HENRY HUNT:

AND THE MANCHESTER MONUMENT TO PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

The accompanying Engraving represents a monument, now in course of erection at Manchester, in Manchester, in the burial ground of the Chapel belonging to the Rev. Mr. Scholepield, in Everystreet. It is raised, by means of a subscription amongsi the working people of England, to perpetnate the name and fame of one of the most bold. most strennous, most disinterested, and most able advocates of Labour's Cause, that that cause ever had to boast of. He was a LRADER in the worst of times. He was a Leader before the nails of faction had been pared, or its teeth drawn! when it was rampant, insolent, and biting! The tact he displayed as a "general," and the devotion he evinced to the cause of the people, endeared him to the heart of every son of Labour; while it procured for him the this purpose they employed a set of inveterate hatred and bitter scorn of the entire upper and middle classes. With the working people, was one. Through their instigations, "HUNT and Liberty" was a watchword. They Brandrett, Turner, and Ludlan, of rallied around his standard-Universal Suffrage; Derby, were induced to take part in and, with him, they braved proscription, persecution, a "rising" and a "riot," which put imprisonment, transportation, and even death!

HUNT was the first man in England who nailed and merciful" administrators of the the colours of Universal Supprage to the mast, as laws; and they furnished three heads a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. to be added to the long, long list of He was the first candidate who stood upon that those which rolled from the scaffold principle in England! and this he did when he stood in the reign of George III.!!! as candidate for Westminster, in 1817.

With the events of 1816 and 1817, Mr. Hunr's best to save the martyrs. He collected name was much mixed up. He was called upon to sums of money for their defence, and bear his full share of the persecuting power of the attended the trial himself, at great per-" strong" Government. Charges of conspiracy and sonal risk: for the Power-of-Impritreason were hatched up against him plentifully sonment-Law was in full force. His enough; but his good tact and watchful eye foiled the efforts, however, were vain. The pleadattempts to entrap him. Castles, the noted spy, ing of the leading counsel for the dewas specially act upon him, to induce him to commit fonce, Mr. Cross, sealed the doom of himself. The fiend laboured hard to accomplish his the prisoners! With the best answer purpose; but he failed!

Through the instrumentality of this infamous their guilt, and began to whimper about wretch, the "Spa-fields meetings" were held, which rthei being the dupes of such seditious were attended by Mr. Hunt; and which meetings and treasonable writers as Cobbert formed the main feature in the famous Green Bag dan Co. The men were executed and conspiracy, which ended in the passing of GAG- BEHRADED; and Counsellor Cross was GING BILLS and DUNGEONING BILLS, by immediately made a King's Sergeant. virtue of which hundreds of men were consigned to at-Law, being presented with a silk Gaol, kept there for months, and then turned out gown!! again without even being told why they had been incarcerated, or what was the nature of the charge men did not deter the working people against them! At these meetings, Petitions for from seeking for Radical Reform. Parliamentary Reform, based on Universal Suffrage, were passed; and similar petitions were agreed to at immense and enthusiastic meetings ings at which petitions were agreed all over the kingdom. These petitions were to, praying for the adoption of Universigned by more than a Million and a-half SAL SUFFRAGE. These meetings were of men; and were in numbers more than three attended by almost the entire working handred. Parliament met on the 28th January, population of every district, particu-1817; and there were deputations from the work- larly in the North. At length, in the ing people of all the considerable towns in the North, prepared to go in procession to carry the gregate meeting was determined on, to petitions to "the House." Great alarm prevailed amongst the tax-eating crew; and it was determined by the Government, not only not to listen to nally called for Monday, the ninth day of ings had commenced, the Manchester and Cheshire tion, but to treat them as applications coming from conspirators, or intended traitors! They com. illegal, and "cautioning all persons to ab. Havoc and slaughter was the consequence! The menced this game by making the Prince Regent ntter lies and calumnies from the throne; and they promoters of it looked over the steps they to the work they had to do; and their sabres were meeting, assembled a considerable number of special followed it up by the appointment of a Com- had taken in convening it, and examined newly-ground to enable them to do more execution! mittee in each House, to report (after examining the wording of their advertisement, to dis- This attack was wholly unprovoked! There was no evidence) upon the designs of "the disaffected."

a bill was brought in, Chapter 3, 57th of George the opinion of an eminent counsel who happened to be peaceably assembled, for a lawful purpose, and that Third, " to empower his Majesty to secure and detain at Liverpool. He pointed out to them that one of purpose amply made known before hand, was such persons as his Majesty should suspect of con- the advertised objects of the meeting, that one | slaughtered without the slightest provocation !!! spiring against his person and government;" that is which was to the effect, that the meeting would to sav. an act to authorize the ministers to take, and consider the propriety of electing a representative, to put into prison, any persons whom they chose, in or legislatorial attorney for Manchester, was any prison that they chose, for as long a time as against law, and might bring them into they chose, without any cause assigned, without peril if persisted in. The requisionists, regular commitment, without being confronted with therefore, issued a notice that the meeting on the Messrs. Baines's own office-file, which they have been their accusers, without ever being brought to any 9th would not be held; while at the same time kind enough to lend us for this purpose; and whose trial at all, or to have a hearing before any magis- another requisition, of which the following is courtesy in so doing, we thus publicly acknowledge. trate, and to turn them out of prison when they a copy, was laid for signature at two places in the The facts, as narrated, were witnessed by Mr. and alarm, danger and death. chose, without any power of obtaining legal redress town for one day only; and it received the names of | EDWARD BAINES, jun. He was on the hustings at the for the injury!!!

to the petition for Parliamentary Reform. The Constables of Manchester :-Ministers lost no time in availing themselves of the power: they seized upon numerous persons, dragging them in some cases, two hundred and fifty miles from their home; imprisoned them in a manner that they could have no communication with wives. parents, or friends; shut many of them up in solitary cells, and forbade them the use of pen, ink, and paper; and never, from first to last, brought any man of them to trial, and never gave any man of them a hearing before any magistrate whatsoever ! The law was adopted with a very feeble resistance on the part of the Whigs; a sham resistance; for, while they opposed the measure as unconstitutional, they admitted that the parties against whom it was levelled were very wicked men. They abused them in terms still stronger than those made use of by the ministers; and, while they pretended to oppose the measure, this perfidious faction; this base and detestable and cowardly and cruel faction; represented the persons against whom it was directed in such a light, and represented their designs as so full of horrible wickedness, that every one who read their speeches, and who believed what they said, must have regarded the measure as necessary to the safety of the country, though at the expense of the whole of the constitution! This is the uniform practice of this selfish, this greedy, this treacherons, body of men, who have made all the revolutions that England has known for the last two hundred years, and who have fattened on the spoil of every revolution!

To accompany this act, there was another, forbidding the people meeting together to discuss political matters: and authorizing the magistrates so to interfere with publications as to destroy whatever there remained of the liberty of the press; and thus was every vertige of political liberty and of personal security taken away from the people of England. These bills were brought into the House of Lords by HENRY ADDINGTON, called Lord Viscount Sidmouth, who was an Englishman by birth; and into the House of Commons by Sir Robert Stewart, called Lord Castlereagh, who was an Irishman, and whom we shall by and by see cutting his own throat and killing himself, at North Cray, in Kent. These acts remained in force until 1818, when they were suffered to expire; and on the 17th of March in that year an act was passed to indemnify, or bear harmless, every person, and all persons, who should have violated or gone beyond even these acts. So that, even if they had violated these acts on the persons whom they had seized and imprisoned, whatever they might have done to such imprisoned persons, they were by this act, chapter 6, 51st year of Geo. III., indemnified and borne harmless. Talk not of the cruelties and ferocity of those who destroyed the noblesse of France! After this, talk not of any such things! Talk not of "constitution" and "order" and "the laws"; show anything equal to this, done by any other people in the world, calling themselves a government and legislative assemblies!!!

During all this time Mr. HUNT was not idle. He defended the prosecuted, and upheld the persecuted. He procured himself to be subraned to the trial of Messre. Watson, Thistlewood, Preston, and Hoopen, who were charged with high treason for occurrences in councction with the famed "Spa Field meetings;" and his evidence respecting Castles, (the main, indeed, the only witness against the prisoners) was so conclusive as to the infamous character of the spy, and of his hell-designed attempts to drag him (Hunr) into the mess, that the Jury, after a trial of seven days, acquitted the prisoners!

The persecuting and dungeoning of the Reformers, however, did not put down the cry for Radical Re-D.1 or break the spirit of the people. On the cor-

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trary, they seemed to add to both.

