maintained that there was nothing in it to length. But let them see by whom in the first before him. He had not remained long, before Mr. printing some bills for Mr. Scholefield, the defenmerit the character which had been endeavoured to instance, this case was proved. The Attorney- Scholefield came from the printer's with a bill. He dant. I took some of them to his house on the sincere. I know Griffin, the correspondent. I gave be fastened on these proceedings by the prosecution. General, in the opening of his case, stated that was now stripping this indictment of its technica-morning of the 16th. He did not at that time give orders for the payment of his salary. I considered The Judge sgain interposed, saying, that the moment you adopt such a line of argument as this I can't hear you, because I should not be justified in listening to a discussion as to what would be the best means of relieving the present distress.

The Conference had been sufficiently demonstrated by the learned counsel, who spreaded littles against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they were going to carry on a conspiracy. Mr. I considered that time give of the charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they were going to carry on a conspiracy. Mr. I can't hear you, because I should not be justified in the charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they were going to carry on a conspiracy. Mr. I can't hear you, because I should not be justified in the charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they lities. He was now stripping this indictment or its technicathe charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they lities. He was now showing them in what manner they lities. He was now stripping this indictment or its technicathe charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner the charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing them in what manner the charge against the best lities. He was now showing them in what manner the charge against the charge against the defendants was that they lities. He was now showing t Mr. Beesley then went on to some other matters, not perhaps quite revelant to the issue, and which we, a desire on the part of the crown to avoid evidence have come at all. But after having been elected two therefore, omit. He concluded by reminding the relative to the strike for labour. He had not for the months before for a specific purpose, he thought Jury that they had an important duty to perform, life of him been able to discover why and where- that if he had refused to attend, his motives might the Monday. I can't say who ordered them. and that though some, or perhaps all of them, might fore it was that the Attorney-General sought to have been misconstrued, and, therefore, he was deentertain political opinious different from his own, gloss over the case, and to put a new face upon it. termined to appear, and throw his weight, such as it placards. There may be half a dozen sorts printed they were not to permit those opinions to pervert But when he found the Attorney General consenting was, into the scale, and to use the best means he was in one week. judgment, and to warp the cause of justice. He to a verdict of acquittal in favour of Wilde, because capable of employing, to turn this from a disastrous John Brook-I am brother-in-law to Mr. Scholeclaimed at their hands such verdict as the circum- he did not stand to the Charter, then he discovered with whom he was said to have conspired, he stances and the evidence required against him, and for the first time that this was a political prosecution no more till the 17th of August. I was at work at his premises. On the 17 h I throughout Lancashire. knew nething about them, either personally or in any other way.

Stances and the evidence required against him, and other way.

Richard Otley next appeared.—He viewed the evidence which had been effected in support of the prosecution as resembling a very beautiful flower, found on the banks of the Daad Sea. It appeared found on the banks of the Daad Sea. It appeared which had been effected in the first time that this was a political prosecution or imprisonment it might had been effected in support of the fet quite confident that that verdict would be—

Not guilty" in any case. His principles would be—

Then he came to the conclusion that the first of August. I was at work at his premises. On the 17 h I then meantime directions that the first of August. I was at work at his premises. On the 17 h I then meantime directions that the first of August. I was at work at his premises. On the 17 h I then meantime directions that the first of August. I was at work at his premises. On the 17 h I then meantime directions that the first of August. I was at work at his premises. On the 17 h I throughout Lancasnire.

Judge-Was that so?

Witness—It was.

Mr. James Holliday, examined by Mr. O'Connor in some gates. The chapel is situate between the bing some gates. The chapel is situate between the for let it not be supposed that he had too much popularity, gates and the surgery to receive instruction. Then he came though which the first of the meantime directions that the first of the surgery to receive instruction the first of the surgery to receive instruction. Then he came the first of the surgery to receive instruction the first of the first of th very beautiful to the eye, but the moment it was subject him to, he should remain a Chartist. Their getting up the evidence which was presented party to which he belonged, had no right to the chapel, not out of the surgery. verdict might consign him to a dungeon for a season, before the magistrates, in the first instance, seemed interfere, let them say so; but let it be general,—
but the time would pass over; and when the gates determined to obtain a conviction, and they that no other political party in the state should inshould be again unbounded to be a breach of the peace. I have should be again unbarred to him, and he emerged now proposed to do this by calling an entirely differ- terfere. The conspirators met, and they remained the 16th. You waited till Mr. Scholefield came heard you complain that you had been much misreinto the free air of heaven, he would be the same ent class of witnesses, to prove a totally different in conclave for four hours, conspiring against the from the printers. I know a man named Griffin. I presented, and that consequently much prejudice had from the printers. I know a man named Griffin. I presented, and that consequently much prejudice had from the printers. I know a man named Griffin. I presented, and that consequently much prejudice had the presented in consequence. In the speeches which remember that Mr. Scholefield once gave him a been created in consequence. In the speeches which they there is no consequence. hurt nor harm him, for he was determined, while and one which he hoped the jury would bear in mind. he lasted, to sound the tocsin of the Charter as the The defendants were charged with a conspiracy on What was the character of that resolution? Why, versations about you. He said he had lost his were distinguished by great zoal and energy, and death-note of tyranny and faction

denied that the Chartists were the authors of the late other, he thought he might very briefly deal with it. land. Struggle! said the Attorney-General. What told him he could not. He replied that he could, and to make speeches myself, on various topics. strike, and he referred to the meetings of the anti- He was charged individually with having excited did that mean? Why, what did an election struggle that I should be astonished when I knew how it was Mr. Titus Brooke, of Dewsbury, examined Corn Law party for the purpose of showing that the the continuance of a strike then in existence. Facts mean? What did any political struggle mean? What done. This was before you came to the house. language used by those parties, was far more violent were stubborn things, and thanks to the Attorney- did they mean by a struggle on any question in the than that employed by the Chartists. He (Mr. D.) General,—thanks to that ingenuousness which House of Commons? Did it mean that parties should I was in Mr. Scholefield's house on the 17th August, had always stood up for his rights, but he had done so fairly, Sonestly, and legally. On all occasions, he had acquitted him (Mr. O'Connor) of every other? No. It meant that they were to unite and eleven in the morning. I went to get a bottle of medicine. I saw Mr. Scholefield. He stand together. This all-important resolution,—this was in the surgery. He had a few patients that he inculcated the same peaceful demeanour, and he he had gone further, and he had borne honourable Not a word about it. What they meant was himself pregented violence being offered to both testimony to the fact, that he had resisted it. But to continue the struggle for the Charter-not for person and property. With respect to the Charter, let them see what this conspiracy was; let them see the strike-until it became the law of the land. the defendant said that some of its principles had been advocated by the Dake of Richmond, Charles documents referred to by the Attorney-General in and riot are not legal. You have a right to had been a strennous opponent of the Anti-Corn James Fox, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, his opening speech, were; let them see what the contend, if you contend peaceably, but not by Law League. As a Chartist, he had a right to and it was solely on account of prejudice nature of them was; whether they were justihis advocacy of the Charter in future.

The Learned Judge consented, and the Court rose

nine o'clock.

praise to that which had already been bestowed upon to conspire. But, then, they had combined. Yes, Instantly—if we pass for one moment, and take a the manner in which this trial had been conducted, and from the beginning of it up to the present moment. The defendants had no right to complain—they had

while the other portion—the producers of all wealth so,—it was upon the evidence of these Siameso what constituted a tumultuous meeting. He (Mr. Mr. Doyle maintained the legality of the Delegate policemen, to the garbled reports of men who were mitting a single breach of the peace. On the con-Meeting, and the resolution which had emanated sent out as spice, to take notes of all that was con- trary, he had often prevented it. The Jury should from it, and concluded by saying that he should feel nected with these transactions! or should it be the hear what was the opinion of the Attorney General bound, in justice to his own convictions, to continue men who were interested in the preservation of the as to what constituted a tumultuous meeting. In peace? Above all, where were the authorities? Where addressing the court at Newport, in an important JONATHAN BAIRSTOW defended the legality of all was the Mayor of Manchester! Where was case, this was the opinion of the Attorney-General freeborn Englishmen, met together to discuss a great Sir Charles Shaw! Where were all those who conduct of those who are called upon to obeyit; and I (Mr. O'Connor) had done so. The evidence which say that any change of the law has occurred by rea-

constituted the liberty of the subject. The desions enforced obedience to the law, and an abstifendant denied that any inference could be drawn nence from every thing approaching to outrage upon of delegates was called two months before the strike for 1 do not go back to very remote periods." took place. They had proved from the witness This was the opinion of the Attorney General, ex-Cartledge that it was an open meeting. They had plicitly laid down as to what constituted a tumul-Mr. O'CONNOR stated to his Lordship that he was proved that reporters were admitted : not reporting | tuous meeting. Now, the Learned Attorney General WEDNESDAY—SEVENTH DAY.

Mr Baron Rolfk took his seat on the bench at him o'clock.

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Mr Baron Rolfk took his seat on the bench at him of a large public meeting of no fewer than meeting was called to consider the reorganisation of dressing the Jury in the case to which he him o'clock.

"When bad men conspire, good men combine." no fault to find, and therefore they did not complain. It was true that the great political party with which call upon you to remember these transactions when mplible, and such as they could not found a verdict He did not look upon this prosecution as an act of he was connected, had combined! For you come to deliver your verdict on the guilt or the

growth of mind: and so sure as the march sion; he would assert the truth always without fear lawyer and a gentleman seeking justice ought to be. might enter the room and form part of the audience. Was at the Conference; but he was not going to deny under similar circumstances. he had been accus- he obtained two conies of the address adopted by will these principles go on, conquering and to conquer. Was at the Conference; but he was not going to deny under similar circumstances, he had been accushe obtained two copies of the address adopted by Yes, in the language of the martyred Muir, "It is a it; he was at that Conference. He went there at the tomed to hear; but taking it without any contrast the delegates, one of which he sent to the British have a right to capture the standard of the county was in for a considerable time, with him from the 13th to the 17th of August.

Requittal; but if your verdict should be the opposite he should not learn it, that the bare fact of his at- the Attorney General would have been justly They must be made perfectly aware of the manner in of what I have a right to anticipate, I trust I shall tending that meeting could be construed as a crime; charged with a dereliction of duty if he had which a charge of conspiracy could be got at. It meet the consequences of a verdict of Guilty with that fortified which will become me as a man, and that meeting could be construed as a crime; that unfinching consistency of conduct, and unyielding devotion to principle, which should ever characterize the man who, as I have done, devotes his life to the service of his fellow-men, and the promotion of the services and welfare of the whole human family.

It devotion to duty if he had thought for he was there, he took part in the proceedings of the Conference, and the part ince. But another question followed that, namely, which legal ingenuity had surrounded this charge not because he considered the strike to be unjustify. The thought it calculated to retard that the defendants were charged?

Sampliness and welfare of the whole human family. bappiness and welfare of the whole human family. With it. He thought it calculated to retard that Did anybody understand it! What was the reason the properties,—he looked for the masks,—he looked Sanuel Parkes next addressed the Jury. The defendant commenced by a narrative of his life, from his youth upwards, showing the difficulties he had had to struggle against, in consequence of advancing that movement. The had had to struggle against, in consequence of the series of advancing that movement. The had had to struggle against, in consequence of the series of advancing that movement. The had had to struggle against, in consequence of the series of all things, the Jury had found it nematics. The movement is a means of advancing that movement could be confess that they were somewhat looked for the daggers,—he looked for the masks,—he looked for the daggers,—he looked for the blue fire,—he who saw no such danger, and who sought therefore puzzled with the meaning of the indictment? What by which this conspirators to use it as a means of advancing that movement could be carried out. Horrible conspirators!

If he had thought that the Chartist movement could be a more than the course of these proceedings, the Jury had for the daggers,—he looked for the masks,—he looked for the daggers,—he looked for the blue fire,—he who saw no such danger, and who sought therefore be compelled to confess that they were somewhat looked for the torches, the bayonets, and the pistols, bett.—I am son of the defendant. I reside with my by which this conspirators!

If he had thought that the Chartist movement could be confessed to the proceedings of those been compelled to confess that they were somewhat looked for the bayonets,—he looked for the bayonets,—he looked for the bayonets, and the pistols, bett.—I am son of the defendant. I reside with my by which this conspirators!

If he had thought that the Chartist movement could be confessed to the proceedings of these proceedings of these proceedings of these proceedings of the proc of representation, which could only be cured by the he might appeal to him as his best witness. The for that, if those who had been guilty of a coning in his ears—(A laugh.) He arrived at the father to go down to the tea party at the Carpenter's printer. My works were stopped on Toursday, the A Juryman—I understood from an observation against him was that of Superintendant M'Cabe; and not a single witness by whom it was held have laid who deposed to having found in his carpet bag, before us the evidence as affecting each defendant, when taking him into custody upon a former charge, and in the midst of the glare know there were some there, because I heard them several printed papers. The only other matter of evidence was a very conspirator within many persons were in my father's chapel on the distress. Speaking of them glare to substantiated having appeared in that Court to reite-the stones, and in the midst of the glare know there were some there, because I heard them many persons were in my father's chapel on the distress. Speaking of them glare to substantiated them as a very conspirator within many persons were in my father's chapel on the distress. Speaking of them glare to substantiated them to distress. Speaking of them glare to substantiated them to distress. Speaking of them glare to substantiated them to distress. Speaking of them glare to substantiated them to distress. Speaking of them glare to substantiated them was a very conspirator within many persons were in my father's chapel on the distress. Speaking of them glare to substantiated them to distress. Speaking of them glare to substantiated them to distress. Speaking of them glare to substantiated them as a very conspirator within many persons were in my father's chapel on the distress. Speaking of them glare to substantiated them as a very conspirator within many persons were in my father's chapel on the distress. Speaking of them distress. Speaking of them and not a single withers to substantiated them and not a single wither's chapel on the distress. Speaking of them and not a single wither's chapel on the distress. Speaking of them and not a single wither to substantiated having appeared in that Court to reiter to substantiated having appeared in that Court to reiter them and not a single with them and not a single with them and n less him an edd one, or he would have read it to them. (A laugh.)

The Attorney-General procured one of the documents from off the Judge's bench, and handed it to the defendants.

Mr. Reeslav read it to the Juge and then want shortly has laid before them by his Lord.

The Attorney-General procured one of the documents from off the Judge's bench, and handed it to the defendants, whom he had known lish to the General procured one of the decine across the during that night. I did not see the address came into the surgery to me. He was not in the design, but there must be a privity of knowledge—

and that common design, but there must be a privity of knowledge—

the drove to the house of Mr. Scholefield, of the Executive Committee before Thursday, the during that night. I did not see the address came into the surgery to me. He was not in the design, but there must be a privity of knowledge—

the drove to the during that night. I did not remember any person

even though it was a bad one, so far as their interests strike, not only had the Attorney-General acquitted damning resolution,—this dark-lantern resolution.— was giving bottles to. There were a number of poor were concerned, and during the late strike, he had him of any cognizance of, or participation in it, but what did it refer to? To have the Charter then? people there who were begging tickets for soup. He how it had been carried on, let them see what the But then, said the Attorney-General-"Tumuits printers. I keep a temperance coffee house. I am entertain whatever political opinions he thought pro- that those principles were not generally fiable or not, and whether they were legal or not. Court more anxious to have a proper definition In consequence of that there was strong apprehenper. He had advocated Charaism, and he should do acted upon now. Mr. Doyle maintained They had the evidence of the two principal witnesses of the law on all matters connected with agitation, sion of danger. I remember many meetings being that it was owing to unjust laws that the for the Crown-men from whom the poor defendan s and with meetings, and with politics of every de- held about that time of an exciting characpeople were discontented, and he believed that so would not consent to receive a character, because scription, than he was himself. Nor did he think ter. I communicated with you about the latter long as a system continued which allowed one porthey would have felt themselves degraded and he could produce to the Jury a higher authority end of July, as to the state of the district. tion of the community to riot in unbounded luxury, lowered in their own estimation, if they had done than the Learned Attorney General himself as to requested you to come down, and to allay the angry Barnard M'Cartney, in answer to the charge —were in a state of destitution, and left to pine youths that this charge mainly depended. What against him, appealed to the past actions of his life, for the common necessaries of life, the people never had they got out of them! Finding the state in him. He had attended more public meetings than would be contented, and order could not be preserved which the country was, who ought to have been any man living, or than any man that ever lived tended. That at Burnley was numerously attended in the country. With respect to the indictment, there to prove it? Ought it to have been left to before him, and he was never yet charged with comhis actions, with respect to the meeting of deligates, Sir Thomas Potter! Where was which he maintained was merely an assemblage of Where was Colonel Weymss! Where was Gentlemen, the law cannot be altered by the resort to acts of violence. I remember a meeting of saw these transactions, and could have spoken to make that admission to my Lords upon the bench, the points of the Charter were adopted. I attended WILLIAM WOLFENDEN adopted a similar line of them? Why, they were nowhere! The crown could because, in the few remarks that I am about to a meeting, at Burnley, and your temperate exposidefence, and demed having attended the meeting at have produced them. They had failed to do so. He make upon this part of the case, I do not me in to tion of the Charter reconciled all classes. JAMES LEACH addressed the Jury at considerable ought to have been brought to substantiate the case, son of the relaxed discipline of society that has prelength. He showed most incontestibly that the late he had brought to answer the ca-e. Now what vailed for same time past. But I do mean to say There were from 15,000 to 20,000 persons present. placed under a military despotism, but that the strike was the result of deep rooted discontent jury by their verdict of acquittal would confirm on the part of the working classes, occasioned by a crime, which if it were true, he strike was the charge? The defendants were charged with this distinctly, that from what has actually taken to the best of my recollection it was held about the for if the testimony just now given had not been latter end of June. I was at a meeting held in the elicited, the Jury could not of the working classes, occasioned by latter end of June. I was densely crowded. I distributed the held not been latter end of June. It was densely crowded. I contain the proof which th y were on all occasions priding them- them to unceasing toil, to the lowest amount of re- something so appalling to the feelings of every ho- different estimation is to be held of public meetings, went there in consequence of my anxiety to allay sence. He had met Mr. O'Connor before. He had selves as being superior to all the other nations of muneration for their labour, to great physical en- nourable man, in a charge of conspiracy, that the mind ay, gentlemen, and even of urmed meetings, from the excitement which prevailed, and to hear Mr. met him at Monmouth on a very important occathe world. If any attempt was made to arrest the durance, and to all the misery and privation which recoiled from it with horror. Conspiracy! what that which might have been formed some twenty or O'Connor. Notice was given of the meeting. I was legitimate expression of public opinion, they would such a state of things was calculated to produce. was it! It was the secret machinations of a bad thirty years ago, and that the object and the inten- not a delegate. drive the people to desperate remedies, which he Mr. Leach justified his attendance at the delegate man to destroy something belonging to a good man. tion of the parties may justly receive at the close of trusted would never be found to be the result of a meeting; and as to the charge of conspiracy, he It was the most abominable of all crimes. He never the year 1839, a construction far more favourable verdict of a British jury, impannelled for the purcheerfully appealed to those parties by whom he was had been a conspirator, and he hoped to God he than, perhaps, could fairly have been conpose of putting a legitimate construction upon what best known, to say whether he had not on all occa never should. But what had they proved by these ceded in earlier periods of the history of

the last defendant who had to address the jury, and, for the Northern Star alone, but for other papers; was at that time engaged in a proceeding which he the magistrates informed Mr. Scholefield, that it mixed that from the holding of the Conference up therefore, he had to ask for an adjournment till the ard they had proved that no interruption had might well suppose would go through the length and would not be allowed, and he said he would do been offered to the admission of any one. breadth of the land, and as if to give time to public that the deportment of the people, at the time, was meetings and strengthen their character, the people is the procession on the province. meeting of delegates was projected before the strike Learned Gentleman went through the details peaceable. I heard of the procession on the previous Mr. O'Connon then rose, and addressing his Lord- support it if it was illegal. Here, then, they had tlemen, under the name of agitation, what has wages than others, and they wished for an equalisaship and the Jury, said, that before he entered into the character of the conspiracy. Here they had not been done almost in every town and in every glance at the sister kingdom, there familiarly we hear talk of a petition from 500,000 fighting men. Gentlemen, I say no more upon this point, but 1 Iguilty upon. Mr. M'Cartney justified his attend- kindness, or as an act of what! For the furtherance of the prisoner. And let it be understood ble, in consequence of the high price of provisions, A person named Chamberlain, itving at Manchesthe meeting of delegates, which he mainthind was perfectly legal, and with regard to his
finure proceedings, he said he should feel it his dury
to perfect in the address of the same measure that
the proceedings and the low rate of wages.

A person named Chamberlain, itving at Manchesthat so far as permission, if not actual encourage.

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By the Attorney-General—I don't remember regarded himself, as an act of grace. After the high authority, that never did good men meet for a would be most unjust to use the same measure that what number of special constables were sworn in the Address of the Executive Committee on a board, would be most unjust to use the same measure that what number of special constables were sworn in the Address of the School of the conspiration of th to persevere in the advocacy of the same principles, one of guilty, it would not convey to the public mind quainted with each other; and never was an instance was formerly in use as to the motives of parties. It in August, but I should think 400 or 500. The first dants, without his permission. The defendant retearlessly and boldly, though at the same time, of this country half the criminality which before this known of bad men conspiring together for a bad would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a legitimately, and he hoped with that respect for the trial attached to his character. When the occurrences purpose, without being well known to each other, and not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week we had 500 troops, and after that we had a would not be justice to weigh in the week Philips of others which all men claiming freedom of personal told thought, ought honestly to accord.

The Magistrate of investigation and having entire confidence in each other. It is was the purpose of healing their trates attended the purpose of healing their trates attended to the purpose of healing trates attende John Alinson, next proceeded to address the Jury, but he mas relieved from the the necessity of doing short of high treason, and that he (Mr. O'Connor) short of high treason, and that he various transactions sequence, some pique against him, was allowed to be was the prime mover in the various transactions and parties weemed which it was one little dissensions, and he had proved that a reporter who that the Reform Bill had altered the character of weeks. The commander of the district was at the offer on the part of the defendants.