And in 1818, the "mild and mercifu?"

Government found itself compelled to

hatch plots and conspiracies; to get

up "risings" and "riots," to enable

it to further coerce the nation. For

The hanging and beheading of these

With Hunr at their head, they per-

sisted in their demand, holding meet-

month of August, 1819, a sort of ag-

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, request

that you will convene a meeting at as early a day as

possible, to consider the propriety of adopting the most

legal and effectual means of Reform in the Commons'

This requisition, when signed, was presented to

the authorities, and no answer having been given to

it, after waiting a reasonable time, the requisition-

ists proceeded to call the meeting themselves, for

the above objects, set forth in the above words

twelve o'clock at noon, as the day and hour at which

ing was an open area near to St. Peter's Church.

The Magistrates did not issue other notices res-

They suffered all the necessary arrangements to be

House of Parliament."

called St. Peter's Field.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENMY, or

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY HUNT.

atrocious miscreants, of whom OLIVER them in the power of the "mild The line above shows what onght to have occupied this space; a representation of the Hunt Monument. The engraving is being executed in London. It was to have been done on Monday last; it has not yet In this case, too, Mr. HUNT did his arrived; and we are obliged either to go to press without it, or disappoint our Scotch friends, and all who get the First Edition of the Star. This we cannot think of doing under present circumstances, as they will be naturally anxious to hear the news. The other cut we have had ready now nearly a fortnight; and it was the necessity we were under, of sending the drawing of the Monument furnished by the Committee back again to Manchester to be re-drawn, that prevented us having that cut, too, in our to the charge in the world, he admitted hands a week ago. This morning's post brought a letter from the Engraver, saying it would be dispatched by the Six o'Clock train this morning. That train arrives in Leeds at four in the afternoon. It has arrived; but no Engraving. Perhaps the next train may bring it.

(Erected in the Chapel Yard, Every Street, Manchester, by the Working People.)

be holden at MANCHESTER, at which Mr. HUNT into security, the meeting was held. It was attended hand-bills, denouncing the intended meeting as thousands, without notice or warning of any kind! dren and servants within doors." cover wherein the "illegality" consisted. Not riot; no violence of any sort; and there had been The secret committees very speedily reported; and content with their own judgment, they took the no riot, and no violence. Yet this multitude, thus

The following are details connected with thi atrocious and horrible outrage. They are not culled from Radical or Chartist publications, but they are extracted from the Leeds Mercury newspaper, of August 24th, 1819. They are copied from the upwards 700 inhabitant householders in a few hours. | time" the charge" was made; and it is his account This was the answer which the Parliament gave Here is the requisition to the Boroughreeve and that the reader is now presented with:-

"MANCHESTER REFORM MEETING. "DISPERSION OF BY AN ARMED FORCE, "MONDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1819.

Before we proceed to detail the occurrences of this fatal day, it may be proper to premise that this meeting was intended to have been holden on Monday, the 9th instant : but that the magistrates having denounced that meeting as illegal, on the ground of one of the objects stated in the requisition, convening it, being to elect a person to represent that town in Parliament. it was considered, after taking Counsel's opinion, expe-They fixed on Monday, the 16th day of August, at | dient to postpone the meeting to afford time to call another, to which no such objection could apply. The object of this second meeting was stated in the notice the meeting would be held; and the place of meet to be for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual legal means of obtaining a Reform in the Representation of the House of Commons." To this meeting, publicly announced through the medium of the newspapers and placards, no official objection was made pecting this meeting, denounceing it as "illegal." by the magistracy on the ground of its illegality; though the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford, expressing in oblique terms their dislike of the sequences they had in store! Thus lulled into in the following terms:-

"The Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester engaged to be present. The meeting was origi- by 70,000 persons. As soon almost as the proceed- and Salford, most earnestly recommend the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of those towns as much as possible to remain in their own houses, during the whole the petitions of the people with any degree of atten- August. The Magistrates, however, having issued Yeomanry Cavalry were let loose upon the assembled of this day (Monday, Aug. 16), and to keep their chil-

"At ten o'clock on Monday morning, the magistracy, who, probably, at that time, had not determined upon stain. at their peril, from attending it," the "heroes" had been made drunk, to string them up adopting any measure either to prevent or disperse the constables in the vicinity of the place of meeting, which was fixed upon to be in a large open space of ground, near St. Peter's Church; and the different military corps were resting on their arms, prepared to act at a moment's notice if their services should be deemed

"The Reformers, who seemed determined to make this a splendid day, were equally on the alert, not indeed in preparing arms, for of those they were totally destitute. but in preparing flags and small bands of music, and in arranging matters for the approaching meeting. It is evident, however, from the great number of females, and even children, who formed part of the processsion, that nothing was anticipated that could involve them in the least degree of peril; and an immense multitude gathered together, relying with confidence on each other's peaceable intentions, and certainly not expecting, that the precautions taken by the magistracy to preserve the peace, would be employed to destroy it, and convert a peaceful assembly into a scene of terror "Mr. Hunt left the residence of Mr. Johnson, at

Smedley-Cottage, about twelve o'clock, in an open carriage, in which were also seated Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kuight, and Mr. Carlile, and on the box with the couchman, was a female of the name of Waterworth, bearing a white flig. The procession, which consisted of many thousands, passed through Shude-Hill, Hanging-Ditch, Old Mill-Gate, Market-Place, St. Mary's. Gate, Dean's Gate, and St. Peter's street, to the area appointed for the place of meeting Some idea may be formed of the immense numbers that attended this meeting, when we state, that Newton-Lane, which is not less than thirty yards wide, was literally chooked up for above a mile with the divisions from Saddleworth, Oldham, Royton, and Failsworth. Each division had its respective flags, music, &c. All the divisons took Mr. Hunt's route. Females of all ages were interspersed in each company, with children of both sexes. Mr. Hunt reached the ground a little after one o'clock, and was received with repeated cheerings from the innumerable thousands that were

"It may be proper here to state, that the magistrates had assembled about twelve e'clock, at the house of Mr. Buxton, probably about one hundred and fifty yards from the hustings, and from which they commanded a view of the whole field. In a line from this house to the hustings was arranged a strong body of made without warning or caution as to the con- proposed meeting, published a notice, which was couched special constables, armed with staffs, the insignia of their fflie, and the Manchester yeomanry and Cheshire cavalry bodies of special constables were posted.

meeting, who were, however, sufficiently apprised that a strong military force was at hand. Such was the state of things when Mr. Hunt arrivedupon the ground: he immediately proceeded to the hustings, and a resolution was put calling him to the chair, which was unanimously agreed to, and he proceeded to address the innumerable multitude by which he was surrounded; at this moment the most perfect order and entire silence prevailed, nor had any of the known proceedings of the magistracy excited any uneasiness, nor any apprehension that they were assembled in defiance of the laws. Mr. Hunt bad not spoke more than from eight to ten minutes, tion for a shout, with three time three, which was tenance of the most perfect order, and instantiy to put down the man who should make any attempt to create a disturbance; and was proceeding to state that the magistrates, by causing the meeting to be postponed, had been the means of creating a twofold attendance, and instead of gaining an advantage by this postponement, they had sustained a defeat ;-at this moment a shout of terror announced the approach of the military, and the Manchester cavalry appeared in sight, gallopping towards the hustings, and when they arrived within about one hundred yards of the hustings they halted for a moment, probably deterred from proceeding, by the solid mass through which they must force their way. At this moment, Mr. Hunt, whosaw the apexplained to the persons who surrounded momentary; they drew their sabres, and of the magistrates, dashed through the crowd, and surrounded the hustings.' It his horse to the ground. was in vain that Mr. Hunt, with outinstant; and Mr. Hunt was called upon had come from his readiness to do to a magistrate, but not to the yeomanry cavalry. A gentle-

of the other persons on the hustings, including Mr. John. down by a trooper. We should not state this, as son, Mr. Tyal, a reporter from the office of the Times news. thinking it totally incredible, had not our recorter paper, Mr. Smith, Mr. Saxon, Robert Wilde, Thomas seen the woman and the flags fall together from the Taylor, and three females, were carried off the field under hustings, while the soldiers were cutting round an escort to the New Bailey prison. Mr. Hunt was taken them; and afterwards seen at least four or five to the rendezvous of the magistrates. At this moment. the Manchester yeomanry were joined by the 15th hussars, -Leeds Mercury, Aug. 24th., 1819. by the 31st, and 88th regiment of foot, and the Cheshire yeomanry made their appearance in another part of the field: the infantry and artillery did not take any active part; of Manchester and Cheshire, the "Yeomanru." and the Manchester yeomanry cavalry began to act with great vigour, gallopping about, and thrusting their sabres in every direction. The hustings, with a considerable number of persons upon them, were instantly thrown down, and a scene of terror, confusion, and dismay presented the middle and labouring class at that period! itself, to which no language can de justice; the people were thrown down by hundreds, and gallopped over, and so indiscriminate was the attack, and furious the enset, that the special constables shared the common fate, one gance; this was the way they attempted to prove of them being killed, and many wounded, and still more that the "interests of the two classes are identical"! thrown down; nay, the softness of the female sex itself could not procure protection; defenceless women, and tender children, shared in the common overthrow. And. t has been stated to us, that the former seemed more munity"! O! how arrogant, how puffed-up with particularly the objects against which their hostility was pride, they were then! How they sneered, and directed. No resistance was made, or indeed, could be made against this terrific display of military force; it is said, indeed, that when the military had surrounded the How they gloated and glorified over the blood they had bustings, a few brick-bats were thrown, and that Mr. shed—the suffering they had caused—the life they had Hulme, one of the Manchester yeomanry cavalry, was sacrificed !! What "heroes" they then were! knocked from his horse by this means, but his fall has been assigned to another cause, and the dreadful injury

he received was the result of being ridden over. It is mpossible, by any verbal description, to convey an adequate keep out of the Gazette, or out of the Insolvent dea of the dreadful scene which now presented itself; it had more than the horrors of a field of battle, because t presented the unusual spectacle of unarmed men, defence- of the workhouse? And how many of them have cut women, and infant children, falling beneath the sword their throats, or hanged themselves! Where is the of the (we are going to use the term warrior) but we will not so disgrace it. "The Hussars conducted themselves with great propriety,

individua). "The streets into which theterrified people had flet for shelter, were scoured by detachments of cavalry; and in a very short space of time this immense assembly was so ever, that he so wishes! The characters in which the completely dispersed, as hardly to present to the eye single group, save those that were laid bleeding on the ground. So far the Mercury's account is written editorially. The next extract is from the same paper, but there given as "details from our own reporter." The senior EDWARD BAINES, was, at that time, the sole Editor:-

"The number of persons assembled at the meeting this day may be safely estimated at 70 000. Various female societies repaired to the hustings, preceded, like the men, by their flags, surmonted with the cap of liberty. The assemblage was also their eyes upon it !!! entirely composed of the working classes, except where strong

and all I have to beg of you is, that you will indulge us with your patient attention. It is impossible that Pive Shillings per Quarter. with the most silent and patient attention, we shall be able to make ourselves heard by the whole of this trewere drawn up under arms behind the mendous assembly. It is useless for me to attempt to house, and of course out of sight of the relate to you the proceedings of the last week or ten days in this town and neighbourhood. You well know them all, and the cause of the meeting appointed for last Monday being prevented. It is therefore useless to say one word on that subject; only to observe that those who put us down, and prevented us from meeting on Monday last, by their malignant exertions, have produced two-fold the number to-day. (Applause.) It will be perceived, that in consequence of the calling of this new meeting, our enemies, who flattered themselves they had gained a victory, have sustained a great defeat. There have been two or three placards posted up during the last week with the names of one or two insignificant persons attached to them. One Tom Long

or Jack Short, a printer'-"Here Mr. Hunt broke off suddenly, and gave direcmade; and turning round, with a manner that showed him perfect master of the art of managing large assemblies, he explained to his friends, who were at a loss what to shout for, that it was only because 'there was a little alarm manifested at the outskirts, and he gave the shout to re-inspire confidence—that's all.' "The alarm, however, turned out to be too wellfounded; for, at the instant, a troop of the Manchester Yeomanry cavalry, about a hundred in number, gallopped on the ground at full speed, and lalted within a hundred yards of the hustings. They halted in extreme disorder, and Mr. Hunt cried out, "Receive them with three cheers, and be firm." The orders thus made,

were punctually obeyed, and Mr. Hunt again said, 'They are all in disorder: this is a trick.' But after a minute's pause, they charged through the compact crowd, instantly made a passage, and surrounded the hustings, on which Mr. Hunt was still shouting, with out-stretched hand-' Be firm.' "The exhortation was vain: the trampling of the proach of the cavalry, and the pause horses and the cutting of the riders cleared the adjacent ground in an instant; when, without a minute's him, of re-inspiring confidence, gave flags, and caps upon it were hurled to the ground directions for a shout, with three times the cavalry in the midst of and upon them. Mr. Hunt, cheering had not the effect of inducing and sent with a strong escort, to the New Bailey. A with Mr. Jackson and a number of others, were secureddreadful scene now took place near the shattered hustcharged through the immense body of of men and women, cut, bruised, and trampled upon. ings, and the ground was strewed with bleeding bodies peop e that was interposed between them Amongst the rest a special constable. Mr. Ashworth, and the hustings, which they instantly of the Bull's Head, was cut to the ground by a trooper, surrounded—but we will here give the and almost immediately died. A pistol was discharged and almost immediately died. A positively assertain: the words of the Police Journal:— The but by whom we could not positively assertain; the yeomanry cavalry, in support of the account most prevalent was, that it was discharged by police officers, armed with the warrants an individual unknown, at a yeoman who was riding up to him, and that it brought the unfortunate man from stretched arms, exhorted the people to be the cavalry, and appeared to be directing them. Gen. firm; the trampling of the horses, and Sir J. Byng was not in the town. The captured the sabres of the riders, which were not standards and caps were carried in triumph by several

"At half-past one o'clock, Mr. Hunt came on the ground

in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. Johnson and a few friends, and mounted the hustings amidst loud ap-

plause from the crowd. He was called to the chair by acclamation; and having taken it, he speke to the fol-

lowing effect:—
'My friends and fellow countrymen,—I must entreat

your indulgence for a short time; and I beg you will

endeavour to preserve the most perfect silence. I hope you will exercise the all-powe ful right of the people in

an orderly manner; and any man that wants to breed

a disturbance, let him be instantly put down. For the honour you have done me in inviting me a second time

to preside at your meeting, I return you my thanks;

unemployed, cleared the ground in an of the yeomanry. That part of the audience, which spirits, in orderly procession, and attended by flags and music, now sought their homes in straggled parties, with melancholy and icts, and leaving several of their man in the commission then presented himself; Mr. Hunt companions behind them. One woman, we underacknowledged his authority, and surrendered himself; most stand, who stood by her colours to the last, was cut women dreadfully wounded, conveyed to the Infirmary."

And this was the way the middle-class men served a peaceable and unarmed people, seeking to petition for a Reform in the system of Representation! These were the terms of "Union" be ween This was the way one class, bleated, blustering, big. and inflated with gin and pride,-brandy and arroand that the middle classes are the "natural leaders and protectors of the labouring portion of the courscoffed, and turned up the nose of affected contempt! WHERE ARE THEY NOW ! How many of them are Yeomen now? How many of them have been able to List? How many of them have been able to keep out thing amongst them that would now glory in the bloody deeds he then committed! Where is the and did not use their sabres to the injury of a single thing amongst them that would not give his ears to have his name erased from the damning record—the list of the "heroes" of Peterloo?! It is in vain, hownames are written are those of blood! They cannot be washed out, but by the waters of Justice; and THOSE have not yet been applied, -or Thistlewood, Ings. BRUNT, and TIDD would not have been the last men Executed and BEHEADED in England for High Treason!!! No; the names are not to be obliterated from the bloody list! Here it is!! Let the actors of the fiendish deeds of 1319 feast

> Names of the Manchester Yeomanny on the 16th of August, 1819.

Hugh Hornby Birley, Commander. Ascough, Christopher, butcher. Anthony, Joseph, cheesemonger, Deansgate. Ashton, - fustian-manufacturer, Cotton-court

Bowker, William, King's Head, Old Shambles. Bowker, John, cotton dyer, Back Salford. Bowker, William, corn and flour warehouse, 25, Bridge Beeston, John, Windsor Castle, but since of the George

Inn, Deansgate. Barns, —, spinner, Miles Platting. Benson, Wm., the Fox, Jackson's Row, Deansgate. Briddon, Samuel, butter factor, St. Marv's Gate. Barns, Thomas, cotton dealer. Ardwick Green. Burgess, John, corn dealer, Worsley.