The Attended there are men met for the purpose of nearing them that the Reform Bill had altered the character of weeks. The commander of the district was at the dissensions, and he had proved that a reporter who that the Reform Bill had altered the character of weeks. The commander of the district was at the offer on the part of the defendants.

The Attended there are men met for the purpose of nearing them that the Reform Bill had altered the character of weeks. The commander of the district was at the dissensions, and he had proved that a reporter who that the Reform Bill had altered the character of weeks. The commander of the district was at the offer on the part of the defendants.

The Attended there are men met for the purpose of nearing them that the Reform Bill had altered the character of weeks. The commander of the district was at the offer on the purpose of the case,—that it was one little dissensions, and he had proved that a reporter who that the Reform Bill had altered the character of weeks. The commander of the district was at the offer on the purpose of the case,—that it was one little dissensions, and he had proved that a reporter who that the Reform Bill had altered the character of weeks. The commander of the district was at the offer on the purpose of the district was at the offer on the purpose of the case,—that it was one little dissensions, and he had proved that a reporter who that the Reform Bill had altered the character of weeks. The commander of the distr connected with it. He was well aware that it would present at the meeting, at his especial request. Did not to look upon that as a tumultuous meeting. least a month. On Tuesday the 29th of August I be impossible for him altogether to remove those this show conspiracy? After the character of some True, it was, that the penal code had been relaxed, but saw nothing particular. On Wednesday, there ap-

prejudices which for years had been engendered in of the evidence that had been adduced ;—after the political code had been contemporaneously made peared to be a great deal of excitement. I once their minds. He did not seek to perform any such the fact of the notes of policemen being preferred to more stringent. The Attorney-General charged the headed the troops to the railway, as we had heard Would not occupy much time, as he was conscious the Jury would already be fatigued and wearied the Jury would already be fatigued and wearied the incessant attention which this case had rewith the incessant attention which this case had reproperties of the second street of the s ms interest by saying nothing, for he really conceive that there was any evidence at large interest by saying nothing and rambling investigation of the case; he had not been accepted the case; he had not been identified in or with it. No charge had even to be so in the case in the whim in connection with the case; he had not been identified in or with it. No charge had even deep preferred against him, for he had never been preferred against him, for he had never been preferred against him, for he had never been him been preferred against him, for he had never been had been thrown before the jury, all mixed up together was anything had be ever pleaded to it, Guilty or had he ever pleaded to it, Guilty, never having been required to do to guilty never having have them the name of the best any other country. How there as to the origin of the late occurrences. He would give them some of the best names, and the would give them the name of the best authority of this or any other country. How there as to the origin of the late occurrences. He would

men, 1 have done; 1 leave my case in your hands; 1 he should again feel it his duty to attend. He had —after the state which had been proved to them opposed to the strike. The Jury had only to deal never used those words at all, and that he had been grossly misrepresented.

[The Reporter was oblined to send off his packet before the whole of his notes of Mr. O'Connor's address were transcribed. The remainder will appear in our next Edition; and will be interest. serted in our early Editions next week: so that each reader will have a full report of these important proceedings]

placed some on the walls.

Learned Gentleman had sent out a commission to spiracy had been indicted for that, then his trouble scene where the conspiracy was first to be hatched. Hall, and make an apology for your not attending. It works. I believe the hands went out willingly. The in consequence of the excited state of the town. I works. I believe the hands went out willingly. The The Judge interposed, and said—I must call your strength of the charge against you. The observasitention to the date of the excited state of the excited state of the excited state of the excited state of the town. I works. I denote the date of the excited state of the town. I works. I denote the date of the excited state of the ex stenion to the charge against you. The observations you have been making are quite irrelevant. If
every defendant is to give an account of his birth,
parentage, and education, I am afraid I shall have
the Jury, and have saved him (Beesley) the trouble
the form of doing so. The only other matter of evidence of the cab, and the smell of brimof doing so. The only other matter of evidence within

The observatransport of peace nad been making to ms
General had not done; having ferretted throughout in a cab that all the people came to see and flock to country for evidence—having produced that
the found him—(Laughter) They knew from the and make an apology.

On going to Noblett's house, he so concealed himself as to whether it would be prudent for you to attend. It has we had anticipated, and, as compared to the country for evidence having produced that the country for evidence—having produced that my father should go previous days, much more peaceably. I think the
the Jury, and have saved him (Beesley) the trouble evidence before the magistrates—and having so far
of doing so. The only other matter of evidence substantiated their case as to obtain a committal.

Stone have been caudid in him to have told it to the country for evidence—having produced that my father should go previous days, much more peaceably. I think the
the Jury and have saved him (Beesley) the trouble evidence before the magistrates—and having so far
and the country for evidence having a committal that the people came to see and flock
to do do not not not not not one.

The Attorney-General is to whether it would be prudent for you to attend. I than we had anticipated, and it to country for evidence having a committed that the people came to see and flock
to country for evidence having a committed that the people came to see and flock
to country for evidence having a committed that the people came to see and flock
to country for evidence having a committed that the people came to see and flock
to country for evidence having a committed that the of doing so. The only other matter of evidence substantiated their case as to obtain a committal, stone, that there was a very conspirator within many persons were in my father's chapel on the distress. Speaking of them generally, I think their

several printed papers, purporting to be passed by the was made to rake up fresh evidence in order to sub
Strike for wages—tumultuous meetings—riots—turn: o'clock. There was a light in the chapel. I don't had sent a certificate to say that in consequence of I wish to ask your Lordship whether it is necessary for us to sit here to listen to speeches such as have been delivered by the two last speakers, which have nothing whatever to do with the question!

The passed down to the Sher-political plane of the control of these papers, which have nothing whatever to do with the question!

The passed down to the Sher-political plane of the control of these papers, which have not aware that these several charges. What did they out the hands, and carry the Charter by tumult and know any person who was in the chapel, except Mr. labouring under indisposition, he could not at wood line because he was sent for. Why! to ascertain except it was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examined by Mr. O'Connor. I don't was my brother. He is not here. Mr. Isaac Cleak Pray examine The Judge—Realiy, Sir, I can give no answer to or Jury that these were the same papers that were gal act by legal means, or to do a legal act by whether he would go to a tea-party, which was to be O'Connor went into the chapel, when my father—La August last, I was the registered proprietor alleged to have been found in his carpet-bag. But, illegal means, that moment the crime was perfect; held in one of the most public parts of Manchester. Went to the Carpenters' Hall, which would be a little of the Evening Stur newspaper, published in supposing them to be so—and he had no disposition it did not require two months to complete the crime, A crowd gathered round. He requested them to after seven o'clock. I can't say how many persons London. I remember the suppression of public to be nice about the matter—what then? What nor was it necessary to prove overt acts to sub- disperse in order that it might not be said that he passed the surgery window. There might be a doz n. meetings in London, in the month of August last, The state of the possession of these documents to stantiate the charge. In order to prove the charge had done anything calculated to lead to a breach of When my father returned from Carpenters' Hall, he shout the 23rd. You were Editor of the Evening criminate any man! He was sorry they had not of conspiracy, not only must there be a common the peace. Thus they would see that his first apcame into the surgery to me. He was not in the Star. You would not receive any remuneration for the surgery to me. He was not in the Star.

John Northcott-I am servant to Mr. Kearnan. printer, of No. 5, Georgleigh- treet, Manchester. In in favour of the strike, or of an exciting character. the month of August last, I remember my master

placard now produced—"Run for Gold." It was him to America.
printed before that for Mr. Scholefield, 1 think on By the Atter

passed an address, and they passed a resolution. job out of charity. Griffin and I had repeated con- I have heard you make, I have thought that they the 17th of August. On this branch of the case, as it pledged the delegates that they should continue situation as reporter, and that he would "walk into considerable physical strength. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, in addressing the Jury, he was more immediately connected with it than any the struggle until the Charter became the law of the you." He said he would be revenged upon you. I By the Attorney-General—I have been accustomed

John Cockshott-I am a butcher in Manchester. gave them some.

Henry Holland, examined by Mr. O'Connor-I reside at Burnley. I am a block-cutter to calicolast, the factories were working short time. There would accord to you the character I have given. feeling which existed. You came down. I attended your address at both meetings, in my hearing was arms, and deposited them in the servants' hall. calculated to allay the excitement, and I am happy to say that it did allay it. A mill was burnt before you came, and I believe a reward was offered for the perpetrator of the crime. You referred most emphatically to the transaction, and told the people resort to acts of violence. I remember a meeting of shopkeepers being held at Blackburn, at which all

By the Attorney-General-The meeting at Burn-

Sir Thomas Potter, examined by Mr. O'Connor-1 am a magistrate residing at Bewley-hill, near Manchester. I remember the excitement which prevailed in Manchester, in August last. I conceive the general character of the strike, in the first instance, was for wages. I heard that a procession was to have taken place on the 16th of August last. I believe the reason why it was abandoned was, that everything in his power to prevent it. I consider 16th of August. I never remember a more quiet 16th of August in Manchester than the last. About the time of the strike, two men came to me, and said tion. They wished me to try to procure a meeting between the men and their masters. A man named Bell made a report to the magistrates, at the Town Hall, that Mr. O'Connor had arrived, but we the disposition of the people was, that it was peaceable. From my knowledge of Manchester, 1 motive of vanity. The evidence is important to me think the condition of the people was most deplora- in point of character.

which prevailed arose more from those who were unemployed being thrown upon those who were in employment, than from any absolute insufficiency in the rate of wages paid, supposing the means of employment to have been general, instead of, as was the fact, very partial. I am no member of the Anti-Corn Law League, nor have I subscribed a single sixpence to any political party whatever. I went as a delegate to Sir Robert Peel, at the request of a number of my fellowtownsmen, for the purpose of laying a statement of facts before him, and expressing our opinion.

The Attorney General-1 must really object to this evidence. We are not here so discuss the existing distress, or the remedy which is to be found for it.

The Judge—I think we can't hear statements of

this kind; they are not evidence. Mr. O'Connor-Then I ask no further questions. it should not take place, and those engaged in

ing Star, were that we should not admit anything I always thought it was your desire to make the By the Attorney General - My master printed the from Griffin, in which he asked you for money to take

> By the Atterney-General-The Evening Star commenced at the latter end of July last year. I presume Mr. O'Connor lived in London or the neighbourhood. Mr. O'Connor-1 wish your Lordship to ask the

witness whether the Evening Star was not princistrike into a peaceful strike for the Charter. Well; field. I am a joiner. On the 16th or 17th of August pally supported by the operatives, and circulated

meetings at which you have addressed the people.

by Mr. O'Connor.-I have known you as a public man for ten years, and personally, for six or seven years. The neighbourhood of Dewsbury has frequently been in an unsettled state. I have heard you address public meetings, and make exhortations to peace, when there was a disposition to be turbulent. That has been the fact on all occasions. I never people there who were begging tickets for soup. He heard you say one word which was calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. Among the working classes your character is generally admired as a lover of peace. Among the middle classes you are not so much admired; but I think they are prejudiced. I a tec-totaller. Previous to the beginning of August | think, taking the whole of the population, that they

John Far. examained by Mr. O'Connor-I am your steward in the county of Cork. I have lived in your family upwards of thirty years. I have lived with your brother. He left me ten pound a-year, in consideration of my character. I have frequently seen you stand in the fields for a whole day with your labourers, 130 in number, conversing with them. From all that I have known and seen of you, I can conscientiously state that you were always for peace. I remember the disturbances in the County of Cork, tended. That at Burnley was numerously attended and the violence offered to the Magistrates and the With respect to your tenantry, you have built stone houses, where formerly mud cabins existed, and you have given the ground rent free. You paid a higher rate of wages than any other landlord.

> Mr. O'CONNOR-My Lord, I am merely eliciting this to remove an insinuation which I thought the Attorney-General had thrown out, that I had employed the Northern Star as a medium of agitation, for the purpose of pecuniary gain.

> The Attorney-General-1 beg to assure Mr. O'Connor that I imputed no such motive. I was far from insinuating any such thing. I would not have the Jury to imagine me capable of doing so. For if the testimony just now given had not been elicited, the Jury could not fail to witness the cresion; and what he there saw would alone have prevented him from even entertailing any disposition to disparage Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. John Ardill examined by Mr. O'Connor-1 have been your clerk ever since the commencement of the Northern Star. 1 know that large sums have been paid by you to parties who were incarcerated for political offences and to their friends. 1 have frequently written to you to say that I could not honour your drafts they have been so numerous in this way. During the time that you were in York Castle, you paid money to the Northern Star office. l believe that scarcely ever any party apolied to you for money, when you did not give them some, or anthorise me to do so. I have attended some meetings at which you have been present. I should say that your character is far from being an agitator for anything but peace. I have heard you denounced that several manufacturers were paying lower many times by working men, for stopping the physical force movement, and I have seen letters to that effect. I know you have paid a higher amount of wages than any other newspaper proprietor in Leeds. I have known men be absent from the office for a considerable time, in consequence of indisposition, and their wages were paid, just the same as if they had been at work. Mr. O'Connor-This, my Lord, 1 urge from no

A person named Chamberlain, living at Manches-

known him for many years.

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Published by W. Dugdale, 16, Holywell-street, Strand; of whom may be had show bills for the

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

afterwards, the mob retreated, and we returned to our quarirs. The mills next day resumed work, and all was perfectly quiet. Four persons died in consequence of the injuries they had received.

(Continued from our third page.)

By Mr. O'Connor-A: the time the minitary came up, the censtables were laying their staves about the men were wounded in the back.

state of disturbance until after the arrival of Aitkin many houses to let in Stalybridge. and Challenger. Some shight disturbance had taken till the following merning.

FRIDAY-THIRD DAY.

In consequence of Mr Baron Rolfe having arranged this merning to dispose of a charge of murder against a young weman named Affice Greenwood, of Bischenin, effeced to have been committed by her, in the month of January last, upon the body of her illegitimate male child, the resumption of the evidence in the prosecution of the Chartists, did not take place till nearly

iw-lve o clock. The verdict in the case of marder was Not Gailty. The Learned Judge took his sent in the Nisi Prius Couri at twelve o'clock, when the Jury, in the case of "The Queen against Feargus O Connor and others," was called over.

Before the evidence was resumed, The Attorney-General stated to his Lordship, that having carefully looked over the depositions as affecting John Wila, one of the defendants, who cross-examined the witness Backley on the previous day, he had come to the concinsion, in concurrence with his Learned Friends, not to effer any further evidence against Wild

A verdict of Acquittal was accordingly taken. The same course was adopted with regard to Thomas Pitt, another of the defendants. The Attorney-General made an application to the

Court with reference the attendance of the Rev. John Taylor, Incumbent of Duckinfield, who wished to affer evidence as to the character of John Crossley, one of the defendants. It would be inconvenient for the Rev. Gentleman to be detained in Laucaster over Sunday, and the Learned Gentlesian accordingly proposed that the evidence of Mr. Taylor should then be taken. The Rev. Gentleman was sworn, and he gave a very favourable opinion of the character of Crossley, as a penceable and orderly man.

Mr. Joseph Hibbert, clerk to the Magistrates at the disturbances at Hyde, in Angust last. There is a lock-up there, but it was not safe to confine the parties in it, charged with rioting. It was the duty of Mr. Little, Special High C. astable of Hyde, to make daily

By Mr. O'Conner—I consider Mr. Little as competent

Stockport at which resistance was offered to the an authority as any other for the discharge of the duty.

In a most excited state, and I never heard that the found not a most excited state, and I never heard that the fact that the Attorney General, in his opening to the land. A piece of white cloth was exhibited in a most excited state, and that the Attorney General, in his opening to the land. A piece of the discharge of the objection, if there should be attached to the fact that the Attorney General, in his opening to the land. A piece of the objection, if there should be attached to the fact that the Attorney General, in his opening to the land. A piece of the objection, if there should be attached to the fact that the Attorney General, in his opening to the objection, if there should be attached to the fact that the Attorney General, in his opening to the objection, if there should be attached to the fact that the Attorney General, in the should be attached to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not to the fact that the Attorney General in the could not the fact that the Attorney General in the could not the fact that the could not the fact that th cwners gave notice to their hands to leave work.

asked as to what he had heard. There would be no and to the case if such latitude were allowed. In reply to a farther question by Mr. O'Connor, the

the 20th of August. By Richard Otley, defendant-I did not hear of any particular distress in Hyde during the month of August

Mr. John Brook examined by the Attorney-General-I am bookkeeper and manager to yer. Pratt cotton spinner, of Staly ridge. On Men my, the 8th Angust. They came almost every day to see with the mob, and he then ordered them off, and said the hand writing. I seized a printing press be-I remember a mob caming to the mill, a little before when we started, as they wished to begin again, he would send the men belonging to the works to longing to Turner. Leach was taken on the night point. nine o'clock in the morning. I can't tell the number, During the interval lattended a meeting at Glossop. them. I went to hear what happened. Morrison of the 17th, and in the morning I had seen the plathousands. I was in the mill-yard, and having had an Lewis, one of the detendants. He was at the meet- and said that although we might think ourselves well intimation that the mob was there, I, along with the overlooker, get outside, just before they came up. I saked the people what they wanted? They said they read a number of papers, and I understood that he added that if we did not turn out quietly, they and several persons in the street were reading to the following week. winted the hands out. I asked what for? Our hands they were resolutions and addresses agreed to at would bring a body of men to compel us. Eccles remember going to the Hall of Science, Manchester,

James Hindley, examined by Mr. Hildyard—I am In the atter, the question was whether the bill was a

they will come in again." Mr. Dundas objected to this evidence, inasmuch as he understood from the Attorney-General, that the witness could not prove that any of the defendants had had anything to do with the these transactions. The Attorney-General said that he had certainly

The Judge-Proced.

your mill nor any mill shall work again, until we get past him, and he then ordered the engineman to Charter was referred to, and he said the struggle one. The last time I noticed a procession, I think place on the following day. I saw Mr. M'Douall come our rights." I said "It is very wrong in you to force stop the mill. Many of the hands had fl.d for fear must be purely political, and that all labour must 2,000 persons would be present. These processions out of the chapel about half-past eleven o'clock. I persons against their will, for our hands are getting of being injured. Two of the mob went into the case until the Charter had become the law of the were always known to the authorities. I knew saw him go in again a few minutes afterwards. In the is laid down that a party may be a witness, providing is laid down that a party may be a witness, providing more wages than they were twenty-five years ago. The will and made a search. Some men were taken up land. He mentioned many places, and said "above on the 15th of August last, that no procession would afternoon I saw several other persons leaving—I should mob said it was a lie, and they justive me about, to for these transactions. On the 29th I went before all, you have the men of Birmingham, who carried take place. force me to open the door. They said that if the doors the magistrates. My father, my brother Joseph, the Reform Bill." On Saturday morning, the 13 h were not opened, and the hands turned out they would John Howard, and my uncle, James Cooper, went of August, I was at a meeting, at Eccles. There break the windows. The large doors were opened from with me. As we were leaving to go home, the mob was an address read, purporting to be from Mr. inside, and the mob rushed into the yard. They sent a got between us and the inn. They began to stone Lock, one of the Duke of Bridgewater's stewards. deputation into each room of the mill, to ascertain that us, and we ran. They followed us about a mile It was proposed to burn this do ument. Morrison deputation into each room of the init, to ascertain that it is, and we ran. They followed us about a lit was proposed to built this to union. Into the hands were turned out. They then left the prestoning us all the way. Before that John Howard, again addressed the mob in terms of encouragement, where the proposed is receiving more wages being much frightened, had left us. I and my father, and they then marched off in procession. no alteration for some years except a trifling advance | ceed in getting into the house. I saw him again that | the people to persevere in their coarse and ultimately In August last, those who worked by piece suffered a evening; he was insensible. It was several weeks they would be successful. I am quite positive that reduction of ten per cent. A spinner will earn from before he recovered from his wounds. reduction of ten per cent. A spinner will earn from perfore ne recovered from his wouldes.

22a to 36a a week. The amount varies according to the By Mr. Dundas—I could hear very well what Coe the people to abstain from everything that might quality of the wers and the quantity of machinery em- said at the meeting at Glossop. He advised the tend to destroy a single blade of grass. I could ployed. The average is 30s a week. I do not know people not to molest the special constables, as they not consider the meeting a peaceable one, after that any spinner in our mill was earning less than 22a must be sworn in.

they did not do any danage to the preparty.

By Mr. O Conner-We have about three hundred hands, and we pay about £310 per week. We have eight piecers to a "double decked mule." We have to attend them, and two of them seven. We have sands of troops to mow you down." This I contwenty-seven pair of single decked mules, and four ceive to be the policy of the party. I think that is piecers to each. We have thirty-five spinners. It worse than Coe's language. was only the thirty-five spinners that received from Mr. Thomas Rhodes, examined by Mr. Pollockwas only the thirty-ive spinners that received from 223, to 36a. To came in spinners work upon a single decked mule, which requires four piecers sour piecers sour piecers four piecers sour piecers sour piecers and live at Glossop.

A man working a full week aims at £6 6s. for the forting it. From this there is a deduction of ten per cent, and gas light, 2s. a week, recturing it to £5 9s. 6d. A gas light, 2s. a week, recturing it to £5 9s. 6d. A gas light, 2s. a week, recturing it to £5 9s. 6d. A gainst them the people came. When they work admitted the ford, and the surrounding towns and villages, be at was not ready.

I am a cotton manufacturer, and live at Glossop.

My mill was at work on the 10th of August. I remember a number of presons coming to the mill on form the following is the announcement of the processing in the direction from Stalybridge. The past six in the evening. It was sent there by which they were actuated:—

The coles, on the 11th of August. I remember any master, to take him to Dr. M Douall. I was sent there by which they were actuated:—

The coles, on the 11th of August. I remember any master, to take him to Dr. M Douall. I was to ask if the placards were which in the evening. It was sent there by member a number of persons coming to the mill on the past six in the evening. The endeady is done in the manufacturer, and live at Glossop.