Burgess, George, late of the Hen and Chickens, Dears-Bailey, George, watchmaker, near St. Ann's Square. Bailey, John Broughton. Barker, James, Newton, (son of Joseph Barker). Bentley, John, labouring man, (substitute for Thomas

Goodier, butcher, Stretford.) Calton, William, horse breaker, sign of the Fox, Dean's-Cope. - liquor vaults, corner of Bridge street Chadderton, Jacob, Wool Pack, Pendleton. Choriton, James, butcher, Stretford. Chappee, Paul, Pendleton, (a foreigner). Cooper, James, near the Cottage, St. Peter.

Coates, John, (son of Richard Coates, cotton dealer). Chadwick, ----, (son of Chadwick, late Chadwick and Clogg). Derbyshire, George, shopkeeper, Stretford. Day, pork buscher, St. Mary's gate. Fiddian Edward, (for T. and R. Barton). Fietcher, Jacob Eccles.

Fallows, William, Stretford. Fox, Elward, V., Lieutenant, Cannon-street. Green, Samuel, dyer and printer, New Garratt. Green, John, Attorney at law. Green, Robert, Hargreave-street, Red Bank, iron-liquor

merchant Gibson, William, farrier, Toad-lane. Goodier, Mark, butcher, Stretford-Greenialgh, John, (son of the Sheriff's officer). Greenhaled, John, (son of the Sherin's omeer).

Greeson, ——, Sergeant Major, 15. Back King street.

Grimshaw, ——, warehouse in M Donald's Lane.

Holliss, John, Bath-lane, near Bury, gentleman's of re-

Hardman, James, tobacconist, Salford. Hughes, ——, cotton spinner. Horsfield, Parker, British Protection, Waterloo-street. Hulme, John, calico printer, Cannon-street. Holdgate, John, partner with Lindsey, Deansgate Heyward, ——, cheesemonger, St. Mary's gate. Hamnett, James, hackney writer, Salford.

Hulme, Edward, Blue Cap, Salford. Hardman, , brewer's clerk, Miller's-lane. Halton, , ironmonger, Safford. Hindley, Robert, captain, brewer, Salford. Harrison, Samuel, Miles Platting, (for T. Porter, Brad-

Hilton, John, calico dealer. Hulse, Henry, watchmaker. Jones, Richard (for T. Marriott), Washington, Jackson, John, Park House, Train Jackson, Peter, Under Trafford of Krauss, John, drysalter, Chestical Knowles, John, jun., painter, 1971 Lilly, Frederick, flour-dealer, Sala



"MASSACRE" ON THE FIELD OF PETERLOO, AUGUST 16, 1819.

decease.

spectators.

After the Coroner and Jury had been left to them

except himself was the cause of his death."

former conduct of the muster.

moment of destroying himself."

another man."

Blackstone, "that his care for either his own reputa-

tion, or the welfare of his family, would be some

motive to restrain him from so desperate and wicked

refer? Besides, if this Coronor be right, what enor-

mous wrong has been committed on self-murderers and

was right, again I say, what wrong has been done!

Lavender, William, Bary-street, Saiford. Lavatt Richard, tobacconist, Market-street. Lets. George, print works. Strangeways. Lees, ---- Crown and Toistle, Half-street. Ling, James, sadoler, Market-street. Moon, James, cotton-dealer. Milne, _____, liquour merchant, Apple-market. Meagher, Edward, tailor, Trompeter. Onier. ____, (son of Dr. Oilier). Oliver, Alexander, (son of the publican on Shude-hill). Poliard, Jonathan, jun., cotton-spinner, Aucouts. P.xton, William, jun., butcher, Stretford. Pickering, Thomas, late coachman to Mr. Kay. Payant, William, wine merchant, Fountain-street. Pitt. J. M., dancing master, 12, Bridge-street, Rogers, Benjamin, commission agent, Oxford-street, Rad, John Globe, Garteide-street. Raingill, Parker, butcher, Stretford. Bavage. ----, Stretford, quack-dector. Shawouss, James, near Flixton.

Shelmeraine. Toomas, (for John Collyer, dyer, Springfield-lane, Salford!. Sharp, K., mon-dealer, Market-street. Smith, John Shawis-brow, Salford, (son of the landlord of the York Minster, Dennisgate). Stott, William, 9, Parsonage, stable-keeper. Sumpson, Richard, cotton-spinner, Miller's-lane. Street. Samuel, surveyor, Bridge-street. Sykes, (son of the landlord, Tib-street). Stawcross, William, labourer, Sheffield. Tebbut, Edward, manufacturer, Peel-street. Trylet, John 69, Bridge-street. Thorne. Report, surgeon. Taylor, Robert, sadler, Stretford (substitute for Peter

Tarper, William, for Smaith and Jugle, paper-makers. Withington Robert, Turner's Lane, Pendieton, warehouse, Back-square. Wilde, James, surgeon, Eccles. Wilson, R chard Albien Hotel, (son of the landlord). Whitlaw, Meadowcroft, Richard, attorney.

Ward, William, plumber ind glezier Deansgate.

Altorney.) The accompanying Engraving represents the horrible scene, just when the "heroes" were hard at

Whitworth, James, Back Bridge-street, (for Cheshyre,

·Life of HENRY HUNT.

Mr. Hunt, as will be seen from the Mercury's account, was arrested. Indeed, his arrest was made hatched the lie. the pretext for the butchery and massacreing indolged in by the "heroes." After he had surcavalry and the truncheons of the specials. He efficers who had him in charge; detach him from I shall make. them; Natur was to have cried "an escape"! and then the Teemanry were to have used their newly. INQUEST HELD AT NORTH CRAY, TUESDAY, charpened swords!! He defeated this hellish scheme by mere presence of mind. He was a strong peweiful man. He seized hold of Nadin, and, as it were, kept him in custody, as an hostage for his own safety.

was indicted for conspiracy, sedition, and riot. On arrangements attendant upon this melancholy occasion, this indictment he was tried, at York, along with most the slightest attempt was made to keep the proceed.

The shall first proceed with passed in harrassing debates, and of days devoted to the specch which related to the business equally harrassing diplomatic discussions—they did not have before the latter of these; but, I shall first proceed with passed in harrassing debates, and of days devoted to the specch which related to the business equally harrassing diplomatic discussions—they did not have before the latter of these; but, I shall first proceed with passed in harrassing debates, and of days devoted to the specch which related to the business equally harrassing diplomatic discussions—they did not have been the passed in harrassing debates, and of days devoted to the specch which related to the business equally harrassing diplomatic discussions—they did not have been the passed in harrassing debates, and of days devoted to the specch which related to the business equally harrassing diplomatic discussions—they did not have been the passed in harrassing debates, and of days devoted to the specch which related to the business equally harrassing diplomatic discussions—they did not have been the passed in harrassing debates. eight others, an the 22ad of Merch, 1920. Mr. Henr defended himself; and a glorious defence it inquest. The Jury having been sworn, was. The trial lasted ten days; and the Jury returned a verdict that the defendants were " guilty of assembling, and attending, an unlawful meeting." would have found him "guilty of sheep-stealing," on the same evidence, had his persecutors put the returned a verdict of "guilty; and in pursuance of that virdict he was sentenced to two and-a-half years imprisonment in Hichester Gaol, and to find security for his good behaviour for five years, him-

perpetrators of these deeds of blood? The Redent TION 111 at the measures of the Magistrates on the bloody day; and he tendered his "HIGH of "his people," when peacefully assembled! He thanked them for KILLING FIFTEEN PER-SONS! and for wounding four hundred and twentytion of the men who killed them !

2 J. In Ashton, Cowhill, near Oldham 3 Thomas Builby, Baretrees, Chadderton, 4 James Crampton, Burter-upon-Sowell. 5 William Diwson, Siddleworth. 6 John Lie. Oldham. 7 Arthur O'Neill, Pidreon-street, Manchesfor. 8 John Randes, Pitts, Hopwood.

9 Joseph Whitworth, Hyde.

10 William Bradslaw, Lilly Hill, near Bury, 1 Mary Heys, Rawlinson's Bulldings, Oxford Road, Marchester. 2 Strab Jones, Silk-street, Manchestor, 3 Martha Partington, Etalea.

➡ Margaret Downes, concented by her friends. 1 - Flides, Kennedy-street, Manchester.

15 Killed.

inquiry there !-

This man had been the chief agent in all the the remaining part of their duty. marched there as Malifictors; AND REPT THERE, Posed his household. under the rain, FOR A WHOLE DAY AND NIGHT IN ing the body, one of them suggested that his colleagues, ing-room. On walking from my own room to Lord THE DEPTH OF WINTER!! He it was, Castleagh, as well as himself, should take off their shoes, in order Londonderry's bed-room, I observed that the door of who had passed measures to enable himself and col- to prevent, as far as possible, any noise that might be the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and be the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and be the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and be the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and be the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and be the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do this and the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-leagues to do the latter was open. leagues to do this; and he it was who defended and ately acted upon, and the jury left the room. JUSTIFIED the perpetrators of the bloody deeds of After what had fallen from the coroner, a feeling of I stepped into his dressing room, and saw him in his Peterso. An! and he it was who cut his own delicacy prevented us from accompanying the jury up dressing gown, standing with his front towards the threas! But we must have the whole tale out steirs, although we were given to understand that no window, which was opposite to the door at which I respecting this throat-cutting. The young men of In fact, as we have before hinted, no attempt at conthis day oright to know of it, as well as know of the cealment was manifested on the part of the household, sufferings and persecutions inflicted on the Reformers of a former generation, by those whose of an event respecting which much interest must neces-ERDS were so remarkably striking. They ought to sarily be excited. cours if these things; and it shall be no facit of The following description of the situation of the body ours if they do not learn them ours if they do nos learn them

The following, then, is a full account of this throat-

CASTLEREAGH'S HORRID END.

TO JOSEPH SWANN.

Who was sentenced by the Mayistrates of Cheshire to four years and a half imprisonment in Chester Gaol, for selling Pamphlets and being present at a Meeting for Parliamentary Reform; who was imprisoned many weeks, for want of bail, before his Trial; who has now two years of his imprihad a Wife and four helpless Children.

MR. SWANN, - CASTLEREAGH HAS CUT HIS OWN TEROAT, AND IS DEAD! Let that sound reach you in the depth of your dungeon; and let it victims, you have suffered most. We are told of the poignant grief of Lady Castlereagh; and, while he must be a brate indeed who does not feel for her, what must he be who does not feel for your wife and your

Kensington, 15th August, 1822.

were first thrown into the dismat cells? However, we shall have time to say more of your case hereafter. Let me, at present, address you on the and she answered, that my Lord wanted his breaksubject of Castlereagh. I am about to insert the Re. fast.' My Lord and Lady were in bed at the time. I port of the Inquest on his body; but, I will first state left the room, and brought the breakfast up. He sat to you certain matters, which ought to be remembered, up in the bed and tasted part of it. He found fault a verdict which he read to the whole of this nation, at the that exemplary and affectionate wife, Mrs. Johnson, and which will pass away, unless we, at once, but them | with it, and said, 'it was not a breakfast for him.' He on record. The mover of Six Acts cut his throat last | said there was no butter there: the butter, however was Monday merning about seren o'clock. The Courier of on the tray, as usual, and I pointed it out to him. The that night gave an account of his death; but stated it | manner in which he spoke struck me as being uncomto have srisen from gout in the stomach. Now, mind, mon; it was in a sharp tone. Which was unusual with the writer must have told this lie wilfully, or he must him. I left the room after this. The bell rang again purpose'y have been misinformed. A design, therefore, in about half an hour; that was about half-past seven.

A cut throat is however, no such easy thing to smother, and especially, where there I told him that Dr. Bankhead had slept in the house. is a house full of servants, all with tongues He then said that he wished to see him. My Lady then in their mouths. Therefore, the Courier's lie was, the got up, and came to me at the door, and said something next day, abandened; and the truth, as to the deed to me. I went to Dr. Bankhead, and I gave him my itself, came out. Before, however, we quit this lie of Lord's message. I went back to my Lord, and told the Courier, let us again remark that it must have been him that Dr. Bankhead would be with him in two work. Let the "heroes" look upon it, and refresh intentional. North Cray, a little village in Kent, where minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my their memories respecting their courageous" deeds the threst was cut, is only about two hour's ride Lady, before I left the room to go to Dr. Bankhead, he from London. A King's messenger was in the house at said there was a conspiracy against him. My Lady at the time, as is, I believe, the case constantly, with the that time desired me to tell Dr. Bankhead that he was so well known him. His name was Robert Stewart; It is a reduced copy of a large Engraving issued Ministers who are Secretaries of State. At any rate wanted as soon as he could come. When I returned, Soon after the dreadful massacre; and an enlarged there were stables full of horses; and you must know, and told my Lady that Dr. Bankhead would come, my that, at the office of Costlereagh at Whitehall, the Lady got out of bed, and retired to her dressing-room. copy of a Vignette on the file-page of Hush's Courier would have some account, true or false. If, At this moment my Lord also got out of bed, and therefore, he got the true account, the lie was his own; and yet, seeing what risk he ran of almost instant detections were here put to the witness to true and Castlereigh is likely enough to have been a never before uttered by any Gentleman out of Bedlam. tion, it appears rather stronge that he should have ascertain the precise situation of these rooms. From

I shall now, before I offer you further remarks upon the subject, insert the report of the proceedings at the side of which was a dressing-room. Lady Londonderry's inquest requesting you and all the Reformers to read on the left, his Lordship's on the right. At the extrerendered himself to Mr. Nadin, the civil effect them with scrupulous attention. You will find a thing mity of the passage was another door, behind which and as he passed along in the custody of the police- quite new) the Coroner (if the report be true) laying Dr. Bankhead was waiting] I had just opened the officers, he was asselved by the sabres of the down the doctrine, that self-murder must of necessity door of my Lady's dressing-room, into which she had imply insunity in him who commits it : yeu will find entered, when my Lord rushed past me into his own many other things worthy of strict attention; and, was wounded in the hand. Indeed a plot had been therefore, if, only for this once, you can but get light stance to Dr. Bankhead, who immediately followed my formed amengst the constables to have him mur- sufficient to read by, and obtain the favour of being Lord into his dressing-room. I cannot tell what passed dered. They were to press in upon him and the permitted to read, pray read this report attentively, and then have the goodness to listen to the remarks that

13TH AUGUST, 1822.

Treason. This, however, was soon given up, and he individuals who were appointed to superintend the knife which I saw in my Lord's hands. After staying a was indicted for conspiracy sedition, and says, that people who "did house of the deceased Lord, and to the credit of the shown to the witness.] I believe that to be the penhad cut his throat, as well in his private as his public not sufficiently calculate the effect of constant application, unrelieved by any recreation or leisure—of nights

was indicted for conspiracy sedition, and to the credit of the shown to the witness.] I believe that to be the penindividuals who were appointed to superintend the knife which I saw in my Lord's hands. After staying a ings secret. Directions were given to the domestics to alarm, and it was now general throughout the house. before the Jury.

The Ceremer addressed them in nearly the following nor any blood while he was in his bed-room. No person

his duty had his feelings been so excited as by the pre-As he afterwards lumourously declared, they that they must perceive he could hardly express himself as he wished Upon this account he trusted they wild in every thing he said or did. He wanted from would excuse any trifling errors which he might com- me a bex which he said Lord Clanwilliam had given ported to have said. "If it should unfortunately ap- receive nothing out assurances of peace and friendship mit in the ex-reise of his duty. The gentlemen of the to me. His Lordship, however, had never given me pear there was not sufficient evidence to prove the in- from all foreign powers! What diplomatic discussions charge agrings him in that shape. He was all Jury were summened and sworn to inquire into the soy. He also asked me for his keys, when he had then smity, he trusted the Jury would pay some attention had he, then? And as to the "harrassing debates;" offender of class prejudices. Class prejudices, there- causes of the death of a nobleman, who stood perhaps about him. During the last fortnight he was accus- to his humble opinion, which was, that no man could what harrassing had he, when every motion that he fore, had to lay him by the heels. It did so. It as high in the public estimation as any man in the tomed to say that everybody had conspired against him. be in his proper senses at the moment he committed so made was sure to be carried, and nine times out of ten country. That his Lordship had met his death under particular discumstances, they doubtless must have never noticed before, he being in general mild and kind. must remove from their mines all impressions which said, There is a conspiracy laid against me. A great in direct opposition to the law of the land, which, so the question that he put to the witness, Anne Ro learned. But it was his duty to inform them that they should not be borne out by the evidence. The gentle- many circumstances induce me to believe that he was for from saying that self-murder must proceed from insan- binson, whether he had talked any nonsense to Dr men when he addressed, being neighbours of the out of his mind a fortnight before his death. He ity, provides a degradation to be inflicted on the bodies of Bankhead, proved any thing but his insanity; for self in 21, 00, and 170 sureties in 2500 each. That decrees, were better able to form a just estimate of his scolded my Lady on Sunday afternoon, because, as he self-murderers, and also the confiscation of their proimprisonment he served—every day of it! The character if an be was. As a public man, it was impossed, she had not been near him all day, she had en.