The coles, on the 11th of August. I remember a number of persons coming to the minutes possible to the placard from Eccles about ten minutes possible. The started from Eccles about ten minutes possible to the placard from Eccles about ten minutes possible to the placard from Eccles. The coles, on the 11th of August. I remember a number of resons coming to the minutes possible to the placard from Eccles about ten minutes possible to the placard from Eccles about ten minutes possible to the placard from Eccles about ten minutes possible to the placard from Eccles about ten minutes possible to the placard from Eccles about ten minutes possible to the placard fr man working at a double decked mule, will aim at £13 a fortnight. From this there is a deduction of 20 percept. The £310 of which I have spoken as paying to the men, is paid every formight. For a double-decked mule, there is a deduction of the men, is paid every formight. For a double-decked mule, there is a deduction of the men, is paid every formight. For a double-decked mule, there is a deduction of the men, is paid every formight. For a double-decked mule, there is a deduction of the men, is paid every formight. For a double-decked mule, there is a deduction of the men, is paid every formight. For a double-decked mule, there is a deduction of the men, is paid every formight. For a double-decked mule, there is a deduction of the men, is paid every formight. For a double-decked mule, there is a deduction of the men there was no received to the defendance is about after the total every formight. Hunt's Monument.—Men of Manchester, Sal-double after he came in. I took back an answer that the type was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placard hour afterwards I was coming home, and I saw your posts. In conformity with the announcement the meant. I know Christopher Doyle, he was in the him about to address a meeting. I didn't hear what he said.

The was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placard hour afterwards I was coming home, and I saw your posts. In conformity with the announcement the same was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placard hour afterwards I was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placard hour afterwards I was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placard hour afterwards I was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placard hour afterwards I was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placard hour afterwards I was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placard hour afterwards I was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placard hour afterwards I was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placard hour afterwards I was not ready. M'Douall did not tell me what placa so the men, is paid every formight. For a double-decked mule, there is a deduction of 3z z week for gas. There are no fines except for spoiled work. I can't may what is the largest amount of deductions that what is the largest amount of deductions that while is the largest amount of deductions and went into place to celebrate the completion of the monument of the monument of the monument of the same indictment, still he may be called as a farmer, and live at Ashton-under-Lyne. On Tuest in memory of the late Henry Hunt, E.q. Those the procession are re-will take the same indictment, still he may be called as a farmer, and live at Ashton-under-Lyne. On Tuest in memory of the late Henry Hunt, E.q. Those the same indictment, still he may be called as a farmer, and live at Ashton-under-Lyne. On Tuest in memory of the late Henry Hunt, E.q. Those in memory of the late Henry Hunt, E.q. Those in memory of the late Henry Hunt, E.q. Those in memory of the late Henry Hunt, E.q. Those in memory of the late Henry Hunt, E.q. Those in memory of the late Henry Hunt, E.q. Those in memory of the late our house about one o'clock, and went into the mile and into the same indictment, still he may be called as a farmer, and live at Ashton-under-Lyne. On Tuest in memory of the same indictment, and in the same indictment in the same indictm has been made at any one time. The amount paid to the ont. When they saw all the hands out, I heard at Thacker's ground, at Ashton. It was appointed mas been made at any one time. The amount paid to the one of the made at the date of the name of the n the spinners earn from 223 to 36s a week. This would resume work, they would make them incapable of the defendants. He spoke, and said he wished to go leave an average of 7s. 6d. a week for the remaining 265 following their employment. After this there were along with the body to meet the masters, at the forenous where the procession will be formed. Wheeler. He styles himself a printer. On Tuesday on behalf of the crown, to enter a noti prosequi, thereby hands. I am not aware that the spinners make any deserveral meetings in the neighbourhood. I attended Exchange, at Manchester, as the masters would not ductions from the wages of the piecers. It was repre- one at Wednesoff-green, on the 17th of August. A come to meet them. He argued for a fair day's sented that the distress of the working people in Hyde, man named Booth was there. I believe his Christian wage for a fair day's labour, and said they must in August last, was very great. I also heard that committees of the shork-opers were appointed in conseshould not have any more work unless they would submit to a considerable reduction of wages. When the mob came to our mill, they pushed against the deors, but they did not break them open. My master ordered them to be opened from fear. He is not here. By James Leach, defendant.—The description of the

workmen to which we paid the same wages as we did 25 years ago are as follows: - We had at that time 1 carder 17s. a week; a stripper and grinder, 1 at 12s. and another at 11s; 1 frame tenterer 8s 6d. We have now 1 carder at 19s; 2 carders each 27s; 1 grinder, 13s; 5 grinders each 14s; strippers now on piecework ago. I was not in the concern at that time. I I was in the concern 20 years ago, but only as a years age. I think we have thirty-five now

your examination.

people. I can't say how long the firing continued pence to about four shillings weekly. The rents are seen him write his name once. I believe those now gates leading to the yard had been broken. I perfectly well known to the authorities. I don't store the people were motionless. It was deli-stopped when the wages are paid, but not in all produced to be the same. I was at a meeting on should think that 3,000 or 4,000 squares of glass know that they were attended by any breach of the berate and not rapid—it might be fifteen fires cases. When the men returned to work after the a minute, but I can't say. I have not the men returned to work after the heard the Mayor blamed for his rash conduct in There are some hands in our mill earning from seven one now produced (the address of the Executive to Messrs. Stirling and Beckton's. I found the stop the root of August. I was at a meeting on should think that 5,000 or 4,000 squares of glass know that they were attended by any oreact of the beautiful to be the same. I was at a meeting on should think that 5,000 or 4,000 squares of glass know that they were attended by any oreact of the beautiful that they were attended by any oreact of the same. I was at a meeting on should think that 5,000 or 4,000 squares of glass know that they were attended by any oreact of the same. I was at a meeting on should think that 5,000 or 4,000 squares of glass know that they were attended by any oreact of the same. I should say that the tranquillity of Manor broad out. From Burley's they proceeded chester was restored in about a fortnight after the one now produced (the address of the Executive to Messrs. Stirling and Beckton's. I found the same of the sa ordering the military to fire upon the people; but to eight shillings per week, but I don't know that Committee) is the same. on the centrary. I have heard his conduct proised any of them live in these houses. I am not aware in all quarters, under the circumstances. I admit that we have a single hand earning only seven shilthem to disperse, but the military and the constables and four-pence a week for rent. I can't swear it, were close at hand. I did not hear a rumour that but I don't believe it. My business is to attend to

The Attorney General said he must really object on the subject of wages. lace before. to this style of examination. He wished to be as It being now seven o'clock, the Court adjourned for bearing as possible, but what they heard had no relevance whatever to the record.

The Judge did not see the relevance of the examiness had stated that a man of ordinary skill and industry, working a full week, would receive more years. The meeting of the 11th and 12th upanimoney than he did twenty-five years ago; the de- mously resolved that it should not be made a wage tendent, on the other hand, maintained that the man question; that it was the Charter they wanted. gave a larger produce for the amount, and that therefore, in point of fact, he got less. Witness-That is what I meant, of course taking

into account the alterations of machinery between this period and twenty-five years ago.

The Defendant was proceeding with his examination, but his Lordship interposed, and Mr. Leach

consequently sat down. Mr John Bradshaw, examined by Mr. Hildyardl am a mill-owner, at Stockport. On the 11th of yesterday. August last, a mob, amounting to several thousands. and armed with sticks, approached the mill 1 stood at the lodge door. The mob came up and demanded he ordered one of his constables to pull down the to be admitted, for the purpose of turning the placard from the walls of Hyde, between the 15th hands out. I refused to allow them to enter, on and 19th of August, He delivered it to Mr. Hibbert, the ground that it was dinner hour, and that clerk to the Magistrates, very few people were there. They said they must be in. I pushed them back, and locked the door. which was read by the Clerk of the Arraigns. The They made an attack upon the ludge gates, and placard bore the imprint of "Chales Turner, printer, broke the windows. They succeeded in forcing an Turner street, Manchester." entrance into the mill yard. Very considerable violence was offered to me. I was surrounded by I am the owner of premises, at Patricroft, in the the mob, and so severely beaten with sticks, as to confine me to bed for several days. I escaped out of

By Mr. O'Connor-1 did not hear of any violence being effered to any other millowner, in Stockport, of the defendants. He spoke a few words, and introlittle excitement in Stockport before that day. believe there has been a great deal of angry discus-Hyde, examined by the Attorney-General—I remember called "Corn Law Repealers." I believe there are some millowners in Stockport, who have taken an active part in such discussions, but I don't know of my own knowledge that they belong to the anti-

By Sir F. Pollock-Mine is the only mill in

mill. They said if we did not turn the hands out works is concerned, we had no complaint to make. witness said that the disturbances in Hyde ended about they would rake the fire out. We then stopped the Nathan Fryer, examined by Mr. Hildyard—I am the day after the intended procession to Hunt's The Judge—That may be matter of observation to working. The bands left the mill, and went in foreman of the blacksmiths at the Bridgewater monument. I apprehended Turner, a printer, the Jury. What I take the meaning of the Attorneyvarious directions. When they turned out, the mob works, near Wersley. On the morning of the 11th said we did not want them, as the mob had said that works. Morrison was there, and spoke to the in- marked it. That now produced is the same. To entitled the "Address of the Executive Committee." if we started they would stop us again. At the re- spector. Mr. Smith and Mr. Pearson are the mana- the best of my belief, it is in the same state as Several hundred persons were there I know John spoke, and alluded to the distress that was existing, card at his door. I found another copy of the plate to be no possibility of getting through the case for ing, and made a speech. He said he had attended off, the distress would ultimately reach us. He said a book. When I first saw the placard at Leach's Lord Chancellor, and had obtained a new commission several meetings of the delegates at Manchester. He it was now our duty to sympathise with them, and door it was on a large board six or seven feet high for Westmoreland, which would set him at liberty for be so in England. He advised the meeting to be mob was the same. The meeting was addressed the town, and gave them ten minutes in which to station.

peaceable. On the 24 h, the day after the meeting, by M'Cartney, one of the defendants. I don't know disperse. It the lapse of that time they did disperse. By Mr. O Connor—I know a man called "Pope Joe." a meb of 300 or 400 came to the mill. I saw among who the chairman was. M'Cariney began by perse. I think M'Cartney was there, but I can't I was not in come any with Inspector M'Mullip, and them several of the same men who had attended the addressing them as "fellow-slaves," and said, "this swear o him. I cannot state the number of mili-, two cabiien, on Friday last. There was no conversa- witness labours under any infirmity, it is perfectly meeting the previous day. My father met them, and is the beginning of the end: this is a struggle

asked them what they wanted. They said they between rampant capital and prostrate labour.' made that a mission, but he did not intend it to affect wanted the hands out, and they would have them He informed them that at a meeting of delegates, dispersed quietly. There were a great number outcut, or they would pull the mill down held at Manchester, it was determined that they side. I have known 5,000 or 6 000 persons attend ployed by the Manchester police on the 16th of August They shouted and flourished their sticks. My would not identify themselves with any class that the procession in honour of Hunt's festival. I don't last. On the evening of that day, I saw Mr. O Connor Examination resurand—The people replied " Neither father began to reason with them, but they rushed were turned out for an advance of wages. The think there was any procession at all last year but go into Mr. Scholefield's chapel. I was at the same than they were twenty-live years ago. The spinners are brother, and uncle took refuge in the house of Mr. paid by the quantity of work they do. There has been Howard, cotton spinner. My brother did not suc-

in August last. If there were any, they would not be By Mr. O'Connor-I don't remember the following had stopped our works was a sufficient indication producing the proper quantity of work. Mr. Platt words by Coe :- "He had read the pages of history, of the character of the meeting. I observed a genand had looked at the bloody scenes that had oc- tleman on horseback outside of the meeting; he was By Mr. Duncas—I do not knew that the men in Mr curred at the close of the last century upon the soil of not a magistrate. I did not see a Magistrate assemble to commemorate the event, at which Thomas Noblett examined by Mr. Wortley—I live Bailey's mill, which is about three hundred jards from France. He saw that at that time the first cry of present while you were addressing the meeting. Mr. O'Connor would be present. The process at Manchester. My mother keeps a public-house in our's, were, in the month of August last, under notice of the people was, 'Give us bread, and none of your You approved of the conduct of the meeting, and a reduction of wages amounting to twenty-five per gabble. They were led by forms in women's guise, therefore I consider you were one of them. I did cent. Mr. Bailey's mill was closed in the month of but of masculine energy, and called up in the Court not see you in Worsley that day. I do not know August I can't say positively whether it was steeped of the Tuilleries for immediate food; for that they that gentlemen of property in the neighbourhood for a month or not, but I think that would be about were dying, and, dying, would not endure it." I have supplied food to those who were on strike. the time. When the people came to Mr. Platt's mill, don't remember the following language being used I do not know of any attacks upon person or proby Coe, - "You must wait," said Sir Robert, "till February; you must wait till March; you must lith. I did not hear you urge the meeting to respect wait till the dog-days of next summer, when, per- even the opinions of those who differed from them. haps, you may have three such days as you have had If you did do so, I had lett the meeting. five of these, and three of them require eight piecers in Paris; but we will have hundreds of thou-

name is John. Mr. Atherton here took the opinion of his Lordquence. I do not know of my own knowledge that ship, whether the simple fact of the surname of two General Lee. He was at the meeting. The mob beveral of the mile where gave notice that the hands parties being the same was to be taken as proof of afterwards moved off to Manchester, and Lee went identity !

The Judge said he could not at that moment say to what the examination might lead. It might be that Booth had done nothing but what was perfeetly legal; or it might be otherwise. It was necessary, therefore, to know what was said at these meetings, in order that they might judge of their another gentleman with him. I saw the military character.

Examination resumed-Booth had a piece of paper in his hand; and he told the people what expensive a thing monarchy was, and what a quantity of wine the queen drank. He also said that the the morning, and I went after him to get hold of him make from 13s to 17s; first class frame tenters, 10s; working classes would never obtain justice from lest he should get into a scrape. I heard Mr. Maude second class. 93; third class 3s 6d. I am not aware the magistrates, for the Bench was composed advise the people not to stop any factories, but to go of the number of hands in the mill twenty-five years of men from the middle classes of society. ago. I was not in the concern at that time. I They must have men of their own stamp. Would find everything "right, square, and comfort-took the wages I have stated from the books. He then referred to the church, and said if the able"—(Laughter.) The Magistrates escorted the was in the concern 20 years ago, but only as a warehouseman. I don't think there are the same number of hands making the same amount of work, because we have altered the principle of the machines.

Bishops got so much for working one day, how people through the town, and gave them every praise seen. The gates will be open at ten o'clock, and that could possibly be, for being so peaceable. I working six: It was discussed whether they should saw no mob assembled in front of the Exchange at the meeting will be addressed by Feargus O'Connor, and said if the people through the town, and gave them every praise seen. The gates will be open at ten o'clock, and that could possibly be, for being so peaceable. I the meeting will be addressed by Feargus O'Connor, because we have altered the principle of the more than the monument can be much did they (the working classes) deserve for the monument can be much did they (the working classes) deserve for the monument can be much did they (the working classes) deserve for the monument can be much did they (the working classes) deserve for the monument can be much did they (the working classes) deserve for the monument can be much did they (the working classes) deserve for the monument can be much did they (the working classes) deserve for the monument can be people through the monument can be much did they (the working classes) deserve for the monument can be people through the monument can be because we have altered the principle of the machinery. stop the railway hands, and I understood the meet-We are spinning 80's and 160's now. I don't know ing to decide that they should be stopped. On leavwhat we paid per pound twenty-five years since. I ing the ground they went in the direction of the amidst much laughter.) began to pay wages seven years ago. I can't remember railway. There were two roads to it, and they took the rate we paid at the time. I den't know that spin- the longest. We began work again at our mill on the rate we paid at the time. I den't know that spinthe longest. We began work again at our mill on
the 25th of August. We had no difficulty in getting
the hands to come.
Twenty years ago men were spinning on 100 spindles; the hands to come.
The major part had expressed large body of men entered the town, and when they ten years ago, on 1800; now we have as has 1648. a wish to return to work any time we thought pro- arrived in Ancoats-street, they divided into bodies. I don't remember how many spinners we twenty per. On this day, several hundred persons came to Women were mixed in the procession. Some of the mill, about twelve o'clock. The first them had small sticks. Mr. Maude, the stipendiary

doubt this is a copy.

meeting. I am quite positive of that I was not amount of remuneration paid for their work. I heard month of August had the feeling that a further at the first inquest held upon the parties killed, the same complaint twenty five years ago. I have reduction would be made. I was giving a farthing placard was leaned against the wall. I did not see the bodies. I don't know that two heard them ever since I lived. I know that the a cut more than my neighbours, and I contemplated owners of these houses are grumbling very much making a reduction to the standard of others. By Sir F. Pollock-The town was not in a general about the low rents they are getting. There are a That is all I can say. I am not aware that there

By Mr. O'Connor-On the 11th, 12th, and 13th of August, I heard Robert Wild, Samuel Lees. John Fairhurst, and Gibson speak. At the meeting I attended, it was not made a wage question. Robt. receiving the same as they had done for eleven That motion was put repeatedly. We opened the doors of the mill on the 26th, and the men came back.

Mr. Hibbert recalled and examined by the Attorney General-I produce a placard delivered to me by Little, constable of Hyde. It was given to me about the middle of August, but I can't fix the day. It has never been out of my possession since. My writing is at the back of it, but it was only written

The address of the Executive Committe was here produced, and Litte, constable of Hyde, stated that

The Attorney General then put in the address,

Mr. Geo. Nasymith, examined by Sir G. Lewintownship of Eccles, cailed Bridgewater Foundry. were at work in the morning, but they were stopped On the morning of the 11th of August, I got up early, during the day. I saw large bodies of persons go ship would accede to their application. the yard, and met with similar treatment in the and saw a number of men going in the direction and order the mill-owners to stop their works, or The Judge said that he was suffering under a severe duced a man named Bell, who addressed the meet-sons, but I never saw so many. I am aware that then determine ing I was so far off, that I could not hear what processions have taken place for many years past. The Attorney-General supported the application of was said. Morrison submitted a proposition that a on the 16th of August. They have been very little the Jury, and ultimately his Lordship consented not to deputation should go to the various mills, and order attended for some time past. It has not been cus- sit later than five o'clock the hands to turn out. This was not agreed to. tomary for persons to assemble for six or s ven The speakers recommended peace and order, and to present. The Mayor spoke to Doyle, and the "Executive Committee."

By Mr. M'Cartney-I have stated briefly the substance of what you spoke at the meeting. You urged what I had seen. The presence of the men who perty in the places I have here alluded to, on the

George Wroe, examined by Mr. Pollock-In the month of August last, I was in the service of Mr. Greenwood, coach proprietor, of Eccles. I remem-

not resume their work, until they had got the wages of 1840. I know a man who goes by the name of with them. I got my breakfast, and went also. We passed through Holt Town, and they stopped two or three factories. I saw one factory where they forced open the gate. I did not see Lee after leaving Ashton. At Manchester a Magistrate met the people ; Mr. Mande was the gentleman. There was in Stephenson-square. I saw Mr. Maude speaking to the mob. I never saw Lee in Manchester at all.

By Mr. Dundas-The reason I went to Manchester was this :- I had a lad who followed the mob in Manchester. They all seemed in good humour, and I saw now't to fait about.—(The witness retired)

Archibald Mc. Mullin, examined by Sir G. Lewin-The Judge—I can't understand the meaning of thing I saw was a mob surrounding the magistrate, met them at the corner of Pollard—I am not aware it is a common practice when any opinion of my mother and sisters was that you were gour examination.

The cry raised by the mob was street. He spoke to them, but I could not hear printer executes a placard, to send them to a news-

Defendant—My object is to show, my Lord, that "turn them out," "we'll have them out." We what was said. They then went down Great Anthy are not paying anything like the amount of wages now that was paid two years ago.