Exage inhunan sentence was exacted to the site for him to weigh his character in any scales that be could hold. In private life he believed the world sitting with him all the morning. The witness, in timent, and with the information which the wiscast of his business is quite monstrous. The whole that h would admit that a more amiable man could not be conclusion, repeated her belief that his Lordship had men had given to the world. I do not know that he had to do, even if he had done it well, did not amount And who were the abetters and shirt derived and shirt derived the found. Whether the important duties of the great of mental delusion for some weeks pre- said this, to be sure; but such is the Report that has to a tenth of the labour that I have been constanti which he held pressed upon his mind, and conduced vious to his death. to the melancholy event which they had assembled to The second witness examined was Charles Bankhead, and the MINISTERS! The Regent, through SID investigate, was a circumstance which in all probability M.D., of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square,-On MOUTH, (Xpicesed his "GREAT SATISFAC- never could be discovered. He understood that his last Friday afternoon, at five o'clock, I received a note Lerdship had for some time past been so unwell as to from Ludy Londonderry, desiring me to come as soon require the assistance of a medical attendant. This as I could to see the Marquis of Londonderry, at his gent.eman would be examined on the inquest, and house in St. James's square. Her note stated that she APPROBATION" !!!! to the Yeomanny for their would doubtless be competent to describe the disease was very anxious about his Lordship, as she thought he cuttings and slashings; sabrings and tramplings down and iffliction under which his Lordship laboured. That was very ill and very nervous; that they were to leave the draudful blow which deprived the Noble Lord of town for North Cray at seven o'clock in the evening, life was it ficted by his own hand, he believed the and that she hoped I would come before that hour. I Jury, when they came to han the evidence, could not arrived in St. James's square at six o'clock, and found doubt. He understood it would be proved that no my Lord and my Lady alone in the drawing-room. four others! FIFTLEN WERE KILLED! person in the house, except his Lordship, could have I pon feeling his pulse I conceived him to be committed the act. When the Jury should examine the exceedingly ill. He complained of a severe headache, Here are their names! When are we to have a situation of the body, and hear the evidence that and of a confusion of recollection. He looked pale Monument erected to their memory; and in execta- would be submitted to them, he was convinced that, and was very much distressed in his manuer. I told they would be perfectly unanimous in that part of their, him that I thought it was necessary that he should be verdict which went to declare the manner in which cupped, and that I would stay and dine with his lady 1 Thomas Ashworth, Bail's Head, Manchester. Special the decessed met his death. He felt that it was a and himself whilst the cupper came. The cupper soon matter of delicacy to allude to the other part of the arrived, and took seven ounces of blood from the napeit might be; but he trusted the result would be that formed, he stated that he was very much relieved, and which all good men desired. If the facts which he had I advised him to lay himself quietly down on the soft heard were proved in evidence, he thought no man for half an hour; and, as he had scarely eaten the could doubt that at the time he committed the rath act whole day, to take a cup of tea before he got into the his Lordship was labouring under a mental delusion, carriage to return to North Cray. He followed my If, however, it should unfortunately appear that there nivice, and laid himself down on the couch, where he was not sufficient evidence to prove what were generally remained very tranquil. After this he drank two cups considered the indications of a disordered mind, he of tea. I waited until I saw my Lady and himself get trusted that the Jarv would pay some attention to his into the Carriage in order to return to North Cray. man could be in his proper senses at the moment he sure he must be very ill, he expected I would come to committed so rash an act as self-murder. His opinion North Cray and stay all Saturday night, and if posof the information which the wisest of men had given divines, which he was to take early on Saturday, in to the world. The Bible declared that a man clung to order that I might know the effect they had produced nothing so strongly as his own life. He therefore on my arrival. I know that he took these powders en viewed it as an axiom, and an abstract principle, that a Saturday. I arrived at North Cray about seven o'clock man must necessarily be out of his mind at the moment on Saturday afternoon. I understood that his Lordof destroying himself. The Jury, of course, would ship had not been out of bed all day, and I immeunison with their own. He would not longer occupy bed-room, I observed that his manner of looking at me Into the transactions of that day, no enquiry the time and attention of the Jury than to expressed suspicion and alarm. He said it was very what had he to do with information of the wisest of sandth time, for I have niways said, that it was one of Stokesley. Hartlepool, and Darlington friends to the what had he to do with information of the wisest of sandth time, for I have niways said, that it was one of Stokesley. Hartlepool, and Darlington friends to the what had he to do with information of the wisest of sandth time, for I have niways said, that it was one of Stokesley. Hartlepool, and Darlington friends to the has ever yet been had! Punishment of no sort, nor pleasure at seeing so respectable a body of gentlemen, odd that I should come into his bed-room first, before even censure, has ever been inflicted upon any of the and to and a hope that they would acquit themselves of going into the dining-room below. I answered that I parties who ordered, or those who executed, this hor- their important duty to the satisfaction of the public, had dired in town, and knowing that the family were at rible 2532011! Parliamentary majorities stifled for saying a few words more. The body was lying this he made a reply which surprised me exceedingly. inquiry there! The Grand Jury at Lancaster stifled up stairs, and in the room adjoining to that in which it It was to this effect—that I seemed particularly grave lay, the Marchieness at present was, and from thence in my manner, and that something must have hapit had been found impossible to remove her. To picture pened amiss. He then asked me abruptly whether I And has no punishment of any sort been inflicted to the imagination anything like the state of that noble had anything unpleasant to tell him? I answered, lady's mind was altogether impossible. The partition 'No; that I was surprised at his question, and the upon the authors and atellors of these dreadful which divided the room in which the body lay from manner in which it was proposed.' He then said, the deeds! O! yes! We were wrong in saying, that which the higrinioness at present occupied was so truth was, that he had reasons to be suspicious in some "punishment of no sert" had falien upon these thin. that the least noise being made in the former degree, but that he hoped that I would be the last perparties. Punishment the most signal! JUDGMENIS isw, however, required that the Jury should view the injurious to him. His manner of saying this was so the mess marked! have fallen upon them; and body, and judge from the external marks which it might unusual and so disturbed, as to satisfy me that he was were remarkable indeed! particularly the horrid exciting ideas which would would the feelings of the remained with him during Saturday night and until anniversory of the "Massacre," HE CET HIS OWN that it would be desirable to abstain from talking in his manner continued unaltered. During Sunday I THEOAT! Appropriate judgment! Signal end! the room where the body tay, because any conversation visited him frequently, and continued with him in the How just are the dealings and dispensations of must certainly be heard through the almost, he might evening till half-past twelve o'clock. I advised him

say, paper partition. After the Jury had satisfied them- to be as tranquil as possible, and told him that I would selves by viewing the body, they would return to execute endeavour to persuade my Lady to come to bed. I

During this address of the Curoner, the domestics of morning, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Robinson, my Lady measures against the Reformers. He had brought the unfortunate Marquis, who were in the room, for the Londonderry's maid, came to my room, door, and asked in the GaGGING and DUNGEUMING bills of most part, shed tears; indeed, the love which the if I was dressed, telling me, 'My Lord wished to see 1817; he had passed through "the House" the servants of his Lordship bere towards him was, we will me by-and-by. I answered that I was ready to come measures by virtue of which scores of petitioners for from a gentleman to those persons who are dependent not wish me to come then, because her Ladyship had Radical Resorm, were, under the bayonet, marched upon him, must ever procure such a result,) but highly not left the bed-room." In about half an hour, she into the yard of the Manchester New Bailey prison; creditable both to him and the individuals who come returned again, and said, that his Lordship would be

Before the jury left the room, for the purpose of sec- patting on her gown, in order to go into her own dress-

orjection would have been made to such a proceeding. entered. His face was directed towards the celling.

The body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the

The first witness called was Anna Robinson, who being sworn, deposed as follows:—"I wait upon the not elapse from the moment of my entering the room the King ! Marchioness of Londonderry: I knew the Marquis of Londonderry: his body now lies up stairs. In my except that which I have already mentioned. It was opinion he has been ill during the last fortnight, but particularly so since Monday week. On Monday morning he rang the bell; I answered it: he inquired why my lady had not been to see him. Her Ladyship had that he was perfectly insone when he committed this sonment unexpired; and who, when imprisoned, Ladyship at this time was not in the room. I then of his health for some weeks prior to his death; but I went away. The bell rang again. When I answered it, he asked if Dr. Bankhead has been to see him? I told him that Dr. Bankhead kad been with him about two hours and a half in the evening. It was about four in the morning when he asked me this question. When I told him that Dr. Bankhead had been with him, he carry consolation to your suffering soul! Of all the asked what he had said to the Doctor-whether he had talked any nonsense to him, or any thing particular, as he had no recollection on the subject. I replied, that I was not in the room during the time that he had talked with the Doctor. I then left the room. He rang again four helpless children, actually torn from you when you about seven o'clock. I went to him. He then asked me what I wanted there. My Lady was with him at the time. She had been with him since four o'clock, must, at one time, have existed somewhere to smother My Lady was in the room at this time, and I cannot tell who rang the bell. When I entered the room, he asked me, whether Dr. Bankhead had come from town. turned to the right into his own dressing-room. the answers which she returned, it appeared that the common sleeping room opened into a passage, on either room. I opened the outside door, and told the circumthere, but I heard my Lord open his window before the doctor entered his room. Immediately when the doctor entered the room he (the decter) exclaimed, Oh, my Lord, or 'Oh, my God,' I cannot recollect which. I heard no reply to this from my Lord. I instantly in his arms. I remained in the room till I saw the spoke as being at hand, but which he regarded as unne- Commons. This day, at a few minutes before three o'clock, a doctor lay him with his face upon the ground. I saw cessary, seeing that he had the Letter of the Duke of Jury of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity the blood running from him while Dr. Bankhead held Wellington, of which letter I shall speak by and by. of the estate of the late Marquis of Lendonderry was him. I saw a knife. I heard my Lord say nothing. I We next come to the Speech of the Coroner, which, empanuelled, to inquire into the cause of the death of was certainly much alarmed. The knife was in his as far as my observation has gone, was something and overworking during the last Session of Parliament the above Noble Lord. The Coroner was Mr. Joseph right hand. [A penknife with an ivory handle, and wholly new He began, it appears from the Report, are stated as the cause. The Courier comes with an upon which there was no appearance of blood, was here by pronouncing a lofty enlogium upon the person whe amplification of this, and says, that people who "did

He was very severe in his manner of speaking, which I | rash an act as self-murder "! When he saw two people speaking together, he always verdict, and he would not presume to auticipate what of his Lordship's neck. After the operation was per-(the Coreners) humble opinion, which was, that no Before his departure his Lordship said, that as I was was in consonance with every moral sentiment, and sible, all Sanday. I sent with him some opening meas well as of their own consciences. He must apologise dinner down stairs, I had come to visit him. Upon

especially upon those who interposed parliamentary exhibit. of the causes which had produced death: he, at the moment labouring under mental delusion. I majorities to gray the course of human justices! he as silent as possible. He was silent as possible the evidence of Dr. Bankhead, you will find that, when could not hope to get through, and prescribed, as to satisfy me that he was produced death: he, at the moment labouring under mental delusion. I he moment labouring under mental delusion. I he moment labouring under mental delusion. I he satisfy me that he was not likely to carry him through. He had your to get up a similar trip, for a meeting to be held all; for if even a real lunatic kill himself in a lucid interval, he is a self-murderer. Now, if you look at difficulty; but he saw another approaching which he interval, he is a self-murderer. Now, if you look at him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined that when could not hope to get through, without the system re-God has visited them! The ENDS of some of them the creaking of their shoes might be the means of him to barley water, and allowed him slope only. I the Dietor went into the dressing-room, he found the Doctor went into the dressing-room, he found end of Castlereagh! In the month of August three years afterward, and within four days of the anniversory of the "Massacre," He was completely full, and Mr. Segrave was completely full, and Mr. Segrave was called to the chair, when the following resolution one o'clock on Sunday morning. Though his fever was three years afterward, and within four days of the anniversory of the "Massacre," He cert his own that it would be desirable to abstract from your that your desirable from your that your desirable to abstract from your that your des arm-tis all over. He never spoke again." Was there ever any thing in the world more rational slept in a room very near his Lordship. On Monday Here then was the lucid interval, at any rate; and Blackstone says, that if even a real lunatic kill himself in a lucid interval he is a self-murderer as much as consequences of a verdict of felo-de-se. Besides the glad to see me immediately, as her Ladyship was hurving in the highway, there was property to the amount of perhaps two or three or four hundred thousand pounds. On what ground the Jury did decide in me, 'His Lordship has gone into his dressing-room.' that decision which reason and justice dictate.

Now let us take another view of the matter. Accord-Without turning bis head, on the instant he heard my step, he exclaimed, 'Bankhead, let me fall upon your The following, then, is a full account of this throatbeau was covered with a handkerchief. The feet were towards the window. The blood which proceeded from the wound must have bet u inflicted but, it will be evident to every one, that its proper of a newspaper shall enter into bail the people, in the glorious organization of the National Charter Association. Signed, an behalf of the wound must have bet u inflicted but, it will be evident to every one, that its proper of a newspaper shall enter into bail the people, in the glorious organization of the National Charter Association. Signed, an behalf of the wound must have bet u inflicted but, it will be evident to every pamphlet in which I am now adments; for, if it did not that this very pamphlet in which I am now adments.

After being absent about ten minutes, the jury re-turned, evidently much affected by the melancholy have followed it in the twinkling of an eye. I think then we have the proof; proof sufficient to satisfy a with price, as to make it difficult to effect its circu-spectacle which they had just beheld.

After being absent about ten minutes, the jury re-have followed it in the twinkling of an eye. I think then we have the proof; proof sufficient to satisfy a with price, as to make it difficult to effect its circu-that no less than two quarts of blood flowed from Jury, that we had a mad "leader" of the House of lation. It is found in another of those Acts, which him in one minute. I am satisfied that a minute did Commons; and a mad Minister silling in Council with was intended to transport men, and which does until he died, and during that time he said not a word

impossible that any human being could have inflicted the wound but himself. Having known him intimately Duke to Castlereagh's Doctor. A very extraordinary National Debt. It is written in those measures which for the last thirty years, I have no hesitation in saying thing in itself. It is very extraordinary that one of the have reduced the most industrious and enterprising King's ministers should write a letter to a doctor; farmers in the world to a state of beggary, and have been with him all night, and I told him so. Her act. I had noticed a great decline in the general habit should put it down in black and while, that another of plunged no small number of them into despair, real the King's ministers laboured under "mental delirium." insanity, and self-destruction. It is written in a mass of was not aware of the mental delusion under which he And then it comes in so pretty a way, "I beg you will pauperism, hitherto wholly unknown to England, and was labouring till within three or four days of his never mention to any one what I have communicated to it is written in starvation to Ireland amidst over-proyou respecting his Lordship." This is so very pretty— duction. As to his family and connexions, look at the so extremely likely, that we cannot help believing this immense sums which they are now receiving out of the After Dr. Bankbead had finished his testimony, the Coroner inquired whether there were any more wit- to be authentic! It is so perfect in character, as coming fruit of the people's labour. And as to any compassion nesses who could speak to the nature of this transaction. from a Privy Councillor; and the thing winds up so that we are to feel for them, we will feel it when an He was informed that there were several; but a doubt well by the newspapers telling us, that "immediately end to the sufferings of the Reformers and their familles being thrown out as to necessity of calling them after on their announcement of the verdict, a despatch was will leave us a particle of compassion to betow on any the evidence which had already been adduced, he said forwarded to the Duke of Wellington, and the mes- body else. The mention of the anguish of lady that he should consult the Jury upon the point, and in senger was ordered to proceed with the utmost possible Castlereagh only reminds me of the anguish of poor Mrs. consequence ordered the room to be cleared of all expedition"! Well might he go with the utmost Johnson, who, brought to a death-bed by long and

> were again permitted to enter the room in which they before the letter was produced! were sitting. On reaching it we found the Jury ranged round the Coroner's table, and giving their assent to I dare say, but certainly his surprise would not be the enormous sinecure of her father, but I remember That on Monday, August 12, and for some time prevarious parts of this wonderful proceeding. viously, the Most Nobie Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, under a grievous disorder did labour and languish, assertions connected with this affair. The Courier of before she closed her eyes for ever; and I remember, and became in consequence delirious and of insane