We'll have them out," "we'll have seen placards at the coats treet. I went to Mr. Murvay's mill, and I newsvender's doors of a more exciting enaracter containing of the coats treet. I went to Mr. Murvay's mill, and I newsvender's doors of a more exciting enaracter containing of the coats treet. I went to Mr. Murvay's mill, and I newsvender's doors of a more exciting enaracter containing of the coats treet. I went to Mr. Murvay's mill, and I newsvender's doors of a more exciting enaracter containing of the coats treet. I went to Mr. Murvay's mill, and I newsvender's doors of a more exciting enaracter containing of the coats treet. I went to Mr. Murvay's mill, and I newsvender's doors of a more exciting enaracter containing of the coats. The first might continue for found a mob of fifty persons there. They incisted upon that the coats treet. I went to Mr. Murvay's mill, and I newsvender's doors of a more exciting enaracter containing the coats. The first might continue for found a mob of fifty persons there. They incisted upon the coats treet. I went to Mr. Murvay's mill, and I newsvender's doors of a more exciting enaracter containing the coats. The first might continue for found a mob of fifty persons there. They incisted upon the coats the coats the coats the coats. The first might continue for found a mob of fifty persons there. Witness—I say that we pay as much in the gross amount, and I will maintain it. Some of the hands being turned out. About four o'clock in the that they would send a large force. We continued afternoor, I went down to the Cotton Twist Comin our mill live in houses belonging to the firm, and at work till Friday, the 30th. 1 returned home in pany's mill, and found the windows broken. The consequently Mr. O'Connor did not press it. others do not. It is expected that they will do so, the afternoon of the same day. I found the windows military were there, and they had twelve persons | Examination resumed-1 know it has been your but nothing particular follows if the expectation is not complied with. We have several houses to let now. The rents vary from three shillings and four-

committee) is the same.

the squares broken. The town continued in in a great measure, for a month, and, therefore, a state of disturbance for several days. The shops don't know so much about the town as others. chairman, but he did not appear to be able to read were shut up, and the mills were standing. I know believe the days on which I received the worst re that I went among the people myself, and wished lings a-week, from whom we stop as much as three it, and it was given to another to read. I have no a man named James Leach. He keeps a small book ports, were on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Frishop. I had a warrant to apprehend him. When I day, the 10th, 11th, and 12th of August. By Mr. Leach.—I am not aware that it is the cusit was the intention of the Messre. Hainsworth, of Preston, to recree their wages, until after the by the operatives in Stalybridge, as to the small wages. I don't know that the workpeople in the last four years a large placard. I took it away. This was on the tom in Manchester for bill stickers to paste bills on the last four years a large placard. I took it away. This was on the tom in Manchester for bill stickers to paste bills on the last four years a large placard. I took it away. This was on the tom in Manchester for bill stickers to paste bills on the last four years a large placard. I took it away. This was on the tom in Manchester for bill stickers to paste bills on the last four years a large placard. I took it away. This was on the tom in Manchester for bill stickers to paste bills on last four years a large placard. I took it away. This was on the tom in Manchester for bill stickers to paste bills on last four years a large placard. I took it away. This was on the tom in Manchester for bill stickers to paste bills on last four years a large placard. I took it away in Manchester for bill stickers to paste bills on last four years a large placard. I took it away. This was on the tom in Manchester for bill stickers to paste bills on last four years a large placard. I took it away is a large placard. I took it away i was put in.) At the time I went into the shop the believe you were not at home on the day on which I

> about seventeen years. I believe that for that time, searching for you during the day. That is all I can say. I am not aware that there there has been a procession in the town on the 16th Mr. William Drake was called to produce a declawas general discontent among the working classes of August. I believe it was the intention to ration from the office of Mr. Seymour Montague, nation at all. He understood both the witness and the defendant to be correct in their views. The wit 1840. Fairhust stated that the black printers were 1840. Fairhust stated that the block printers were that Mr. Scholefield gave notice that he would not Drake stated that the declaration was executed in have a meeting there. I am not aware that there his presence. was any breach of the peace in Manchaster on the leth of Angust. I never saw so many persons in Northern Star, and was proceeding to read some Manchester. I believe that notices had b en cir- extracts from a publication of last year, when, at culated throughout the whole country for some the request of Mr. O'Connor, the Learned Gentleweeks, to have a procession on the 16th man consented to postpone the reading till the of August, to open Hunt's Monument. The notice, following morning. abandoning the procession, was a short one: I can't | The Court rose at seven o'clock. It is not expected say wheter it was in consequence of persons in the that the Attorney-General will finish his case before country not having received their notices, that the Tuesday, so that it is probable the trial will occupy influx of persons into the town, on the 16th, was so a great part, if not the whole of next week. large. Tranquillity was not restored for five or six days. I passed the house of Leach several times in the afternoon, but I did not go in to ascertain whether he was in or not I apprehended him at o'clock. eleven o'clock at night. I don't know how long before that hour Leach was in his house.

By Sir F. Pollock-The state of the town was extremely alarming. Business was quite suspended, the shops were shut up, and the military and special constables were parading in all directions. Mr. Richard Beswick, examined by the Attorney General-I am the chief superintendent of police in

tary in the town.

that I should like to see this warrant produced. Mr. Baines-1 merely want to fix the recollection panied by Mr. Scholefield. They drove in the direcof Mr. Beswick, as to the day on which he first saw tion of the Birmingham and Manchester railway the warrant.

such thing existed, that I interposed to save my house at one o'clock. ement being made that a large procession would previously determined upon. of the Rev. J. Scholefield, was abandoned.

him about to address a meeting. I didn't hear what of the committee in the placards recently issued, we bar. He walked through, and went into the snug to would be impossible to find evidence against the greatand thence march in due order, headed and conducted by two marshals, through the following streets. namely, Lever-street, Piccadilly, London-road, to Ardwick-green, there to meet the patriot O'Connor." announcement of a tea party and ball, in the Car | retired, and more comfortable than the bar. penter's Hall, the same evening, at which Mr. By Mr. O'Connor—The house is close to Oldham-O'Connor had promised to attend. The placard was street, but there is no business doing there It is a great dated August 1.

> procession issued the following notice:-"The Committee for the erection of Hunt's Monument, respectfully inform the public, that in arrived, a large number of persons got in front of the consequence of the very unexpected excitement of the house. I am not aware that you opened the window town of Manchester, and its vicinity, occasioned by and told the people to disperse, and that if they did the 'Turn out for an advance of wages,' they have decided that the PROCESSION, as announced in former bills for the 16th of August, 1842, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE, lest it should give an opportunity to increase the excitement, the odium and consequences of which see you going into the house. You have often been in been prosecuted. What I would suggest, however, is, have been attempted to be fixed on the Chartist body. the habit of coming there to get a glass of ale, or that instead of e tering a noti prosequi, you should take The meeting will be held on the premises of the spirits.
>
> Rev. J. Scholefield, where the monument can be seen. The gates will be open at ten o'clock, and
>
> By M

Esq., and other delegates at eleven o'clock." In the meantime, the disturbances having assumed a more formidable appearance, and two proclamations having made their appearance, one by the government, in the name of the Queen, and the other that given in the preceding notification.

saw the placard in your shop. You were certainly By Mr. O'Connor-I have resided in Manchester not in the shop for I looked as I passed. I had been

have a procession on the last 16th of August. I one of the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, believe, also, that in consequence of the disturbed signed by Joshua Hobson, Market street, Leeds, state of the town, the magistrates recommended declaring that he was the printer and publisher of that the procession should not take place. I am not the Northern Star, and that Feargus O'Connor, Esq. aware that it was in contemplation to have a meet- of Denham Cottage. Hammersmith, was the sole

In answer to a question by Mr. Wortley, Mr.

SATURDAY, FOURTH DAY.

Mr. Baron ROLFE took his seat on the bench at nine A person in the body of the Court stated to his Lordship that he had been subpaned on behalf of one of the defendants, but finding that he could not obtain his expences, he wished to know whether he should be compelled to remain or not?

The Judge replied that he had no jurisdiction in the matter. The witness, therefore, must exercise his own discretion as to whether he continued or not. the borough of Manchester. On Wednesday morn- The Foreman of the Jury asked permission for them ing, the loth of August, the town of Manchester to go home by the train at five o'clock in the evening, was in a very disturbed state. A few machine shops and return early on Mo day morning. The Jurors had sustained much inconvenience, and they hoped his Lord-

of Eccles. I went there, and found a meeting col- they would break the windows. Some parts of the cold, but he could have no objection, personally, to lected. I knew the president, David Morrison, one day, all parts of Manchester were interrupted. I complying with their request. They would see, how-

The Attorney General then put in a copy of the Another was proposed, that the whole meeting days beforehand, to be ready for the procession. Northern Star of the 20th of Aug. 1842, containing an should go, and it was adopted. Within a day or two land know instances in which bodies of persons wen: article addressed to the Chartist public, and which I saw Morrison passing my house, accompanied by a to the shopkeepers, and demanded bread. In some was read by the Attorney-General in his opening The book new produced, is the one which has been attended any since. I have frequently seen Little row-fields.

Corn Law League. I once attended a meeting of procession. Several of them had sticks of no great size. Cases it was refused, and in others, it was thrown this de-cription, two years ago, and I have not attended any since. I am not a member of the state of the frequently seen Little row-fields.

Corn Law League. I once attended a meeting of procession. Several of them had sticks of no great size. Cases it was refused, and in others, it was thrown this de-cription, two years ago, and I have not attended any since. I am not a member of the first open of the defension of Patricroft. On the night of the row-fields.

Corn Law League. I once attended a meeting of procession. Several of them had sticks of no great size. Cases it was refused, and in others, it was thrown the description, two years ago, and I have not them added to the first open of the defension of Patricroft. On the night of the court, the attended any since is no several of them had sticks of no great size. Cases it was refused, and in others, it was thrown the description, two years ago, and I have not them added to the first open of the defension of Patricroft. On the night of the court, the attended any since is not attended any since of the court, the attended any since of the court, 12th of August, I heard a number of specches. dants, was in the chair. Several thousands were the document there alluded to was the address of the

having an one sid -" Peace, law, and order," and allow the meeting to continue any longer. I believe speech, told the Jury that the Northern Star, or any-Mr. Joe Cooper examined by Mr. Wortley—1 am on the other "Political equality." 1 afterwards Doyle wished the meeting to disperse. After a parthing contained in it, could only be evidence against a cotton spinner, and live in the township of Chissawa number of the party enter the gates of a Mr. ley of about ten minutes, the people began to walk him (Mr. O Connor.) If, therefore, the Attorney-The Attorney-G-neral objected to a witness being well, near Glossop. My father is the owner of a Tetley, a retired gentleman, near the canal.

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By Mr. O Connor—Morrison has worked in my now produced (address of the Executive Committee) to apply to the Executive Address, he must also admit to apply to the Executive Committee.

The first time I of August a mob of about 150 persons came to the employ for six years. As far as his conduct in the extensively posted in Manchester. The first time I that that only applied to him, and not to the rest of the

Mr. Ewart, in my presence, found a placard on the General to be is-that the person who wrote this went away. Some of the hands returned, but we of August, a number of persons assembled at the premises, which he gave to me, and I afterwards article in the No:thern Star, alluded to the placard, quest of the hands we resumed operations on the gers of the works The latter had a communication I found it. The corrections are in ink. I don't know therefore, I made the observation in the outset, in order The Attorney General-Just so, my Lord; and,

card on Leach's counter. (Produced.) I also found some days to come, he had communicated with the had intimated their intention to throw out the Bill

are satisfied with their wages, and do not want to Manchester. They were printed papers, like a pla- also addressed the meeting. He said they came like on the 16th of August. I found several hundred a driver of a fly No. 10, and live at Manchester. They replied,—" We will have them out: card. James Coe, not a defendant, made a speech. a clock, and gave warning before they struck. In persons there. A majority called themselves dele. Early on the morning of the 16th of August last, I was He said something about the "three glorious days" consequence of what passed, our men were ordered gates. I knew Alexander Hutchinson. He is not employed by Mr. O Connor to drive him to the resi-"He our hands come out, they will not go with you; in France, where, though all the streets flowed with to cease working. The same afternoon I was a defendant. I could not identify any of them. The dence of Mr. Scholefield, one of the defendants, in bool, property was respected, and he wanted it to at a meeting at Eccles. It struck me that the Magistrates informed them of the excited state of Every-street. I took him up at the Birmingham

think about twenty. I recognized John Campbell, By Mr. Baines—I am not exactly clear about the Christopher Doyle, and M'Cartney, three of the detion to the case of "The King against Rowland and day when I first knew of the warrant against Mr. fendants. I afterwards saw these three, in company with John Allison, go into the chapel again. On The Attorney General-My Lord, I will just say Thursday morning, the 18th, I saw Mr. O Conner. I saw him leaving Mr. Scholefield's, in a cab, accom-

station. Mr. Beswick-I am mistaken about the warrant By Mr. Baines-Two other persons were with me in as to Mr. O'Connor. It was against Dr. M'Douall. Every-street. I went there about nine o'clock. On The Attorney General-1 was so satisfied that no the 17th, I saw the parties going into Mr. Scholefield's

Learned Friend the trouble of pressing the question. By Mr. O'Connor—The first time I saw you was on By Mr. Baines-1 am aware that early in the the evening of the 16th. I was sent into Every-street, trial, enables the counsel to call a defendant as a spring of last year the foundation stone of a mo- at nine o'clock, on the 16th, to watch the proceedings nument to the memory of the late Mr. Henry of Mr. O'Connor and others. I saw Mr. Scholefield's Hunt was laid in the burial ground attached to son putting up placards, announcing that there would Mr. Scholefield's chapel. 1 remember an announc | be no meeting in Mr. Scholefield's ground, as had been

sion did take place, and a tea-party was held Whittle-street, called the Queen's Stores. I was at afterwards. I believe it was understood that home on Tuesday, the 16th of August. I know was posted in the town, stating that in consequence stairs. They asked for Dr. M Douall. I knew them. of the excitement in the town, the procession would One was James Leach, the bookseller, and another, Mr. not take place. It did not take place. I understood Campbell. I do not remember seeing Mr. O'Connor from some of the other constables that after the pro- come into the house, but I was sent for a cab in the clamation of the Queen, and that of the Magistrates, afternoon, and Mr. O'Connor and Dr. M'Douall, went the record, and the issue being a mitimus sent down appeared, a meeting fixed to be held on the premises away together. I don't know which way they were from the Court of Queen's Beuch, by certificari, the going. I saw M'Douall again at six o'clock in the Judge is obliged to send it back unaltered. I deny, We subjoin the substance of each of these placards evening. I went into a small room called the "snug," therefore, the right of the Attorney-General to make ber seeing M'Cariney, in the Bull's Head, in read by Mr. Baines, which are highly important to behind the bar. He did not sleep in the house. Iknow Eccles, on the 11th of August. I remember his the Chartists, as showing the spirit of law and order a man of the name of Turner, a printer. I saw him at read by Mr. Baines, which are highly important to behind the bar. He did not sleep in the house. Iknow any, the slightest, alteration in this record.

hereby give instructions to be observed on the 16th M.Douall. I know Bairstow, one of the defendants, est offender. Even where the accomplice has been of August, 1842, when a grand procession will take He came to our house about one o'clock, and went into joined in the same indictment, still he may be called as M Douall. I told him he was not in. He stayed for witness in such cases." It appears, therefore, ter Association, and other friends of Henry Hunt, I saw no more that day. I know a man of the name of Lordship to direct the Jury to acquit the defendant; or in the forenoon, where the procession will be formed, night, he was at our house. I am not aware that he placing him in the same situation as if he had been asked for anybody. By Sergeant Murphy-Our house is a place of enter-

tainment. It is situate rather backwards, but it is near taken, my Lord, appears to me to be the correct one. to a large market. We do not supply any victuals. I contend that the course proposed to be adopted by (Then follows the further programme, and the Any one that comes in may go into the snug. It is

thoroughfare. The house was as much open on this In the mean time, the disturbances broke out in day as any other. No precaution was taken. Many Manchester, and the Committee for conducting the people went up stairs without asking for any one. I should think you would be in the house from twenty minutes to half an hour. I know that as soon as you not do so, you would I k ow that you left by the There can be no prosecution at the suit of the Crown back of the premises, in order to avoid the crowd.

Defendant-A social glass. Just so. (Laughter.) By M'Cartney-Oldham-street is certainly famous for the expresure of various articles, but not for sale. (Laughter.) I mean that there is very little custom. tion, my Lord. For a public house, I do not prefer Oldham-street. I admit that it is a great thoroughfare.

By James Leach—I have often seen you in our house three or four times a week. I did not think there was by the Magistrates of Manchester, the committee anything remarkable in your coming in on the 16th of issued another placard, prohibiting the meeting on August. The snug is not the only room that we have Mr. Scholefield's premises; alleging as a reason, where people who wish to be quiet, can go. There is the bar and the news-room. I have never seen you in By Mr. O'Connor—Mr. Leach is a newsvender, any other than quiet and respectable company. The in the case of Cartledge, he has something against the part aware it is a common practice when any opinion of my mother and sisters was that you were

Monday, the 15th of August. He came alone. He came again on the following day. He asked my mother if he could have a room. She told him the room was unsafe. She did not give any reason why. He then asked to look at it. When he had done so, he said it was safe, and that he wanted it for about eighteen persons. He remained there. Other persons came shortly afterwards. I knew some of them. There was Campbell, James Leach, M'Cartney, Christopher Doyle. and Bairstow. I saw Mr. O'Connor there that day. At that time the persons I have mentioned were there. He was cheered by the party who followed him. He went into the room where the gentlemen were. When he had gone up stairs, my mother followed and said that the crowd must disperse. Some went down stairs, and told the crowd to go away. They did go. Those that remained up stairs were Mr. O'Connor, Dr. M'Douall. and others, whom I dont recollect. Dr. M'Donall ad. dressed the mob, and told them they must go away. Mr. O Connor remained until a cab came for him. A person of the name of Baron lives next door to us. Mr. O Connor went by the back of our house to Baron's. On the 17th Dr. M. Douall, Campbell, M. Cartney, and others, came again. They occupied the snug. They remained for about an hour and a half, and went away a few minutes before eleven. By Sergeant Murphy-I have frequently heard Mr. O'Connor's name mentioned. I don't know that he is

very popular with the people. The room was considered unsafe, the wall being cracked. By Mr. O Connor-I should say that you were in the house rather more than half an hour. The people were cheering outside. My mother requested that the mob might be dispersed. I believe you sent for coach to go away. I did not hear you tell the mob to leave, or that you would leave Manchester altoge-

ther. On the Wednesday evening, Dr. M Donall and

Campbell were at our house between ten and eleven, and they remained an hour and a-half. I don't know the distance between our house and Every-street. James Cartledge examined by the Attorney-General -I live at present in Manchester. I have lived there for twenty years. Part of the time I have worked in a factory, and part of the time I have been a schoolmaster. In the beginning of the month of August last. I was a member of the Chartist body. There were a number of persons who called themselves the Executive Committee. There was James Leach, of Manchester, Jonathan Bairstow, John Campbell, Peter Murray M. Douall, and Morgan Williams. On Sun.

meeting at Oldham. It was held in a room. It was a regular Chartist lecturer's meeting. Mr. O Connor-I wish to remind your Lordship that this man is in the indictment. The Attorney-General -I was not aware of the fact, and I am obliged to Mr. O'Connor for having mentioned it. I had directed a noli prosequi.

day, the seventh of August, I attended a Chartist

This form of proceeding was immediately adopted by the Attorney-General. The examination was about to be resumed, when, Mr. Dundas rose and expressed it as his opinion that the evidence of the witness was inadmissible. He remembered a case before Mr. Baron Bolland, in which a question grose whether a person against whom a hill had been found, could be received as a witness against others accused of the same offence. He took the

objection now, in order that, if any thing should arise out of it afterwards, the defendants might not lose the advantage of it. The Judge-A noli prosequi is as good to the party

The Judge-There is no sort of doubt about it.

The Attorney-General -As an objection has been taken, in order to be regular, perhaps your Lordship will allow the witness to be re-sworn. The Judge.—Certainly. The witness was re-sworn accordingly.

The Judge-Then I have taken a note of the proceedings, that the defendants objected to the examination of the witness, on the ground that he is in the indictment. -that the Attorney-General entered a noli prosequi, to discharge him from the indictment.—the defendant still objecting.

Mr. Dundas—I may just observe, my lord, that in the case of "The King against Percival," Lewis's Crim. Cases, vol. 1. p. 151, the Judge, Mr. Baron Bolland, sent back the bill to the grand jury, to be amended, before he would admit an indicted party to be heard as a witness.

against the party.

The Judge-I think there is no analogy whatever in good one, but here there is no dispute of that kind. Suppose A and B were indicted for a misdemeanour, you don't mean to say that B might not be a witness The Attorney-General-Certainly not, my Lord, and

I believe in point of law that although it is usual either to obtain an acquittal, or to enter a noli prosequi, for tion that we should all be of one mind as to what we competent for me to examine this witness without either form.

Mr. Dundas-I have looked into the point rather more fully, my Lord, and I say that Cartledge is not a good witness, inasmuch as he was put upon his trial from the first. He was on his trial up to the moment of going into that box. The rule of law, I believe, is he be not put upon his trial at the same time as the other defendants. And I beg to call your Lordship's attenothers," for a conspiracy, in which it was held by Lord Chief Justice Abbott, that the counsel, in his opening, may enter a noti prosequi. But this is not the state of things here. The defendant, Cartledge, is on his trial now, and your Lordship did not know till the moment he was put into the box that he stood in any other position than that of a defendant.

Mr. Wortley-I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the last decision in these cases. In "Phillips on Evidence," p. 67, it is laid down that in cases of misdemeanour, a no/i prosequi, entered before or after

Sir G. Lewin-The same rule is laid down in 'Starkie on Evidence." I have frequently known that where two persons were indicted together, application was made to the Judge, to have one tried before the other, in order that the second might become a necessary witness against the first

The Attorney-General-I am very much ebliged to my Learned Friends on the other side, for their anxiety to guard the prosecution against any objection. No doubt if this person should afterwards be held not to be a good witness, they will be entitled to a new trial; but I think I am entitled to examine him. The Judge-I think you are.

Mr. O Connor-I submit, my Lord, to the Attorney-General, having entered the noli prosequi, has altered

against them. If an accomplice be not admitted, it

Mr. Atherton-The view which Mr. O'Connor has the Attorney-General can not be taken on this record, because this is not an indictment returned by the Grand By Mr. O'Connor—The house is close to Oldham- Jury, but a munuscript sent down here by mitimus, as appears upon the record itself.

> The Attorney General .- I admit that till this occasion, I have never entered a noli prosequi on the record itself, but I maintain there is nothing, in point of law, to render such a course irregular.

The Judge—I will give my opinion very briefly. I think, in the first place, that the Attorney-General may enter a noli prosequi for the benefit of the subject. in which it is not competent for him to do so. The By Christopher Doyle, a defendant-One part of the Attorney-General, therefore, may enter the noli prosequi house is in Olhdam-street. It is nothing remarkable to and get rid of the defendant just as if he had ne ver an acquittal, which is at all times proper in such cases. It may, indeed, be essential to the interests of the other defendents that this party should be acquitted.

The Attorney-General-I will take your reo mmends Mr. Dandas-I believe the rule is, the t a co-con-

spirator cannot be acquitted till the end of the trial. The Judge-I hold that no co-defendar tean be heard on such a point. Mr. O Connor-The ground on which the Attorney

Wilde, was, that he had nothing agr inst him. Now, (Con'inued in our Seve nth page.)

General consented to the acquittal of the defendant

LANCASTER ASSIZES. (Continued from our Sixth page.) The Attorney-General-But I am not going to offer st evidence against him, and that makes all the

A verdict of acquittal was then taken for James Carledge, and William Scholefield, James Wilde, and Domas Pitt, three other defendants. Carlledge being again sworn the examination remed I don't know of my own kdowledge that any the defendants were present at the meeting at Old-

on the following day, I went to Eccles. I know turnion one of the delendants. He was there. I wiere his Christian name is David. The meeting was usual On Thursday morning, the 11th, I attended a seting at six s'clock in the morning, at a place called party Fields The magistrates interfered, and dispred the meeting. I went from there to the Carwish was passed that the five iron trades of Manshould cease work until the Charter became the he of the land. These branches are the moulders. mits, filers, and turners. There is another which I intremember. On Sunday, the 14th, I attended a mering on Mothram Moor. Several hundred persons there. Nine of the defendants were present to El knowledge. On Tuesday, the 16th, I was in the by of Heywood, the printer. It is not far from which's Heywood put into my hand a roll of paper rempanied by a note. He desired me to take it to It M'Donall. He said I should find him at James Lich's. I went there. The shop was full at the time. y Doubli came from up stairs to see me. I gave to him a roll of paper, and told him that the note would orbin what it was. He then went up stairs, and wined there a few minutes. He brought down the meter. I believe it now to be burned. I believe so, reporter than Griffin would have been admitted. hanse M'Donall told me so on the night of the 17th last time I saw the paper was at Mr. Turner's, in printers. It was in the hand writing of Peter Year M'Douall I took it to Turner's, as near ten

mock as I can remember on the morning of the 16th. Tirald Cisrk and a person named Johnson went with 1 put it into Turner's hands. I told him it was " be printed for the "Executive Committee." I rehed Turner to Mr. Leach. Chark and Johnson were cirists I ordered 300 of the placards to be printed he the paper. I returned to Leach's. While I was one of Mr. Turner's apprentices came to sak that some words which he could not read. M'Donall and down and explained it to him. He told him to he it, and make the best of it he could, and bring it him for correction. During the time, Campbell and Berriow came down the same stairs. Before Campbell entaway, he made a communication to me respect-Ha person named Cooper. He said that Cooper had and from the Potteries, and that they were burning, I being them,—that they were all determined to the for the Charter. I went again to Turner's, on membjet of the printing. I did not get any placards and day. I believe the corrections on the placard now molnoed, to be in the hand writing of M. Douall. On idiowing morning, the 17th, I went to Leach's in I saw Harney, Parkes, of Sheffield, the 1.1 William Hill, Bairstow, and James Leach. In are all defendants. Mr. Hill sent me to piere a placard. It was one that had been said by the trades of Manchester. Bairstow told me the Conference was to be held immediately by the recutive Committee. It was to be holden at Mr. scalefield's Chapel I went with Bairstow to that on the way I had some conversation with He said that if the Government did not arrest Executive Committee within forty-eight hours, they me not do it, in consequence of the agitation of the many. He said that the placard was a spirited one, mithat Mr. O Connor and some others objeted to the willing of it; and then he added that if the Governval did not arrest the Executive Committee within led-eight hours, they dare not do so, for the reason he al before stated. I understood that the objection was mis by Mr. O Connor on the previous evening. From rist passed. I have no doubt that he was alluding to Executive placard, because I had been to Turner's

mit it Bairstow and myself went in at the chapel

ing to Mr. Scholefield's. When I got near the pulpit,

Executary was appointed to receive the credentials those who attended as members of the Conference. Is business had commenced when I went in. Nearly my persons were present at that time. Others came subgrands. A gentleman of the name of Arthur here arose in the body of the court.) m in the chair. I don't know his Christian name. E mid he came from Carlisle. Mr. O Connor, Mr. Hill. is Seesley, Mr. Harney, Mr. Parkes, Otley, Jas. Leach, Nunchester, John Leach of Hyde, Thomas Railton, and Morrison, Arran, of Branford, Thomas Cooper discesser, a young boy of the name of Ramaden, isie, Dr. M. Donall, John Campbell, M. Cartney, Norze, of Warrington, Skevington, Brooks, and Mooney, represent. A table was wanted for the use of the cerson. I was solicited to go to Mr. Scholefield, for Than of one. There is a communication between achapel and the house, but I went to the surgery did you leave your lodgings. Mr. Scholefield promised to take one into the and He requested me to tell them not to come so which, as certain persons had watched Harney and hites in, and were then watching the door. Mr. stabilitied requested me to go send two men away, They went away. I know a person of the name of hillin. He came to the meeting. On his coming in, much were made by several of the delegates, and mong the rest M Douall said that if the speeches where d were to be made public, he should he silent. luted Griffin through the Chairman, in what capacity home? and he said as a reporter. He had a note book nhis hand. Mr. O Connor said something in favour of Emmaining, and he did remain. To the best of my haveledge, he was there the whole time. I saw him ming. A motion was moved that the speeches tiek not be published, only the resolutions. i moistion was proposed by Mr. Bairstow, the Epot of which was to continue the strike then many. As far as I remember the resolution went to ly the blame on the Anti-Corn Law League. Bairstow the that the isvourable reports delivered in by the inter caused him to move the resolution; that it with duty of every Charriet to throw his influence in the scale. Mr. O Connor seconded the resolution.

Ederation this expression referred to a body of limits at Leicester, cailed the "Brigade," of which the head. He said that he had been at various rea, among which he enumerated Bilston and the The peop e of that district were determined him the Charter, and that for his part he was deterhind to pike for the liberties of the people. Most of Mr. Hill and Mr. Harney opposed Smolution. Mr. Hill moved an amendment. I have En account in the Northern Star of the 20th, of It's took place at that meeting; I believe it is a cor-

is said that it was the duty of the Chartists to take

rimbge of passing events, not that he expected much

to the present strike, but after they had expended so

na money and time in getting the trades to join them,

rould never get them to join us again unless we

Milition, He stated that the "Shaksperian Char-

20 of Leicester were determined to have the Charter.

It Durdis-I object to any question being put to Times as to what his belief is about a printed

he Attorney-General—Then I won't press the h Hill summed up the speech of every delegate, and

on to show that the reports delivered in by the

terms did not justify such a resolution. M Donall Firsted the original motion, and said, that after the fined placard that had been sent out by the Execuin Committee, we could do no less than support the thation, more especially on account of the good sense in the by some of the trades in taking their money at the Savings' Banks. He referred to a placard at had been posted on the walls of Manchester, add "Run for gold," and said that we inside didn't the what was passing outside; that orders had come I think you stated, in snawer to the Attorney-in from Sir James Graham to the mili-owners to General, that on the 14th of August you were a workpeople in at any price. He believed Unartist comething was up on the continent, and that by in advantage of it the Charter would soon become the of the land. I saw Mr. Scholefield in the per several times. I saw him communicate someto the chairman, who then declared that Turner, Ricker, had been arrested. On hearing this, Mr. there stated that that justified his remarks on the night, and that it was better to avoid those Then they could, M. Donall rose and said it To true that Turner had been arrested, but that it hat for the placard, but for having refused a copy the authorities. We adjourned at nearly four in the This was on the 17th. On the evening of ame day John Campbell, James Leach, Bairstow, Doyle were with M'Douall. We retired from the to consult about our own safety, as we heard the officers had been to Mr. Lesch's house. We to the Bull's head, Holt Town, and from there to Parliament?

his by six or seven, and towards thirty for the rethe majority, but no resolution was proposed to was instantly checked.) Tintention to do anything illegal at all. This come here? conference between delegates and the Executive mittee. Mr. Griffin took no part in the discussion. in howledge hir. Scholefield was neither a delegate are not in your hand-writing? member of the Executive Committee. There had some dissensions between the leaders of the the body at Minchester, and I believe the object there any obstruction offered? meeting was to effect a good understanding, The thought to be of great importance to those Charies principles. I also know that it tials were produced? been in contemplation to have a meeting in honour None whatever.

merroir banks. I did not attend any conference

a meeting held on Mottram Moor. I was taken to Chester. I was one of the parties who were to have been tried at the special commission there. I traversed my trial. The magistrates demanded high bail, two £3:0 sureties, and myself in £600. It was first intiling to take place? Was it not to examine the Chartist the hand that gave it birth. After enjoying all the mated to me a few days before the last special com- organization to see if there was anything requiring after- comforts and luxuries of life-rioting in voluptuousmission in October, that I should be wanted here as a lation, and to heal the difference that existed between ness as the swine wallows in the mire—the middle witness. That intimation was made to me by Mr. some parts of the Chartist body? Irwin, inspector of police, at Manchester. I had not made any communication to him that I was ready to meeting. solemnly swear. The intimation was made to me by member of the Chartist body? Mr. Griffia, the reporter. He was a very intimate

friend of mine, but I rejected his offer with scorn. 1 heard a strike of the workmen named. I, Griffia referred to the dangerous situation I was placed pured from Eccles to Manchester. I was at Manin by the placard. There was nothing said about
the mob entered on Thesday, the 9th of getting a reward. I don't know Griffin's motive in coming to me. He came to me while I was in the lock-up at Manchester, and asked me to become Queen's evidence. The treachery of the Chartists, the branding me as a traitor, and insulting my wife, was what made provided At that meeting, I saw Brophy, one of the Queen's evidence. I saw no other course pietraments. I don't remember any other. A reso. When I was deserted by my own party, but to throw my. lication? self on the clemency of the Court and to tell all I knew. The name of Griffin was never mentioned during the consultations of myself and Irwin. Griffin knows my hand-writing. I have written placards professing to come from the Chartists. One was to petition for the thern Star? life of John Frost. I will swear that the manuscript of the Executive placard was not in my hand-writing. 1 will swear that the corrections in it were not in my them? hand-writing. I saw Griffin at Hyde on the day I was committed by the Magistrates. I had no conversation with him on that day. I did not suppose that any of the resolutions proposed at the delegate meeting were illegal. The principal understanding in passing them

Charter." By Mr. M'Oubray-I believe the reason why Mr. Scholefield told me to send away the men, who were sat are roll of paper, and told me to get it printed at all upon some steps opposite to his house, was to keep the the deputation because it was illegal? Heris He dis not say who it was for at the time. I delegate meeting as private as possible. I was a delepand the paper. I took it to Mr. Turner's, the gate myself from Mossley. I can't say whether any other

> By Mr. O Connor-When did you come to Lancaster? On Tuesday. Who did you come with? With Mr. Irvin and Mr. Griffin. How did you come? By the railway. By the third class?

Second class? No First class? Yes-(laughter). Is that your working jacket that you have on?

It is.

Have you no better jacket! Will you swear that? I will.

Have you got a fancy waistcoat? I believe I have get a batter waistcoat than this. What did you give for it? Three shillings. Did you give £1 15s for any thing?

Where did you buy the waistceat? At a shop. Where ! In Manchester.

Whose shop? I don't know. Will you swear that? Did you pay for it?

I believe I did.

But you are not sure? No-(laughter)-Either me or my wife paid for it, Is it paid for? Yes.

Do you know Mrs. Knowles? Did you order a coat and waistcoat of her?

Yes. When? A few weeks-since. When did you get the coat? About a fortnight ago.

Did you pay for it? I did not, and consequently it is not mine. Did you give any notice of your intention to leave your lodgings, or you left them in a hurry? I left them in a hurry-(laughter.) When I got the (laughter among the reporters.)

coat and waistcoat, I got them for the express purpose of pledging them to bring me here. (A suppressed hiss D.d you pay for your seat in the railway carriage?

Did you pledge the coat and waistcoat? I believe my wife has What was got for them on pawn? I don't know.

Upon your oath Never. How soon after you got the things from Mrs. Knowles

I don't know. I left my wife there. district co-operative store? Yes.

For what district? Manchester. Ancosta.

You never heard?

In what district of Manchester?

Did you fill any post of distinction in the Brown street district? I did.

Were you purveyor to the association? Yes

And secretary ! Did you settle accounts?

So far 28 I was concerned, I did. Was there a balance in your favour?

Was it all the other way? I don't understand the nature of the question-Laughter.) Was the balance against you?

No, not when explained. Do they charge you with owing the money? 1 believe not Then what wants explaining?

I had the selling of Northern Stars, the profits of which were to go to the association. They did so, but certain parties ran into debt. A fresh committee came into office, and now they say I must be amenable for the pand some such resolution. Cooper supported the debts of other parties, and they lodge that to my account. How much do you owe?

I don't owe any thing. With respect to the Co-operative Stores. Do you owe any thing there? I don't know how the matter stands. Do you owe money?

Then, do they owe you money?

Then you don't know how it stands? No. (Much laughter.) You say that the Chartists behaved badly to your wife when you were at Chester?

Did she go to Chester? Who sent her there? The Chartists. Did they give her money?

Then, it was at Chester that you first concurred in the intention of coming here to give evidence?

It was. And it was in consequence of the bad treatment of the Chartists to your wife that you came?

Did you consider it bad treatment to have your wife ment to you? I did-(Great laughter.)

Yes. How soon after did you read your recantation? I have not read it. Are you still a Chartist?

I still approve of the principles of the People's Charter. Are you still a Chartist?

YEL Are you for Annual Parliaments? I am. Are you for Universal Suffrage?

Are you for Vote by Ballot? I am. Are you for equal electoral districts?

I sm. Are you for no preperty qualification for members of And are you for payment of members for their

the 17th They broke up in the evening, after the resolutions and an address. There was a services? there on Mr. Hill's amendment, which was sup-1 am. Then you are a good Chartist—(much langhter, and I understood that the minority were to go an attempt at cheering in the body of the court, which

There was an address proposed, which I You stated that it was in consequence of the great danger you were represented to be in from the placard by the Rais carried unanimously.

If was of the Executive Committee, which induced you to the Executive Committee Comm Yes, and other prosecutions.

Will you swear that the corrections in that placard I will. When you went to the meeting of delegates, was

None whatever. No one knew who were delegates until their creden-

He Hunt's monument, which was also thought to Are you aware that the delegates about to assemble Since last we met on your behalf many have been Are you aware that the delegates about to assemble Since last we met on your behalf many have been by Separat Murphy—I have not been taken up time fixed to commemorate the erection of the monuboutible matter. I was apprehended with respect to ment to Mr. Hunt?

I believe that some of them were. When were you elected?

On the night of the 16th.

make disclosures favourable to the Government, I will I believe you have the honour of being an active necessaries which make life desirable or rather beara-I bave.

> cashire delegates? How long did you officiate?

More than two years. During that time, I believe, many spirited publications came from your pen? Some addresess did.

Did any come from your pen that were refused pub-Not to my knowledge. Will you swear that?

I will. Have you sent any addresses for insertion in the Nor-I have sent some

Not to my knowledge. Don't fence with the question, Sir. Have you complained. Whether or not? I believe I have.

Are you aware that while the Conference was sitting more clearly evince this than the conduct of the powers was to induce the people to adopt the People's at Manchester, a deputation came from the trades to that be during the last six months. Whilst the tools ask for admission?

I am. I am.

Are you aware that it was distinctly said that if they taxers root and branch. Yes these wished to constitute a part of the andience, they, or any body else might remain if they chose? I am.

Now, sir, we have tested that you are a good sound Chartist (Laughter.) During the last two years, how many Chartist meetings have you attended? A great number.

Have you attended one hundred? Perhaps I have. Well, have you attended five hundred? I think not.

Have you done your duty by attending every one within your reach? Have you attended some meetings at personal incon-Venience?

I have. Now, sir. I ask you, on your oath, wherever a resolution was passed, at a public meeting of Chartists, whether it was not in substance, and nearly in words, the same as that passed at the Conference?

Nearly so. Especially those v ords which relate to the peaceful struggle to obtain the Charter.

 Γ es. You were a delegate from Mossley?

You attended the whole meetings of Conference? I attended that on the 17th of August. On your oath, was there one word said at the Conference about the placifd of the Executive Com-

Nothing more than what was said with respect to Turner the printer. Was it proposed to the Conference?

for gold." Don't you know that it emanated from the milk of human kindness as to declare for right against having insulted my wife, that in her presence, they Because if not, we will do so by force." Some of the Trades' Delegates of Manchester? I don't know from what source it emanated Dan't you know that the Trades recommended a run

for gold, and the people to withdraw their money from the Savings' Bank? I believe it came from M'Douall. Star?

I am. Were you in friendly communication with Griffin? I was. Are you aware that as representing the Manchester

I don't know what he got. Are you not aware that he was very much annoyed at having lost that?

He was reporter for the Northern Star prior to the meeting of that must carry the People's Charter. It is nicessary delegates?

Yes. Now. I will ask you a question, and answer it honestly—on your cath, are you not aware that Griffin many, very many, things to impede the spread of the not make out the writing, we were to apply at Leach's. was discharged for having given garbled and wrong reports of the meetings of the Chartists?

Not to my knowledge. On your cath, did not M'Douall say, when he proposed that there should be no report of the speeches done; and, in our opinion, nothing is more calculated returned with the proof, with some corrections marked that he could not rely on the accuracy of Griffin's re- to produce that change so much desired, than to send upon it. The proof now produced is the same. On the Were you what is called purveyor and secretary to a ports, and that he did not wish to be misrepre- a man of sterling honesty to open the eyes of the blind. sented?

> Not to my knowledge. Did I not at once tell Griffin to remain and take notes classes of England were the enemies of their brethren, of all he liked, after I had discharged him? You did. When did you first give over taking an active part

after the meeting in August? After I came from Chester. D d you issue any publications? Yes.

time of the conference. Did you issue an address on the 14th of September : Not to my knowledge. that time?

When?

Was any address refused in the Northern Star about Not that I know of. Did you publish one in the Evening Star?

Sometime intervening between my arrest and the

Tell me the time. The 14th of September. Yes.

Who first examined you?

Mr. Drake.

Was that address refused insertion in the Northern Star? The address bore my name.

Where? At Chester. Were you then unwilling to come? I Was. How soon after you had consented to Mr. Irwin that

you would come, did Mr. Drake examine you? The next day. How often have you been in Griffin's company, from that time to the present? I have not been in his company till I started on this

journey. You distinctly swear that? I do. What did Mr. Drake or lir. Irwin say to you, when he asked you to give this information? and at last I consented to give evidence.

They pointed out the difficulty and danger I was in, On what condition? Unconditionally. Wholly unconditionally?

How many of the persons who met at the Conference were unknown to you? I can't say.

How many were perfect strangers? Some of them were. I don't know the number. Was there a youth admitted?

Now, Sir, you have attended hundreds of meetings. On your oath, and I ask you boldly, did you ever hear me express one word er a sentence at variance with the duty of a good subject? Not to my knowledge. That is, you did not hear me. Have you heard me

complain, and complain loudly, of the misrepresentation | On your oath, did you not say that it was on the 16th. He made a speech, saying that he had been to a dethat I had to encounter, and that there was no man in Don't you know that they were dispersed on the legate meeting at Manchester. Whilst he was there, England who had been so much misrepresented through | 16th? the medium of the press as I had. You have.

convincing language that it was pessible for a man to the place in which it was originally to have been called upon the meeting to be firm, and said, "I move mittee's address. I have seen what they call the proof lay his tongue to endeavour to point out to the people | held? the folly of violating the peace in any, the slightest respect? You have. Do you know a man of better character in the world, books?

than James Leach? I do not

How long have you known him? Several years. About what time was tranquillity restored in Manchester? Very soon after the Conference.

dency of the speeches made, was to preserve the peace, and to keep the people out of violence? I believe it was. Now, Sir, I place before you a file of the Evening Star, of the 14th of September, 1842. Was the address of the South Lancashire delegates to their constituents

I will ask you, as an honest man, whether or no you

think that the object of the Conference, and the ten-

written by you? It was. The file of the above newspaper was put in, and the officer of the Court read from it the following address:-

THE ADDRESS OF THE SOUTH LANCASHIBE DELE-

GATES TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS, AND THE CHARTISTS GENERALLY. "BROTHERS IN BONDAGE AND IN HOPE,-We conceive it to be our duty to address you at this critical juncture in the affairs of this class-ridden country. contest is not doubtful when a united people firmly

stand against the unrighteous aggressions of class-constituted tyranny During these last few weeks, the monstrous power of the capital in the hands of the Now, Sir, for what purpose was the delegate meet- middle class has been more specially arrayed against classes, both Whig and Tory, have united all their That was what I understood to be the object of the power for the purpose of depriving the honest artisan not only of the commonest comforts, but even those ble. The position in which we are now placed by the scheming of our oppressors, calls for prudence as well Did you fill the office of Secretary to the South Lan- as courage on our part, that the pit dug for our destruction may receive those who are a curse to our existencs. Our wives look at our progress with anxious eyes, and with feelings of anguish ask how long shall the oppressor triumph? Our children cry for bread, and when we meet to consult together, our rulers give us sticks, bludgeons, steel, and lead, and then they call upon us to obey the law

" When pinched with want all reverence they with-For hungry multitudes obey no law.

So sung the Roman poet Lucan: and later experience has proved the truth of the sentence; for the only things which the present unjust laws of England in operation are the enormous physical force powers of Have you complained of the non-insertion of some of the ruling few, and the disunion of the working many. Under these it is most politic to keep within the grade of the law, if possible, though all must admit that this is very difficult. What may be quite legal in one is treasen in another unfortunate wight. The fact is, there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. Nothing can of the rich Anti-Corn Law League were going through the land pouring forth their inflammatory moonshine, Are you aware that the Conference refuse to receive advising the people to repea' the Corn Laws even by the point of the sword-to go in thousands, and tens of thousands and demand bread-to destroy the bread-

" Speakers turbulent and bold Of venal eloquence that serves for gold

And principles that might be bought and sold,' went forth and endeavoured to cause a popular outcry against these ob::oxious laws. Yet no warrants are issued for speaking sedition, neither are they arrested for conspiring, even when the machinations of these men produced the late strike, so long as it was likely that it could be used for the accomplishing of the schemes of the free trade gentry; there is nothing talked of but how they must support the people by these lovers of fair play. No sooner do the brave and honest trades of Manchester declare for principle, and the people in every part respond to the call-no sooner is the tocsin of the Charter sounded—no sooner is the breaking of the bonds of the slave proclaimed, than all the middle class unite. The press marks the victims. The Government, strong in arms, sends forth the harples of the law to seize-spies to concect and convict. and thus endeavour to stifle free discussion, and put down democracy. It is the duty of every Chartist to buckle on his armour afresh, and renew the fight with increased vigour and energy until signal success shall crowp our efforts. Let us so rally our forces as to convince even our oppressors that we are determined to achieve our liberty in spite of every opposition, and that nothing short of political power to protect our labour will satisfy the working classes of this country. The pulpit and the press are teeming with calumny and abuse against you and those who have honestly dared to support the rights of labour against the aggressions of heartless capitalists. The bar is showering torrents of misrepresentation to induce middle class juries to convict your best friends; whilst might. Let not these things discourage you every Chartist endeavour to make one convert, confirm not to publish anything that would prejudice the deleope wavering mind every week. We would ask is gates. this too much for seven days. Look round—how many careless about political power—are halting between two tage to me for my wife to come to Chester? opinions? Here is a field for the exercise of every diversity of talent. Let none say he is not qualified, of lectures, and speeches, and resolutions, we con- me to do so, but I would not-Now, was not Griffin discharged from his office as fess that it is each man, doing his own work,

subscribe only one penny a week, and sixpence as a with the exception of fifty, which were to be sent to first subscription to start the fund, we should have Noblett's. as much as would support one, and something more. would be made known where they had never been heard of only through a distorted medium. This can be done in a legal and constitutional way, without endangering any one or placing a burden upon the shoulders of any person.

"We feel the delicacy of calling upon you for pecuniary support at this critical period of general distress, as that returned by M'D mail. and when so many claims are made upon an impoverished people; but this subject has been two months beconfirmed the recommendation by commencing the fund, as they have a man they can confidently recommend native land. Some localities may be so situated as to I handed over the papers to Mr. Eastwood, solicitor, of be able to devote a collection after a lecture occasionally | Todmorden. to this great and glorious object, and thus the flag of wafts across the Emerald Isle.

"All subscriptions for this object to be sent to Mr. James Cartledge, 34, Lomas-street, Bank-top, Manchester. And now, in conclusion, brother Chartists and friends, we trust that you will press on to the mark of your high calling in the People's Charter.

"We are yours, "In the bond of Union. Henry Worthington, William Cornett. John Butterworth, Robert M'Farlane, Dan Haslem, Edward Hall, William Woodrooffe. William White. Robert Beaumont, Ashten Ashten. Thomas Railton, Chairman,

James Cartledge, Secretary." Cross-Examination resumed-Now, Mr. Cartledge on your oath, was not that address sent to the Evening Star because the Northern Star refused to publish it?

I sent copies to beth. Did it appear in the Northern Star? I believe it did. Don't you know that it did not, and that there were complaints in consequence?

The complaint was that the names were omitted. I believe you and Mr. Griffin have been very intimate in writing these things together? Yes.

You wrote part and he wrote part? The conversation between you and M'Douall appears

When you were elected, were you not chosen to sit at thousands of men had gone to the barracks at Leeds, with the general character of his writing. I have not Have you not heard me in the most emphatic and a Conference at Carpenter's Hall, and was not that and were masters of the town at that minute. He seen the original manuscript of the Executive Com-

I believe it was. When you gave up the office of journeyman to the without work, but I tell you to go to the overseers, hand-writing of Cartledge, but as it was forced from Hulme Co-operative Stores, did you give up the and if they won't relieve you, we must try some means

You don't know how the accounts stand? Not exactly. Where have you been for the last three weeks? In Manchester. A fortnight ago, I was at Lymm, in

I went one day and came back the next. And during the last three weeks, you have never seen Griffin ? Not before last Sunday night. When did you leave Lymm, to come here? On Tuesday. Where did you see Griffin?

How long were you there?

Cheshire.

At Lymm. When? Last Sunday night. Where did he come from? He said Ireland. Who came with him Mr. Irwin. Where did he go to from Lymm? To Lancaster.

Not a suntence?

Where did 1 ou remain? At Lancaster. In company with Griffin and Irwin? Yes. Of course not one word spoken about what you were

There might be something said. If so, what was it? The principal conversation referred to the dangers in which I and Griffin were placed.

Had that a powerful effect upon you? It had. Did you go and see your wife?

word was said about this trial except the "dangers" that there were to be three reductions of wages before you were in during the waole time you were together? I cant't say that.

Were you told that you were relieved from considerable danger? I had no promise made to me whatever to that effect. Did any one tell you to say that you had no promise whatever?

came here?

Did you eat beef steaks and onious together on Tuesday night?—(Laughter.) Did you sup together?

We did Was there any conversation? Did you meet Irwin yesterday?

Yes; I and Griffin.

into Court to-day?

What was said? We wanted to know how the trial was going on. And nobody could tell you? No a word—(Laughter) Had you any conversation with Irwin before you came

Did any body tell you that the crown was failing to make out a case ?- (Much laughter, in which the Attornev-General joined.) Did you pay your expences in Lymm?

I did not. Was it absolutely necessary for you to go there? I don't know.

How did you go: With Mr. Irwin. Does he keep a good house? I did not go to his house.

Who paid your expenses to Lymm? Mr. Irwin. Who paid for your living there? Mr. Irwin. Who is paying for your living here?

Have you seen your examination?

Mr. Irwin How long is it since you have been at work? I have been partly at work ever since I came from Chester.

What sort of work? Part of the time at my school, and part of the time with a bookseller. How much have you earned since you left Chester? I can't say. What did your school make for you? Perhaps 6s. or 7s a-week.

And you have had no conversation about this trial with Griffia, or Irwin, or Beswick, or any one?

legally and properly elected at public meeting. called me a traitor. I did not hear any objection made others dissented from that and your behalf. Spare all you can for the support of their other reporters I understood he was driving at Mr. families, and thereby cheer the inmates of the gloomy Hill, as reporter for the Northern Star. Mr. Hill Spread the principles of Chartism—the principles of said that himself and Gr ffin were the only reporters in truth and justice—in your own neighbourhoods. Let the room, and that they might trust to his discretion

Witness-Perhaps, my Lord, you will allow me to district, he had a very good salary of £75 a-year— of your acquaintances are ignorant of true politics—are explain why I did not think it would be of any advan-Judge-Certainly.

Witnes-They sent her to induce me to take my George Barlow, examined by Mr Hildyard-In the month of August last I was an apprentice to Mr. Turner. to send lecturers to break up the fallow ground. There I assisted him in printing a placard called the address is much of this yet; and one particular part we would of the "Executive Committee." I don't know who call your especial attention to at this time. Ireland has brought the manuscript. They said that if we could pure principles of freedom; and though O'Higgins and In the afternoon a person called to see a proof of the his brave band, assisted by the Northern Star, have placard. My master addressed him as Dr. M Douall. done much to dispel the mist from the minds of our The proof was not ready. He requested it might be brethren of the sister isle, yet there remains much to be sent, when ready, to Noblett's house. The same person 17th, the same person again came to Mr. Turner's shop. and to remove the veil of prejudice from the minds of He said he wanted a part of it taking out, as it might, those who have been led to believe that the working bring some trouble on them. My master told him it would be a great deal of trouble to take the matter out the working classes of Ireland, If each locality be- and he consented to leave it in. The directions were longing to the National Charter Association, would that the bill posters were to have the whole of the bills,

By Sergeant Murphy-I am quite certain that the In this way the principles of Chartism could and person who brought the proof sheet, answered to the name of M'Douall. Thomas Sutton, also an apprentice to Mr. Turner, gave similar evidence, and stated that when he took a proof sheet of the placard to the shop of Leach, a per-

of it. The witness identified the proof sheet produced John Heap, examined by Mr. Pollock-I am constable of Todmorden. I know Robert Brook, schoolfore the people of South Lancashire, and they have master, living there. I had a warrant to apprehend him on the 5:h of September. I took him at his own house. I found some books and papers. (These were produced.)

By Mr. Dundas-When I showed the warrant to freedom may be made to wave on every breeze that Brook, he looked at it, and made no objection to the house being searched. Mr. Eastwood, solicitor, eeposed to the fact of having

received the books and papers alluded to from the pre-Thomas Mahon. Luke Barker, schoolmaster, Hickenbury Clough, inspected the papers, and identified the writing to be that of Brook's. He also marked some passages in the books, which he said had been written by Brook. By Mr. Dundas—I went to a night school with the Mr. Scholefield employed me in painting his chapel. defendant about seven years. He and I have written together. I have not seen any of his writing since last

By Mr. Atherton-Do you conjointly with your profession of a schoolmaster, unite the trade of a journey-Witness (indignantly) what do you mean, Sir?laughter). Mr. Atherton-Were you never a journeyman tailor,

summer.

at Stalybridge? Witness-I was never in Stalybridge in my life,-(The witness retired amidst laughter). Some time was occupied in comparing the original manuscript found in Brook's possession, with a fair who acted as the defendant's adviser. The orthography in the original was very imperfect, and much difficulty was experienced in deciphering the documents. The

and read. They possess no interest. William Heap examined by Sir G. Lewin-I live at The conversation between you and M'Douali appears to have been very unguarded. When was it that he referred to the placard "Run for gold?"

William Heap examined by the Lewin in the Eglinbottom, near Todmorden. I remember being at a question or give information. The Conference lasted six or seven hours. The first time I gave information at the Conference.

Busin Stone. Robert Brook, the defendent, was there. he said that a man came with a letter, but he would Cartledge. I have known him two years and a half. not say who it was from. It stated that some We have written together. I think I am acquainted that we never go into work until the Charter becomes the law of the land. Some of you, perhaps, can't do else." He then moved a resolution that we should

> ber of persons in that valley. There were many not giving that impulse to the paper which I ought. 1 thousands. They marched in the direction of Halifax. The valley was in a state of excitement for several By Mr. Dundas-I was requested to go to the meeting by my brother, John Heap, constable. He told me for, but not by the Government that I know of. I was to go and see if there was any disturbance, and if so, to let him know. I did not take any notes at the meeting, but I "set it down" when I got to Todmorden.

meet that evening near the railway arches, at Tod-

morden. Another moved that we should go six-abreast

to Todmorden. At this time, all the people were

unworking. I know the valley between Todmorden

By Mr. O Connor-Brook is a lame man, and walks with a crutch—(laughter).

John Heap recalled, and examined by the Attorney to bring about some political change. They sought to be about some political change. They sought to bring about some political change. They sought to bring about some political change. They sought to obtain the six points of the Charge. They sought to be about some political change. They sought to be about some political change. They sought to obtain the six points of the Charge. They sought to be about some political change. with a crutch-(laughter). James Wilcox examined by the Attorney General-I

live at Ashton-under-Lyne. I remember a meeting being held at Thacker's foundry, at Ashton, on the 1st or 2nd of August. I took some candles to the Chartist news-room, at Charlestown. I found the room divided by means of pack-sheeting. There were a number of persons there. I knew one of them-Richard Pilling. He sappeared to be acting as Chairman. They were talking about the heading of a placard. He said it should be headed "The reckoning day is nigh." I saw

a placard afterwards on the walls, but I could only read You never spoke a word to Griffin or Irwin, did the heading of it, without putting on glasses. As far as I can remember, the words were-"The reckoning is nigh."

By Mr. O Connor-During these disturbances, I was very uneasy in my mind. I did not attend any meetings of the Anti-Corn Law League. I did attend a meeting where complaints were made that parties had got the people out of work, and then turned upon them. I thought the condition of the people so bad as to induce me to make a representation of it to the Do you mean to say upon your oath that not one Government. The working classes generally understood Christmas. My opinion was that there were parties in Ashton desirous to bring about a tumult, in order to prevent the Chartists having their meeting. I will give my reasons. While I was in the company of a gentleman, he said there would be three reductions of wages before Christmas, that then there would only be two parties left-the Corn Law repealers and Tories, and it was for the people to take whom they liked. I have heard Have you lived in the house with Griffin since you Mr. O Connor address the people of Ashton twice, and I should think his speeches were not calculated to lead to a disturbance. I have never heard him recommend anything calculated to lead to a violation of the law. I have read his speeches in the Northern Star. and I always found that he cautioned the people against being led into a snare.

By M'Cartney-The general tend-ncy of the speeches I have heard have bee of a peaceable character. Samuel Shepley, examined by Mr. Hildrard-I am a cotton-spinner, at Brookfoot, near Glossop. Early on the morning of the 20th of August, five men came to our house, at five o'clock in the morning, and said that we should have plenty of company that day, as they were coming to level the premises. They said they were coming in the direction of Ashton and Stalybridge. Some time after, a mob did come, armed with sticks. In consequence of the threats I had experienced, I sent to Glossop for the military. The mob smashed the windows of the warehouse and windows of the house. They attempted to force open the gates. I had threatened to fire upon them. At length something heavy came against the gate, and I took a double-barelled gun, and struck both barrels, but they missed. I then took a single barrelled gun, and fired it. I was intending to load it again, when five or six persons seized the gun. I then fired a pistol which I carried in my pocket, and immediately upon which the mob ran in all directions.

By Mr. O'Connor-I believe I wounded one man very severely. By Mr. Hildyard-The constable was struck at, and three of his teeth knocked out. A witness named Henry Lees was called to prove the hand-writing of John Lewis, one of the defendants. Some papers alleged to be in his hand-writing were put in, and it was understood that they should be read at

The Court rose at ten minutes before five o'clock. MONDAY-FIFTH DAY.

the sitting of the Court on Monday morning.

His Lordship took his seat at nine o'clock. A number of documents were put in by the Attorney-General as evidence against the defendants. The following witnesses were then examined :-

Edwin Sheppard-I am a superintendent for the Blackburn lower division of police, I was in the performance of my duty in August last. On the 15th, I was called to quell some disturbances. The military also were called out. There was an attack upon Bogitt at Brierley's factory. This was about eleven o'clock. When I got there, I found a party of two hundred scal-By M'Cartney-I am aware that the object of the ing the gates. I ordered my men forward, and took credentials being produced and read at the meeting of several of the parties into custody. The military drew delegates was to show that the delegates had been up across the turnpike road later in the day. I saw another mob on the turnpike road. There would be By the Attorney General—The manuscript of the pla- from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. Five men were in front, the bench is waiting with anxiety to dungeon and card was in the hand-writing of Dr. M'Douall. I have one of whom appeared to act as leader. He said, "Now, We have heard something about a placard—"Run expatriate those who have possessed so much of the seen him write several times. I mean by the Chartists chaps, how is it to be? Are we to ge quietly or not? stimulate you to make an effort to bring this unrighteous to Mr. G. iffin being present at the meeting of dele- that is not what we want! we want to go quietly into system of class-legislation to an end. Do all you can to gates, as a reporter, on the ground of his reports the town, and turn out the hands, until we get a fair show your sympathy with those who are victimised on being inaccurate. Dr. M'Douall alluded to several day's wages for a fair day's work." He endeavoured to persuade them to go away peaceably, as all their endea-Are you aware that Griffin was reporter for the Northern cell, and encourage others to beard tyranny in its den. attended the meeting as a delegate, but he distinctly some of them into custody. The rest of the mob disvours would be resisted. They refused and we took persed over the fields. At a subsequent part of the day an attack was made upon Messrs. Hopwood's mill, and the windows of the counting house broken. I saw copies of the hand-bill now produced (the address of the Executive Committee) in the hands of several parties. I found one of them in the possession of a man named

> Gibson. He is not a defendant. Mr. Wortley-There is a slight alteration, my Lord, in the hand-bill. Instead of the passage, "Englishmen, but to work at once; for whilst we admit the usefulness trial, instead of traversing. She attempted to persuade the blood of your brothers redden the streets of Preston and Blackburn," the town of Halifax was added. William Griffin, formerly reporter for the Northern Star, was then called. P-evious to being sworn,

> > Mr. Atherton asked him whether he believed in a

Supreme Being, and in a future state of rewards and

punishments? To both of which questions he replied in the affirmative. William Griffin, examined by the Attorney- General-I lived in Manchester, in August last. My occupation was that of a reporter. I reported for the Northern Star, the political movement of the country. I was present at a meeting of delegates, in conference, at Manchester, on the 17th of August. 1 am personally acquiinted with most of the parties who were there. I did not take their names down. Mr. Scholefield was there, but not as a delegate. Mr. O Connor, Dr. M'Douali, Bairstow, James Leach, John Leach, Christopher Doyle, Parker, Harney, Hill, Bayley, Railton, Arran, Cooper, Campbell, M'Cartney, Skevington, a boy named Ramsden, represented the juvenile portion of the population, and Mr. Mooney were present. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Bairstow and seconded by Mr. O'Connor. I obtained a copy of it from the secretary on the following morning. It was published in the Northern Star. I believe it is a correct version of the resolution. There were two amendments proposed, one by Mr. Hill, and another by son who was addressed as Dr. M Douall, read a portion Parkes. Mr. Hill's was a negative of the original. I I did not take a minute of it. The resolution was carried by a large majority. The minority agreed to go with the majority. I did not take a full report. because they passed a resolution prohibiting me from publishing it. Several persons who voted with the minority agreed to go with the majority. It was a general understanding. An address was proposed. I for this work. Mr. P. M. Brophy has consented to un. I told Mr. Brook what I had come about. After I had did not take a note of it. The address was read. I dertake this object as soon as there is sufficient in the found the papers, he said that if he had known I was wrete two copies from the original. It was given into fund to enable him to commence his lectures in his coming, he would not have had either books or papers. my hands by Feargus O'Connor. It was given to me in Mr. Scholefield's chapel on the same day of the Conference. I went with Mr. Hill to his hotel, and wrote two copies, one for the Northern Star. and another for the British Statesman. I saw a copy of it afterwards in the Northern Star. I read it twice, and I saw no alteration in it. I can't say that I know

> By Mr. Baines—I was employed by the Northern Star till the beginning of June last. I left of my own accord, and came over to Manchester. I did not apply to Mr. Scholefield for relief. I asked for the loan of 5s. and he lent it to me. I was a painter originally, and I afterwards became secretary to Hunt's Monument Committee. This would be about June. I remember suggesting to Mr. Scholefield the expediency of having a meeting of delegates to commemorate the erection of the monument; and I also suggested that at that meeting the delegates should consider the differences which existed among the Chartist body. Another object was to reconsider the organization of the Chartist body, in order to see whether there was anything illegal in it, and to alter it, if found necessary. The Committee agreed to adopt my suggestion. Every means was taken to make this extensively known throughout the country. I acted as secretary to the Monument Committee for six or seven weeks, down to the copy made by Mr. Eastwood, and another gentleman, time of the delegates' meeting. Mr. Scholefield is a Dissenting Minister; the sect is generally called "Cowardites." He also practices as an apothecary. Mr. Coward, the founder of the sect. papers appeared to be narratives of what was the feel- did so before him. Mr. Scholefield has a surgery, which ing of the Chartists in several districts with which the adjoins the chapel. Mr. Scholefield did not take any defendant was acquainted. The papers were put in part in the proceedings of the delegates. Part of the time, I should think he was attending to his ordinary

> sheet. I can't swear who the corrections have been made by. I have said that I believed it was in the me by the barrister 1 did not swear to any body. 1 was forced to tell whose hand-writing it was. 1 said 1 did not know, but I believed it was Cartledge's. I did not give intimation to anybody that if 1 was called upon 1 would give evidence. I have been inducing others to give evidence. 1 have never had any differences with and Hebden Bridge. I remember seeing a large num- Mr. O'Connor. He never said that as a reporter I was gave him a month's notice, if he did not give me the names of the parties who were complaining. Since the time 1 agreed to give evidence, 1 have been in 1 reland. 1 was not following any profession. 1 was provided supplied by Mr. 1rwin. It would not average five shillings a week. That was not iny sole subsistence. 1 paid no bills. Mr. 1rwin was responsible. By Mr. Atherton-Whilst I was in Manchester I

By Sergeant Murphy—I am acquainted with James

spector Irwin applied to me about it.

the object was avowed, namely, to reorganize the constitution of the Chartist bedy, in order to see whether there was anything illegal in it, and also to heal certain differences which existed among the parity Cross-examined by Mr. O'Cornor-1 think you state that you gave me notice to leave my emple

Whether was it that I pave you not me notice?

(Continued in our

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

I gave you notice at the Hall of Science, at Manthester. Why ?- Because you said that parties had made complaints. What did I say that parties complained of?-You

(Continued from our seventh page.)

did not say. You said that you could not stop. On one occasion at a meeting at the Hall of Science. did I not tell you to be more particular in your reports, because complaints had been made of their inaccuracy? -You said I was to report properly, because parties had complained, but you would not give me their names. Did I not say that various complaints had been made to me by parties that you had made wrong re-

ports of their speeches?-You said you had every confidence in ma. Did I desire you to be particular in the report you were then taking?—Yes. Can you bring your mind at all to bear on the time

when you first gave information to Mr. Irwin?-I ean't to a day. Can you to a week ?- I think it was about the 12th or 14th of Soptember. You are sure you are not three days out ?- I can t Can you be four ?- I might be.

Can you be five days out ?- I might be. Can you be six days out?-I can't be more, I think Were you in any work at that time?-I was report-

ing for the Northern Star. How soon after Mr. Irwin first made the application to you did you give him any information? - Perhaps from four to five days. Did you consider yourself offended by the application being made to you?-I did at first. Why were you offended at first? - Because Mr. Ir.

question. Did you state to any body that you were offended ?-I don't recellect that I did. Did you mention it to any body to put them on their goard?-I wrote.

To whom did you write?—To the Evening Star. When you wrote to the Evening Star, did you state was of no use Mr. Irwin asking ?- I did not. You will swear that ?- I will.

After Mr Irwin had been with you, did you write a latter announcing that fact?-I did. Did you write a letter to me?-No: not to you. D'd you write a letter to the Editor of the Evening Star? Did you know that I was the Editor of the

Evening Star?—Yes. And yet you did not write to me?-I wrote to the office. You wrote to whom you knew to be the Editor, did

you not ?- I wrote Mr. Pardon. Was he the editor ?- I did not direct to the editor. Did you not consider Mr. Parden the editor?-No. Was the letter to him ?-It was to the Epening Stur. Was it to me ?- Not particularly.

Was it to the Editor ?- It was to the office. Do you mean to the house-(laughter.) Was there any application in it. Did you write to me for mency to go to America, to take you out of Irwin's way !-1 did not

You will swear positively that you never wrote for money to take you out of the country, because Irwin was tampering with you?-1 will. Did you write for money at all ?- 1 did, because it was owing to me. Why you know that I had nothing to do with the

financial department of the Star?- You told me to write to Mr. Hill. While I was under you, I was paid for my services And you did not write a letter for money to take you out of the country? The Attorney-General-1 object to this mode of examination. If there is any such letter, let it be pro

duced. Mr. O Connor-Does the Attorney-General think that there is no other way of proving it? The Judge-1 know of no other proper course but to produce the letter

Mr. O'Connor-Then, my Lord, after 1 have done With the witness, I shall sak for him to be retained. I was rather short of money. Did you complain to Mr. Irwin that you were stary-

Did you borrow money from Leach ?- I said that if I depended upon the Chartists, I might starve. Did you borrow money from Leach?-No. Never !-- Not at that time.

Did you borrew sixteen shillings to bury your children ?-No! he paid me fifteen shillings for writing a After the Conference you have spoken of had broken

up, what did you consider it was that perpetuated the disturbances?-A strike for wages. How much money did you receive from Mr. Irwin, years. prior to going before the Magistrates, at Manchester ?-

About how much?-Perhaps a sovereign. Was that all you received?—! think it was. Will you swear it was ?- I will not

Will you swear you did not receive two sovereigns! I will not, but I think I only received one. Will you swear that you did not receive three? Before 1 gave in my deposition? Yes?-Yes, 1 will. After you gave in your depositions, and before you

How many Chartist meetings do you think you have attended ?-1 can't calculate them. Have you been in the habit of sending the resolutions passed at those meetings for insertion in the Northern

I ask you, if the general tenour of the principal resolution has not for years past been-" and we pledge our- generally. selves to continue the present struggle until the Charter becomes the law of the land?"-It has

You were the Secretary to Hunt's Monument Committee?—1 was the paid secretary.

I ask you on your oath, was not Mr. Scholefield. in particular, most arxious, that every thing should be given up which had the slightest tendency to bring the people into cellision with the authorities?—1 thought so. Did you write a letter to the Northern Star, relative

to the Monument Committee ?-Perhaps I did. Perhaps you did. Did you or did you not? - When? Northern Star of the 13th of August. 1s that letter yours?-It is. The officer of the Court read the letter. It was as

follows :--" THE HUNT MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

"TO THE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER, AND THE SURBOUNDING TOWNS AND VILLAGES .- The Committee appointed to superintend the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late Henry Hunt, other friends who had intended to honour na with their presence at the procession on the 16th of August, that after duly considering upon the present awful and truly alarming state of this district, and after every member present had given his opinion upon the matter, the following resolution was passed unani-

"That, taking all things into consideration, the committee deem it the most advisable, safe, and judicious course to be pursued, under the circumstances, to abandon the Procession announced to take place on the 16th of August; and that the Press be requested to insert this resolution and short address in their cur-Pent publications."

cowardly and malicious.

arrangements are being made.

"In adopting this course, the committee feel that also congratulating you on your liberation. I accomparaties. they best consuit the interest and safety of the Charpanied you to the railway. We adjourned to a tist cause. Were they to go on with the procession, tavern. and bring upon them the interference of the magistracy, turnult might be the consequence. Life would be because it will injure yourself. endangered, blood spilled, and our righteons movement greatly endangered and retarded. We want to obtain means, and not by force and turnult.

"Signed on behalf of the Committee,

"WM. GRIFFIN, Secretary. "August 11th, 1842." You have been an active member of the Chartist movement?-Yex Did you ever yourself recommend any means being

That you swear on your oath ?- I do. Do you know Hitchin and Doolan ?- Yes: Do you know where the workhouse at Stockport is situated ?-Yes.

Did you ever make any application to those two men. or any etber two, to burn down the workhouse ?- No. That y wear ?- I do. That you not propose the establish-dul, and that you would precure a This is the first time I ever

sour asking an irrelevant the strike,) wimit the fact-

On your oath, did you not tell Brook that you would be a nail in O'Connor's coffin, and that you had it in your power to destroy him?-I did not. Nor anything of a similar nature?—Perhaps you will served me.

Did you not give me notice to leave?—Mr. Hill said room. After that, an adjournment was moved to Carthat the only fault we have to find with our excellent correspondent is, that he has been too industrious (laughter). Did you, at any time, at Hargreaves's house, say David Morrison, William Woodruff, and Alfred Wolf-

that you would be revenged on me before you died !-I did not. Did you try to induce other persons to give information to Mr. Irwin?-Yes. Who were they?-Mr. Cartledge.

the lock-up. What did you state as the inducement?—I told him thought proper, he could go into the witness box, instead of into the duck. Did you tell Cartledge that if he went into the

witness box instead of the dock, the prosecution would not be pressed?—Yes. Did you tell him who sent you !- I did not. Would you have been admitted to see any other pri-

coner?—I should. Did you go?-I did not. How did you live while you were in Ireland? Did you look out for a job of work?-Idid not. Did you do one day's work ?-No.

Is it not a fact that you were in a state of the most win was not in the habit of coming near me. I thought abject poverty before Mr. Ir win came to you?-Net he had taken too much upon himself in asking me the abject poverty, for I had credit Are you a good Chartist?—Yes.

Do you subscribe to the six points of the Charter?—

It was in a very excited state.

you have attended ?-Peaceable. people ?—Tending to pease. Have you heard me explain at every meeting at

this world whose intentions had been so much mire represented as mine '-1 have. lask you, have you or have you not, at these several Mainwaring then moved a resolution to the effect,meetings, heard me tell the people, that the very moment an attempt was made to force them into a people to take all legal means to carry the People's violation of the peace, from that moment their cause Charter; and that they issue an address approving of

thing to that effect. addresses at all the meetings you have ever attended? Frederick Augustus Taylor. -Latterly, it has been so. I have heard you speak strong, but not so exciting as some. Bat you say that the general tenour of all my By M'Cartney-1 have been reading from print, cut But you say that the general tenour of all my by at Calendy-I have my original of the Donton Vale bleach works, Duckenfield; and Have you heard the Northern Star, and myself, and a notes with me. 1 recoilect your moving a resolution at

the strike? The Attorney-General-I must object to that question. Mr. O'Connor-The Attorney-General charges the

tendency. You can't set off your exhortations to peace far as I can recollect the general tenour of the speeches the contrary contained in a particular paper which the servation of the peace, and respect for the con-Attorney-General has put in.

the 1st of August to the 1st of October, to put all my orderly manner. 1 was at the beginning of the acts into evidence during that period. O'Connor credit for having, on various occasions, ex- not to hold proper ty sacred. Candelett recommended Cross-Examination resumed-Were you not in a great horted the people to quiet and peace. What I object the people to go to the hills and take the crops into state of poverty before Mr. Irwin applied to you? __ to now is, that Mr. O'Connor asks the witness if he has their possession, and live on them. I don't remember not heard that complaints have been made against the that this recommendation was reprobated by the meet Northern Star for having done so and so. Anything as ing. 1 think he was not turned out; if he had, I to Mr. O'Connor's general character, or the general should have noticed the fact

character of his newspaper, I object to. C.oas-examination resumed-Are you acquainted with the newsyendors of Manchester?—Not generally. Do you know when any society, or any individual,

news renders, for the purpose of being placed on boards for public exhibition?-1 believe they are. How long have you known James Leach?-Two

beha.f. What is your opinion of his character?—He and 18th August is a very honest man. Has he at all times been opposed to violence?—1n my bearing, he has. is he not esteemed as an excellent man by all parties? -1 have heard political parties speak highly of him.

the Chartists during the last year and a half?—Yes. Were you present on one occasion when you saw me left Manchester, how much did you receive?—Perhaps knocked down three times, and taken out of the meeting read. bleeding, in consequence of a blow on the temple with a stone?-1 was not present, but 1 heard the report. Were you before the Magistrates, when I applied for protection against these parties?-1 was not Is it the general feeling in Manchester, and have you

> feel that the police rendered them no protection?—Not Has it not been stated that the policemen were the read. bludgeon men of the League? The Attorney General-1 must object to that question

It is really out of all character. Were you at a meeting in St. Stephenson's-square, at which Mr. Cobden attended?-Yes.

Did you see the anthorities there ?- I did. D:d you see the working-people there?-1 did. Did you see the police there?—I did. What occurred ?- There was a great deal of fighting.

On whose part was the fighting?—I did not distin-On the 11th of August Here, Sir, is a file of the guish the party, but I understand it was your own onstrymen-(Laughter.) Why to be sure, my countrymen are famous fellows

> (Laughter.) But to which party did they attach themselves?-I understood to the League. Did you think we were complicators when we met? The Attorney-Goneral objected to the question. Mr. O'Connor-You may go.

By the defendant Otley-1 have been in Sheffield Esq., feel sorrow at having to inform you, and those Lancashire or Yorkshire. When I was at the Conferonce. I have not heard you speak at any meetings in ence I took you for M'Arthur, the chairman. I know you now. The tendency of your speech was against the strike. 1 never read anything written by you in favour of physical force.

By M'Cartney 1 spent my time in Ireland in reading

and writing, and taking moderate exercise. I have

for amusement. I have not been connected with the me about having been to the Conference at Mauchester, lrish police establishment. I borrowed a carbine from a as a delegate. He said they were broken up at the man who keeps a shop. He is not connected with the Carpenter's Hall, and then they went to Mr. Scholelrish constabulary force. I do not think there was field's place. He further informed me that a few met the slightest anticipation of a strike throughout the afterwards at Chaimoss. He said they were well precountry at the time the Conference was called together; pared, and that if anybody had gone there to break at least it never came to my knowledge. I thought them up, they would have ropelled them force to force. The district is certainly in a very unsettled state, that particular care was taken at the Conference to see He told me that, they had four double-barre-led guns, and the members of the Committee believe that if any that every delegate had been legally and properly elected and two or three single-barrelled ones. This was said disturbance ensued on that day, the enemies to the by the meeting he professed to represent. The reason at the end of August. Nobedy was with us when the Chartist movement would snatch at the opportunity. Why I said that I would not tell in whose hand writing conversation took place. and throw the blame on the Committee and the the corrections of the Executive Committees' address By Mr. M'Oubray.—1 was once a Chartist rayself. 1 Chartists generally. They perceive that the Manchester were, was because 1 did not know. The barrister said am a weaver, and am in employment now. I have a Guardian has aiready begun to charge the Chartists "You must tell," and then I said "Well, then, I think respect for the laws. I never sold tea in my life. as the originators of, and as taking part in, the distit is Mr. Cartledge's" I remember having a conversaturbances already had. A charge as false as it is tion with Campbell, one of the defendants. I did not last, I was employed as a designer to Messrs. Wanklin, say to him that there were some Chartists in whom 1 at Ashton. On the 18th of August a mob came and "The meeting, respecting the Monument, will be could place no confidence. I attended some of the turned out the hands. We returned to work on the trade's delegates meeting in Manchester. I have heard following day, but they turned us out again. We then Scholefield's barisl ground, Every-street. The ground it remarked that when the first meeting of the trades de-remained out till the 22ud. On the 24th, the mob is private property; and the meeting will, therefore, legates took place, that the excitement in the town of came again. Upwards of 400 or 500 came to the cates, be strictly safe and legal. The delegates are expected Manchester was beginning to subside. I never said so and there were thousands about. The gates were fasto be here according to previous announcement; like myself. I think the tendency of the Trades' Meetings taned, and they broke the m down. They threw stones wise Feargus O'Connor, Esq. The tea party and ball was to keep up the agitation. I did not think they had into the engine house, and a number got into the wheels. will also be holden in the evening, for which all due a tendency to repress the disturbances. I remember The Magistrates and ap coal constables came up while visiting you in prison, and sympathicing with you, and this was going on, and they were stoned by the same

Witness-I would advise you not to go into that Defendant-At the time, you were shaking hands with me, and congratulating me an my liberation, had the Charter by moral, peaceable, and constitutional you not given that informs tion on the strength of which I was again arrested.

Witness-Not officially. A little information had been given, I told you so when I was at Manchester. By Sir F. Pollock-A t the meeting of delegates, Mr. Scholefield brought in information that Terner the printer, had been arrest ed. I have been out of the way because the Star and I british Statemen were condemnresorted to except peaceable and quiet means?—I never ing me. Information was brought to me at Manchester, that if I appeared 1 in the witness box, I should be assassinated. The summoning of the Conference had nothing to do wi' h reference to Hunt's monument. There was nothing? iscussed at the conference but the resoutions and the ad idress which I have mentioned. There was nothing said about settling differences. All the discussion related t nothing said r

note of Mr. Q did not take spirit of it. recentmen a great a exiliary. He assigned as a reason that it said, I went to the Moulders' Arms. A small piece of se it more legal, and evade the law in the paper was produced purporting to grant permission to case of th e failure of the strike. Mr. Jo

nn Hanley examined by Sir G. Lewin-

Examined-In the month of August last, I was reporter for the Manchester Guardian. On the 15th of allow me to explain. I said that I would expose you August, a meeting of the trades' delegates was held at through the press, for the manner in which you had the Sherwood lan, Tib-street, Manchester. It was convened by a placard. Alexander Hutchinson was in That is for paying you your wages?-Ne: for the chair. There were a number of persons called "scrutineers." They examined the credentials of the bringing me from a situation, and then leaving me various delegates, before they were admitted into the

one o'clock by Hutchinson. M'Cartney, John Leach, of

Hvde. George Candalett, Augustus Frederick Taylor,

enden, were there. A man named Duffy spoke. The character of his speech was that the anti-Corn Law League were the originators of the disturbance. He moved a resolution to the effect—that the delegates now assembled view with When did you try to induce him?—While he was in the greatest indignation a proclamation to the inhabitants of Manchester, in the name of the constituted authorities, and that as representing the great mass of that there was the prospect of a long imprisonment the working classes, they feel themselves called upon before him, if the charge was pressed, and that if he to express their firm determination to stand up for their constitutional right of discussing all matters in which they consider their interests involved. They recommend every man to apply to the constituted authorities to be aworn in as special constables, such a course affording the best proof of their disposition to preserve peace, law, and order.' This amendment was seconded by M'Cartney, and the consideration of it adjourned until the delegates had made their report. There was a tea-party, at Carpenter's Hall, on the 16th. I know Mr. James Scholefield. When I got there he was addressing the meeting. He told the assemblage and gave it to my master. that their day was coming, and when it did come, it with your master? would come with a vengeance." He called upon them to enjoy themselves, and to remember the occurrences of twenty-three years ago. He then left the meeting. At the meeting, at the Hall of Science, the same day, a to all trades' societies "that from henceforth they Let me ask you a fair question, what was the state make political discussions lawful and necessary in their of Manchester, after the conference had separated ?- assemblies, and that they embody, in their rules, a law for the adoption of this great principle." This was What was your impression as to the disposition of seconded by a person named Higginbottom, but ultithat no one had anything to communicate, and that it the people generally, at the several Chartist meetings mately withdrawn. The next resolution was moved by William Stott, to the effect "that an immense ma-What have been the principles which have generally jority of the delegates were in favour of the Charter, indeed, I say unreservedly, been inculcated on the and that in conformity with that opinion it was at that stage of the proceedings necessary that a definite decison should be come to relative to the future which you have attended, that there was no man in course of action, to be immediately adopted by No. now't so good—(laughter). the working classes, stating definitely whether labour

be further suspended or again resumed." Joseph " That the delegates here assembled recommend the was destroyed?-1 think 1 have heard you say some- the strike; and that they stop work until it becomes the law of the land. ' Frederick Taylor, from Royton, On your oath has not that been the spirit of my seconded the resolution. He was semetimes called By Mr. Baines-1 stood upon the platform near to

great many of the leaders reproduted for not sanctioning the Hall of Science on the following day, that as there was no dependence to be placed on the newspaper press, they might as well admit the public. No such resolution was proposed at the Carpenter's Hall. 1t was not my duty, as reporter for the Manchester Guar-Northern Star with causing the strike. Here is the re- dian, to take a terbatim report of the speeches, because porter, and I want to show you what character the I knew that the editor would not allow full reports. Northern Star has gained for itself by the course it has It was my duty to give a fair expression of what was done, and not of what was said. So many speakers The Judge—The Attorney-General alluded to a paruttered the same thing, that I could put in four or five the case, and to the indictment, especially as to the Robert Brooke alone, that the other defendants were out of work. He (Mr. Dundas) maintained that the case, and to the indictment, especially as to the Robert Brooke alone, that the other defendants were ticular passage in a particular paper as having that lines what had been done in six hours—(laughter). As

Mr. Scholefield.

and quiet on other occasions, as against exhortations to was to inquicate the preservation of property, the pre-Mr. O Conner-It is perfectly competent for me from. The meeting of the 15th broke up in a quiet and meeting at Carpenters' Hall, on the following day. The The Attorney General-1n my opening, I gave Mr. general character of the speeches delivered there were

The witness here read his notes of what Candelett Mr. O'Connor-Very well, then, I don't press the had said, on which, the Judge expressed it as his opinion that the language did not bear out the construction which had been put upon it by Mr. Hanley. Cross-examination resumed-The chairman objected to leave the meeting at Carpenter's Hall, on the ground baving a placard to publish, send them to the shops of that the magistrates had no authority to interfere with them. During the ten minutes allowed them in which to disperse, they passed the resolutions I have alluded

The Attorney General said he now proposed to call I will venture to put a question to you on his some witnesses to speak to what occurred after the 17th

Matthew Marsden, examined by Mr. Hildyard-1 am constable of Ashton. 1 was at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 18th of August. A mob came there armed with sticks. I know Robert Lee. He was heading the mob. They went to Mr. Barrows's new I believe you are aware that very angry discussions buildings. There were some bricklayers and labourers have taken place between the Corn Law Repealers and, at work. The superintendent refused to allow the men to be taken away. A riot ensued, and the men ultimately desisted from work. The Riot Act was

By Johnson, a defendant-1 mean by a riot, there was a general disturbance. The mob brandished their sticks, and said they didn't care a d-either for the riot act or the magistrates. They told the bricklayers that if they did not come down from the scaffold they not known it for two years, that the working classes would fetch them.

By William Woodruff, defendant-1 don't know

that any person was injured before the Riot Act was Samuel Newton, examined by Mr. Pollock-1 was at Ashton, on the 18th of August last. 1 was at Hulme's mill on that day. 1 remember a number of persons coming there about ten o'clock in the forenoon. I should think at that time there were 300 came together. They had sticks and other weapons. The mill was at work when they came. The mob desired the master and overlooker to stop the works. The latter said that the master was not present, and he could no nothing. As the people were going away, they said, "We have not force enough here, let us go to fetch the others." They returned in about two hours after. 1 should think there would be 900 then. They walked to the mill, and then the hands turned out. After that they for fighting. It was they who knocked m down- wanted the young master to promise that the works should not start again. He replied that so long as their hands were willing to work, the mill must run. The mob then raked out the fires from under the boilers, and some of them called out to pull the pluge away so as to let the water out. One plug and one fire was drawn, and the soldiers then came up and dispersed

the mob. James Whittam examined by the Attorney-General -I live at Carlton, about ten miles from Colne, and two miles from Skipton. On the 16th of August, a mob of 2 000 or 3,000 came to Skipton. They stopped the works of Mr. Dewhurst and Mr. Sedgwick. The latter made resistance for an hour or better. The mob got a reinforcement and overpowered Mr. Sedgwick's people. They turned out the hands, and stopped the beilers. neither hunted or fished. I have shot at small birds I know James Mooney. He lives at Colne. He told

Charles Slarack examined by Mr. Wortley In Aug.

Grattan M'Cabe, examined by Sir Gregory Lewin-I of riots, which are perfectly distinct acts. am a police superinten dent at Burnley. 1 apprehended Mr. Beesley, one of the defendants, on the 3rd of Septemments. ber. I found a print ed paper upon him. I now pro-

The officer of the Court read the paper. It was a resolution apparoving of the continuance of the "strug- last indictment, who are not in the first, and some are assemble together, and under the law in that behalf. gle" until the Churter should become a legislative exact- in the first who are not in the last. I feel considerable consider for themselves that question which had again

midable procession, and the police were prepared for hit them. them. When we saw that the number was so very small, we did not take any further notice of them. Mr. Issechar Thorp examined by Mr. Hildyard—I am a manager of the bleach works of Messrs. Neild, at Stalybridge. Our works had been stopped. I undero the Charter and the strike. There was stood that there was a body in Stalybridge who granted . Connor's speech at the Conference. 1) which they were represented to meet, and saw a number diction each. a varbatim report of the speech, but the of persons there. I communicated the object I had in The mbstance of it was to alter the word | wishing to meet the committee, I told them that we once abandon the count for riet. I" to "approve," and to take advantage of wanted the power to work up the cloth, which was ecause the trades had joined, and would be in process of bleaching. In consequence of what was

renew work. The paper was put in and read. It was as follows:ands. Have you not been in court during the "We, the Committee of Stalybridge, think it our duty to medical and and control husband the that the publishment in cases of riot is different, and not going to defend any violence of

Witness-1 have, by the permission of your Lord- pieces already in danger, but we will not go beyond may proceed to a length to which I have no desire language or conduct,) that the object was a discussion that point." "On behalf of the Committee.

" To the Dukinfield Bleach Works." After I received that paper, our mill was allowed to

work until we had finished the pieces then in process of manufacture, when the works ceased and stopped for seven or eight days. By Mr. O'Connor-1 do not know what Committee went to-whether it was the committee of "public

penter's Hall. 1 went there. The chair was taken at safety" or not. Mr Peter Jamison examined by the Attorney-General -I am a tailor, and live at Stalybridge. My men were turned out 1 had orders for mourning : after that1 went to a public house at Stalybridge, to get permission for the men to make the mourning. The first time I went I saw Fenton and Durham, two of the defendants. They said that they had business of importance to attend to, and 1 must come again. 1 afterwards received a piece of paper from one of my men, for per mission to work. In a day or two, two persons came to the house to see whether we were making mourning or not. They found a coloured jacket which a man had been repairing, and they remarked that that was not mourning. My wife suggested that the men should take the work home, in order that there might be no disturb-

> William Barker, examined by the Attorney-General -1 was in the employ of Mr. Jamieson, in August last. 1 remember going to the Moulders' Arms, in Stalybridge, to present my master's compliments to the committee, to ask permission to make mourning for a funeral, in order that we might show it to the mob. 1 received a small piece of paper which I did not read,

By Mr. O'Connor-Have you ever had any quarrel

Witness-No. Have you ever been charged with any offence by him?-No. not by him. Who then?-Some of the men charged me with resolution was moved by Benjamin Stott, recommending taking two or three "rags" from the shopboard, but they couldn't prove it.

Why, what did you take the rags for ?-To put in my hat, to carry a small bundle on. What, was your head soft ?- (laughter).- 1 put 'em in to carry some swill on-(laughter).

What sort of swill?—Swill for pigs. Was it your own swill ?- Was it your's ?-(laughter). It was bought and paid for. Now, these rage. What were they?-The other men said they were "spare trimmings"—(laughter.) Is that what you call cabbage !- (great laughter).-

But your master being a "swell," you wanted something soft on which to carry the swill?—I defy you or any other min to charge me.

Were you threatened to be brought before the Magis-Were you threatened to be brought before the Magis-trates for it?—I was threatened to be brought before an of riot subjects the parties convicted of it to hard to the end of August. In different parts of the country attorney. But you see I am not brought to justice yet. No, you are brought to justice now, and as you have got before the Attorney-General, you may go down-(laughter).

By the Attorney General—1 was never charged by my master with any offence. 1 am not in his employ and taken as read.)

Henry Roberts, in the service of Messrs Robinson, had received a license from a committee of operatives, it became his (Mr. Dundas's) duty to present himself tioned witness,

secution is closed.

legates.

convicted on one count. clsely the same objection as that now stated by your Lord- one common charge in this indictment, stood ship. Some persons were charged with a conspiracy, some severally on their own deliverance, and therefore their no act of violence to life, and that acts of viowith obtaining money, and some with obtaining false tharge was not in the first place against them all, but evidence. In that case some of the defendants were it was, in the first place, with respect to each, to see convicted on one count, and some on another. Lord whether, by the force of truth-by that necessity Denman ruled that it was perfectly competent, in case which ought to weigh on just minded men, they found of misdemeanour to indict for a riot and assault, if themselves convelled by what was given in evidence there were two counts. This rule was acted upon, and to find any one of the defendants guilty on this indicta number of the defendants were convicted on the ment. Having made these preliminary observations, first count, and some on the second. And I think, my which he trusted the jury would not think ill-timed, he Lord, that this furnishes a striking illustration of the would, with their permission, proceed to my something importance of the principle. One of the counts in this on behalf of his client. They would remember that in

Scholefield.

the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General-1 beg my Learned Friend's against his client, and upon what species of evidence pardon. I did not acquiesce in any such thing. Ma Dundas-Surely then, the Attorney-General knew by the indictment the nature of the charges that ought to have stated that he intended to depart from were going to be brought against Brooks, but when he the course which he chalked out in his opening. The Judge-What he now pays is that it is compa- many of them of a different sort from the other, they

against some, and against others for an unlawful accom- and intimidation, he sought to breed such alarm in the The Attorney-General-1 can assure you, my Lord, points of the constitution. The object of his client was to that this indictment has been carefully framed with a induce the people, by reasonable means—Ly such means view to that same object. The Judge—But is it not a great hardship against the they would say these means were, to adopt the Six defendants, if they do not know to what charge to Points of the Charter. What was the strike? and direct their attention, when they come to defend them- then they would see valut was the Charter. He (Mr. selves.? I mean those who do not appear by Counsel. Dundzo, would say, that if the men were out on I will suppose that there are a number of persons out- he might take advantage of the circumstance to induce side Manchester, and they join those inside the town, those men to accomplish that which by legal enactfor some purpose or other. They divide themselves, ment only could be accomplished, and which they then, and each party doing certain acts, one exceeding the strike about. He knew that this was a bold parsons in honour of the memory of Ma Hunt; and one part going in one direction, and another in anothhought would cure the mischief that had brought in magnitude the other. I, think you might indict proposition, but one which, in a free country, a free that on the last 16th of Angust, a similar manifestation them along with others who took a subordinate share man had a right to make, and on the part of his was this gathering to be the means in those treatment of his was this gathering to be the means in those treatment of his was this gathering to be the means in those treatment of his was this gathering to be the means in those treatment of his was this gathering to be the means in those treatment of his was intended.

include them all in one indictment. that twelve others were to conspire to effect a change they would find that he had done no such thing.

atrike. case quoted by Mr. Wortley. I don't see that there is remember the beginning and origin, very likely. anything unreasonable in the proposition which has, of the differences between the workmen and just been submitted by the Attorney-General; but in their masters. He was not there curiously to dive stating that in consequence of the unexpected exition this indictment, the defendants are indicted for a con- into the particular causes which brought about the dis- ment occasioned by the turn-out for wages, the process spiracy to cause riots, and another for the perpetration agreements between the working men and their masters. Mr. Dundas-Yes, and met by different punish-

Lordship to be a difficulty, has been very well con- might meet to do this thing without any fear of sidered by those who have advised the Crown. discussion has taken place upon this point, my view of 4th section of that act specially previded that it should the case may be erroneous. All 1 can do, however, is not "extend to subject any persons to punishment who specting Hunt's Monument. 1 took a licenses to renew work. I went to the place at this if there is no count abandoned 1 must take a ver- should meet together for the sole purpose of considering

> Mr. O'Connor-Come Mr. Attorney-General, abandon the whole thing with a good grace—(laughter.) The Judge-That implies the four last counts. there is an obvious reason.

The Attorney-General-Your Lordship is aware called the invasion of Manchester, (although he was

to expose some of the defendants, against whom that of wages, though very often the Charter supervened charge cannot be sustained. The Judge—I think you will see, that that applies meetings was to effect a better remuneration for labour

seventh count, and referred to the sixth.] The Attorney-General-1 will take any course your Lordship thinks right.
The Judge-I confess I think you will do much wiser to abandon the last four counts, which really relate to actual riot, of which, as against the bulk of the defendants, there is no evidence at all. The Attorney-General-My Lord, I put Mr. Scholefield forward as a prominent instance of one of ciple. He had lived to see some of those opinions

or at all desire, to deal so very differently with some, as compared with others of the defendants, as smearing those who dare to indulge them, and to expose them to punishment so very different. The Judge-The question we may take to be in constitution. One of the points of the five first counts—are all there conspiring to Charter was the Vote by Ballot. Who did not remem. cause an alteration in the laws and constitution, by ber that twenty years ago, any person advocating the making the people cease from labour, or inciting ballot, would have been put down by the common conthem to do it, which will be nearly the same thing? sent of all parties, as a madman, whereas now, it was Then, as to the fifth count, I have some doubt whether that does strictly charge the defendants-[his this much maligned mode of voting did not find defenlordship read the count]—with conspiring not to do ders. He knew that many honest and well meaning anything by violence, but merely to persuade the men were opposed to the ballot, as he knew that many people to dease from labour. I know there are dif-

entirely out of the question. The Attorney-General assented; but added—I do and who wished to upset the constitution, as though he not think the sixth and seventh counts involve an had no idea that by moral means he might put forth his actual riot.

to go on with them; but it seems to me very desirable to limit the number of counts as much as pos- He thought among other things, that it was not necessible; and I think you will find that, substantially, the first four counts compromise all. The Attorney-General asked to see the indict-

ment, and at this time the jury retired for a few minutes to take refreshment. After their return, There were fifty-six members for Scotland, and not the Attorney-General intimated that the Judge one of them had a property qualification at all, so that would give him till the next morning to consider what course he would adopt, and therefore he would so ridiculous and reprehensible as some parties seemed only say now, that he abandoned all charge of riot to be disposed to think. Now, then, there being a strike against the defendants. The Judge-That leads us substantially to know what you will do; and I think, if not in point of

form, at least in substance, that limits it to the parties who were discontent with their wages, if law. offences as charged in the early counts. There is conspiring, and inciting to desist from work, and by seditions placards, &c, with intent to bring land." He would now ask to carry back the recoilecabout a change in the laws and constitution.

The Attorney-General-I believe that the offence labour. I have no desire to make any distinction between one set of persons and another, with respect to any thing of that sort; and I beg that that may be distinctly understood. (Other placards, including that hended "Run for gold," were put in, one or two millowners, that they intended to close their At half-past two o'clock.

Mr. Dundas then rose, and said that the case for the prosecution having now closed, the Attorney-General. in his discretion, calling no more witnesses on the bleachers, Duckenfield, were called to prove that they part of the indictment which he was there to sustain, to enable the above firms to resume their operations. before them, as counsel for Robert Brooke, one of the At the conclusion of the exemination of the last-men- defendants, and to state to the Jury fairly, as a freeman ought, what were the grounds on which he said The Attorney-General rose and said 1 am extremely not guilty to this charge. But before he proceeded to happy, my Lord, to tell you that the case for the pro- enter into this case, allow him to remind them, as in common conscience to the other defendants, he The Judge called the Attorney-General's attention to ought to remind them, that he appeared but for day's work, and until they could obtain that to remain counts for riot. As to some of the defendants there some of them represented by learned friends of his, was perfectly legal. But although the views of some of was no evidence at all; as to others there was evidence whom he rejeited in having associated with him in these men on Chartism were so very strong, what hapof their being present in assemblages with sticks, (&c.; this work of privilege, defending those persons whose stituted authorities, so far as they acted legally. but there was evidence as to their assembling as de- of the defendants appeared there by themselves to try, should be under no particular leader, but under receive at the hands of the Jury, upon what they some benign influence which he supposed mut be The Attorney-General-In a case of misdemeanour might say for themselves, that fair and liberal conit is not at all necessary that all defendants should be struction, which he had not the slightest doubt they booke peace here, and did not keep order there, -yet would pay to the humblest of them all, as much as senerally under some such influence, they were out of The Judge-1 think you can't have an indictment if he were represented by a gentleman, the highest in his for a misdemeanour, in which you charge A and B for profession, whom he had the honour of sitting by at great numbers without doing any great violance to perstealing money, and then for an assault, and find that moment. He would add one more fact, which A guilty of one offence, B of another, and C of a third. he trusted the Jury, from the beginning to the end, Att mey General-My Lord, I will state what did would bear in mind-that each and all of occur before Lord Denman when I remember taking pre- the defendants, though they were joined in

indictment is for a riot. Your Lordship knows that a the calm and formal opening of this case, which was riot is essentially different from an unlawful meeting, made by the Attorney-General on the previous Wedand the punishment is different. I take that some of needay morning, that the name of his client, Brooke, these defendants might be found guilty of riot. I don't never transpired -- that although he (Mr. Dandas) sat, mean to say that any such sharge can exist against Mr. longing and wanting to know upon what grounds Robert Brooke was to be found guilty of this charge. Mr. Dundas—The Attorney General opened his from the opening of the address to the close of it, he speech in this w y. He said the question was, whether never had his attention pointed to it at all. He did not the defendants had unlawfully conspired together to complain. He aid not complain of the want of candom bring about a change in the Constitution by taking ad- on the part of his Learned Friend. The multiplicity of vantage of the late strike. We, on the part of the the defendants made to no such easy mutter for a man to body of the people, to meet the masters, as the defendants, understood that that was to be the question point to particular evidence applicable to each. But he in this case. I understood that if these parties were to did find this difficulty, and he had found it not only a be convicted, they were to be convicted for the same grievence, but a very considerable burden, that off nee; I understood that that was acquiesced in by he had not from the first an opportunity of knowing what was the particular charge to be preferred it was that a conviction was sought at their hands. He told them that that indictment contained nine counts, tent for him to flud the defendants guilty of separate; would easily perceive that it did open the door, to a certain degree, to vague and undefined accessations, if Mr. Wortley—So far from esquiescing in the course the Crown did not make a particular count fit against tion, in order to see whether it required alteration. pointed out by the other side, I said I could not then dis- the defondants. See what was the consequence of this cuss the question. Now my Lord, I beg to call your lord. The Atterney-General, in his opening, put the issue on ship's attention to a case which I think especially this single point. He charged the defendants that, by applies, and which was tried before Mr. Justice Cress-large assemblages, they had endeavoured, by force, well, at Liverpool. The name of the defendant was threats, and intimication, to breed such alerm in the Kelly, and the indictment was comething very similar | country as to produce a change in some of the great to the one now under discussion. There was a count features of the Constitution. That was the general for a conspiracy, a riot, and for an unlawful assemblage. charge which the Attorney-General had heaped upon There was no evidence of a conspiracy. Then as to all the defendants, and against his client, a poor, lame the riot. There was a large meeting held at Ashton, man, living at Todmorden, was all the strength of the amounting to an illegal assemblage. The mob pro- Crown to be borne down by this single issue? He (Mr. ceeded to a mill in a body, and there was a riot. At Dundas, on the part of that poor man, was there to say the first flush of the case, Mr. Justice Cresswell was of that he had done no such thing : that he had intended opinion that two-separate trensactions must be referred to do no such thing; but that his intention and act. if to, in order to allow one set of the defendants to be they tock the whole evidence, which touched him at could be no doubt that for weeks this Cone convicted on one count and some on another. We all, was to induce the people who were out on strike to shewed his Lordship, however, that the transaction adopt the principles of the Charter. And he would was all one, by tracing the mob from one place to say, in the presence of the Court, that was another, and thus we obtained a conviction of riot quite a different thing from saying, that by threats

The Attorney General-1 will put a case, my Lord. strike, and if he were a Chartist, he contended that in those transactions, and by proper counts you might client he was prepared to abide by it, and to show that of breaking up all the leading interests of Manchester, beyond that he had no intention, by force, by threats. Mr. Sergeant Murphy—Your Lordship will perceive and by intimidation, to do anything that might induce and thus to upset the Government? Now the amount that all the defendants are charged with conspiring the people who were out on strike, to come into the ment of the procession was placarded all over Manches together. Supposing it should appear that twelve perprinciples of the Charter. If he had sought by bayonet, ter, and then arose the strike. What was done what sons conspired together to cause a cessation from by pistol, and violence of that kind, to bring about if the people had desired to overturn the Constitution, to labour, in order to effect, an advance of wages, and the Charter, no doubt it would have been illegal; but break the peace, or to apset the civil government of in the law. Shall it be said that the fermer are to was by moral and not by physical force that he had the other side, would it have been believed that finding be converted because the others took advantage of the endcavoured to implant the principles of the Charter. He would now ask them what was the strike? The Judge—The only thing which staggers me is the All those who lived in this county would It was enough for him that the working classes, in different parts of the country, were extremely dissatisfied with their wages, that they were, whether well or ill The Judge—I have a record to deal with, and I con't founded, under the impression that their wages were know how to get at it, but by taking the opinion of the about to be still further reduced, and, consequently, jury on each case. Some of the defendants are in the they did that which by law they were entitled to do. doubt whether any judgment could be got in such a re- and again met the ears of the Jury in the course of this By Mr. O'Connor-1 did not attend a meeting of cord. There is no doubt that it is the commonest thing in inquiry—whether for a fair day's work they could not shopkeepers at Biackburn, adopting the People's the world that where a party is charged with a felony, have a fair day's wage. By law, every working man Charter. 1 did not hear you speak at Burnley. 1 had he make his election, and 1 confess 1 don't see the dif- had a right to sell his labour to the best advantage, other speeches reported but not yours. It was too ference between a felony and misdemeanour, on such a and that as the masters were protected, so were the difficult. The procession through the town was quite subject. The difficulty is, that the defendants will have men, and that as the masters might combine to see what contemptible. We had been led to expect a very for- great difficulty in knowing which charge is intended to wages they would give, so might the working

men combine to see what wages they really The Attorney-General-That which appears to your would accept from their masters. Every man consequences. The 6th of Geo. 1V.c. 129, made in The Judge-As the Attorney-General says that much July, 1825, fully bore him out in this particular. The the rate of wages or the prices which the persons then The Attorney-General-Then, my Lord, 1 will at present, shall require for his or her work." There was a protection to every person. Every working man, whether wisely or unwisely, whether reasonably or unreasonably dissatisfied, had a full right, under the sanction of this law, to meet his fellow workmen, and to can-The Attorney-General-Your Lordship knows sider in what manner they might bring about a better rate of wages. The Jury would find that at all those The Judge-That exonerates all the defendants. | meetings, which were aliuded to before what was

Did any man doubt that the original object of these to all the last four counts. [The Judge read the and that they thought, whether reasonably or no, he would not stop to inquire, that their wages would remain in their then state of depression, until the enact. ment of the Charter had been accomplished? He (Mr. Dundas) was no Chartist, but he differed immensely with many persons who thought that the Charter contained nothing of truth. He had strong opinions in politics, but he never looked upon a man as a bad subject, who differed with him in some fundamental printhe defendants who was certainly not within that: which, in his youth, were reproduted as bad, as here.

and it is but fair to say, that I should not propose, tical, and dangerous, adopted by the very people whose language was ever readily employed in he in denouncing them as open enemies to the forent opinions in very high quarters as to whether constitution, as it now existed. If there was truth in that constitutes a crime or not. It then becomes a a principle, it would sooner or later establish itself, in question whether you will confine them to the first spite of all the opposition that might be raised against four counts. Therefore we may consider the riot as it. It seemed as if a man who sought any change at all, was to be looked on by some parties as dangeron, views and take advantage of the generally expressed The Judge—No; they do not. You may choose opinion of the country. Now, the strike, as he had be ore said, was upon wages. His client was a Chartist sary that members of Parliament should have any qualification while sitting there. He iMr. Dundas should be a very unworthy Scotsman, if he were to say that he did not think that that was a very bad law. there were some things in the Charter that were not the men who composed it thought they never would be better off till they obtained the Charter; and he would say that a Chartist had a right to say to those fally discontented, - " 1 approve your remaining out of work until the Charter shall become the law of the tions of the Jury for a moment to what was the condition of the country, from the beginning of July up there were thousands of persons out of work. He believed they had it in evidence that some of these parties sould not get into work again, - that whether it was true or false of many, it certainly was true of works for a month, and they would not take into their employment the men who applied for work. The Jury would find that there was no great disapproval on the part of the shopkeepers of those parties who were on the strike, but they would find that they were taught to believe that it would be a good thing for them, as well as for the working classes themselves, if the Charter could be constitutionally exacted, and, therefore, those persons who were Chartists—he was not now defending their intemperance sought to accomplish that object, and from the very moment at which they first found his client in the field, they would find that all he asked for was a fair day's wage for a fair pened? It was a most astonishing thing that so man called a love of "peace, law, and ord r," though they work for many and many a day, they congregated in son or property. His Bearned Friend, the Attorney. General, had given his full admiration to these parties. and he (Mr. Dundas) firmly believed that this could not have happened in any other country, that thousands of persons should be in the greatest necessity, and yet do lence, committed for their own personal gain, were-almost nothing at all—when they saw thin he repeated that it was a most surprising and autonish-Where were the people to go to? Why, they had Well, Mr. Brooke was appointed a delegate to this apprehended that there was none whatever. The firstnotice they had of his client was the evidence of his

ing thing, and he could not help wendering at the conduct of those men, who, under no guidance but that of "peace, law, and order," which the Attorney-General had said were words only put into their mouths—that this large body of men should have been so long on the face of the country, and no violence, or scarcely any, offered to the life, limb, or property of any individual. However, the people got into Manchester, and he would take the Jury from the time when Manchester was first spoken of on the 9th of August, when a great meeting was held at Ashton, and when the people were going into Manchester, where there was to be a meeting of delegates. What was the evidence on this part of the transaction? the evidence of Turner to show that Pilling, one of the defendants, had said that he wished to go with the masters would not meet them; to obtain a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and not to be satisfied until they got the Charter. Some mills were stopped, but no further damage was done by this large body who marched into Manchester. Before this time, there could be no doubt that the Chartisto intended to have a great meeting, in Manchester, on the 16th or 17th of August, on several grounds. First, there had been some falling out in the body, and they thought it desirable to have a meeting of delegates, so that they should in some way or other, settle these things among themselves; to take their organization (for they had a right to be organized, if they kept the peace into considera-Secondly, those persons were to meet as delegates, were to celebrate the 16th of Angust, the day when Mr. Hunt's monument was to be fairly opened to the public. Conference. Was there anything illegal in this? - He having been seen at the Conference, at Manchester, on the 17th of August, in Mr. Scholefield's chapel. If they took the evidence of Cartledge and Griffin, both of whom had been put forward on the other side as parties who must know the truth, they would find that that Conference was wholly irrespective of any turn out in different parts of the country. There ference had been originated before the strike took place. Cartledge had said that he was delegate at the meeting, and that he did not intend to do anything illegal, but that on the contrary, the Conference was met to consider the Charlist agitation, and the celebration of the opening of Hunt's country, as to produce a fundamental change in some monument. They had the evidence of Griffia to the same fact, that the meeting of delegates was projected before the strike, and he had stated the objects of the as when they came to apply their minds to the evidence. Conference to be the same. But was Mr. Hust's monument a reasonable thing that the delegates should meet at Manchester on the 16th of August, or was it only an excuse for their being there? Why, they had the evedence of most respectable parties to shew that for years past there had been an assemblage of the people at Manchester op that day, Mr. M'Mullin, an Inspector of Police, had seen these assemblages that the year before last he witnessed an assemblage of 2,400 in order to bring about the enactment of the Charter. the excitement which prevailed, they issued a placard giving the people to understand that the mon would not be opened on the 16th of Angust, for less that any breach, of the peace should occur? On the 15th of August, there came out an announcement sion in honour of Mr. Hunt's monument would not take place. That was a reasonable announcement, which the anthorities saw with their ove eyes, and if there was any meaning in language, it must be taken that this placard was issued by the Chartist body, and intended by them to keep the peace and to promote order in the part of her Majesty's dominions. Now, some of the parties who had a right to talk about their wages, conducted themselves in a very tumultuous manner, but still the meeting of delegates took place. Brooks appointed delegate for Todmorden, and he went to the

meeting of Conference. What happened? The (Continued in our first page.

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