> side of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound decorous to have demanded His Majesty's testimony, we prisonment as the price of permission to receive the of one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of are informed that his evidence could have been had;" last sigh of his dying wife! which he instantly died; and that no other person and then the Courier proceeds to say, that the King I have now performed my duty; a duty towards the observed it on the Friday. So that, if this public; towards the Reformers more especially; and, variet of a Courier were to be believed, Joseph Swann, particularly towards you. I anxiously If coincident dates were of any importance, I might which he is not, observe, the King went off hope that you may come alive, and in health, out of phserve, that Castlereagh cut his throat on the King's to Scotland with a firm belief in his mind, that he left your dungeon. I admired your conduct at the time Birthday. A thing more necessary to be observed, is, the office of Foreign Affairs in the hands of a madman! When the sentence was passed upon you. You did not that he is here called the Marquis of Londonderry. The Courier further tells us in the same paper, that talk of cutting your throat; but, darling a look at those which was his title; but, I have always continued to there had been "mental alienation" in some of the who passed the sentence, you exclaimed: "Is that all? call him 'Castlereagh,' that being the title which he bore branches of Castlereagh's family. So that here we have I thought you had a bit of rope in your pockets for during the time that he so largely participated in it running in the blood; and now, perhaps, we may me!" Your children are in misery now; but be of account for those expressions at which I used to laugh, good cheer; they may live to see the day when they those numerous deeds, by which we have so long and about "sudden transitions from war to peace;" about will not have to mourn over a father in a dungeon. but, by that of Castle eagh he was known to the capital finding its way into new channels; about digaction, and by that name I shall always speak of him. ging holes one day and filling them up the next; about The first thing that strikes our attention here is the leaving things to Nature; about the general working of weeping of the servants, set forth in so pompous and events; in short, we may account for all those wild prominent a manner. This is very likely to have been things that I used to say, as plainly as I dared, were gentle and liberal master. But while we can discover The Courier, in the same paper, fells us positively, that no very areat or rare merit in this on his part, the King, before his departure, sent for Lord Liverpool seeing the loads of public money, which, for so to tell him that he thought Castlereagh's intellects were many years, he had been receiving, we see a good impaired. And yet this very same paper of only one deal to dwell upon, if I had time for it, in the conduct day before told us, that this very Castlereagh was preof these servants, whose attachment and gratitude paring, the very day before he cut his throat, to go to were so feelingly expressed upon this occasion. These the continent, as the King's representative, at a Conpersons, he it remembered, belonged to those "lower gress, where the affairs of Europe were to undergo disorders," of which he had always spoken with so much cussion!

contempt and disdain, and whom he insulted with the either assert or believe, what a pretty situation this into "a state of mental incapacity"! CANNING wen uame of basest populace, when they stood forward in defence of the persecuted Caroline. Those tears should nation would be in! It would indeed be the envy of have been hidden by his euologist: for, in those tears surrounding nations and admiration of the world. Men. of the servants, we read the severest satire on the would no longer wonder at the miserable state in which of the RECENT himself (at the time of his death a they are; no longer wonder that famine and over-pro-We see, that, if the Report speaks truth, Viscount duction of food should at once oppress the land. Here Sidmouth was in attendance. What could that be for? | would be a solution of the whole of the wonder; a mad rushed into the room, and saw the doctor with my Lord Propably to give that evidence of which the Coroner Secretary of State, and a mad Leader of the House of not detail at present. We shall, however, return You will observe the pitiful pretences that have been

hatched up as the cause of this insanity. In the letter of the Duke of Wellington, the harrassing and fatigue admit every person who desired to be present at the To the best of my belief, my Lord did not live four The Coroner here spoke after the manner of a lawyer still be passed in sleep." What impudence as well as minut-s after I saw him. I did not percieve any wound opening his case. He told the Jury that he should nonsense! What diplomatic discussions had he to produce such and such evidence; and that that evi- worry him, when he had two under Secretaries of State, terms: - Upon no former occasion in the performance of was with him in the interval between his leaving his dence would, if produced, lead to such and such condressing-room and his death but Dr. Bankhead. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dezen sent unfortunate event. He was indeed so much affected state of mind appeared to be very incorrect for the last were proven, there could be no doubt that the person hands to write as many lines of writing; and this too three or four days of his life. He appeared to be very who had cut his throat was, at the time, labouring when for seven long years the King has been under mental delusion. But, and now mark, he is re- incessantly telling us, twice a year, that he continues to without an attempt at a division! If talking nonsense, This was no very humble opinion. It was a very indeed, proved him to be insane, insane he has been bold one; and a very during one; seeing that it was ever since I knew any thing of him; and certainly

> been published in the Courter and other papers. He performing for these twenty years; and if his min quoted the Bible to show how strongly man was at sunk under his business, what is to become of th tached to life; but he forgot to say how the Bible re- mind of a lawyer in extensive practice; of a Lor that a man must necessarily be out of his mind at the years. Why, at this rate, no Lawyer, or Chancellon or Judge ought to be suffered to move about withou Now, if this Coroner did say this, for which we have a keeper. Only think of a trial of considerable length no more than newspaper authority, mind, I say that proceeding out of a complicated declaration and pleace he delivered a doctrine completely at variance with the ings of length enormous; only think of sitting an law of the land, and that he was guilty of a breach of nearing the statements of the lawyers on both sides; his duty. The law adopts no such axiom. Blackstone, hearing the evidence of twenty or thirty witnesses in his Fourth Book, and 14th Chapter, after calling swearing to different points of the question, irregu suicide pretended heroism, but real cowardice, pro- larly as possible in point of order; only think ceeds to say, that the law of England has ranked this making notes of all this, and then, when all this ma amongst the highest crimes, making it a peculiar of confusion is over, taking it and laying the merits species of felony. Then he goes on thus: "The party the case, the pro and the con, and nicely balancin must be in his senses, else it is no crime. But this excuse one part against another; drawing, at last, the cor ought not to be strained to that length to which our clusion on which the mind of the jury ought to rest Coroners' Juries are apt to carry it; namely, that the only think of all this; consider, that it is what every very act of suicide is an evidence of insanily; as if one of the Judges has to perform almost every day of every man who acts contrary to reason had no reason his life; and consider, too. that the Judge is bound by at all: for the same argument would prove every other law; that every opinion he gives, every statement that criminal insane as well as the self-murderer. The law he makes, every colouring that he communicates to any very rationally judges that every melancholy fit does not | circumstances are narrowly watched by men as skilful deprive a man of the capacity of discerning right from and as able as himself, who have a right to call him to wrong; and, therefore, if a real lundic kill himself in account, who do call him to account, upon the spot, if a lucid interval, he is a self-murderer as much as he fall into error; and who can call for a revision of his decisions and bring against him any word that he Let the public judge, then, of the mander in which may utter, and that, too, before a tribunal where his this Coroner performed his duty upon the occasion. rivals sit in judment with himself. Only think of this; You see, even if a notorious lunatic, a man who has and recollect, that the Judges never go mad; and so been a lunatic for years, kill himself in a lucid inter- thoroughly are they imbued with a sense of obedience val, the law sends his body to be buried in the high. to the laws, that, however the cutting of throats may way with a stake driven through it, and makes his be in fushion, they take special good care never to cut

goods and chattels forfeit to the king; "hoping," says theirs. It is beastly nonsense, therefore; it is nonsense such as scarcely Castlereagh himself ever uttered, to talk of his having been driven out of his senses by his load of an act." But what is there to restrain any man, if business. Deep thinking some people say, will drive a Juries act upon the opinion of this Coroner, who sets the man mud. This is a very foolish notion; but, at any law totally aside, and conjures up in its stead what he rate, how deeply Castlereagh thought, may be judged of men? What had he to do, in short, with unything but the most empty-headed creatures that ever existed; and great good that may be effected at the present time. the law; and, had he not that law in Blackstone, in that it was sheer impudence and the imbecility of its by a Central Chartist Camp Meeting. The season Hawkins, and in all the authorities to which they opponents, that carried it through with a sort of eclat, when such assemblies can be held with advantage is such as a mountebank obtains amongst clowns. Yet, that he was not in that state of disgust and the necessity of bringing the scattered and divided their families? How many bodies of poor men have despair which might have impaired his faculties, such forces of freedom together was so evidently imporbeen buried in the highway! Was not Smith at Man- as they were, I do not pretend to say. He must have tant as the present. The good that may result from chester, who hanged himself on being discarded by his been an idiot not to perceive that his career was drawthe proposed meeting, if supported by the friends in sweetheart? Was not Sellis? Was not the unfortunate ing to a close. I do not know that he did perceive it; the places named, is incalculable. The Sunderland Spanish General, the Marquis de Castro? Were not but he must have been little short of an idiot not to friends, therefore, hope that the proposed meeting these buried in the highway? And, if this Coroner have perceived it; and it is likely enough, that he did may be carried into effect in such a manner as to feel a great deal of alarm at events that he saw ap- stimulate the dormant energies, and cement together Blackstone is very particular in observing, that, a more fit of melancholy is not to form a legal excuse Look well at the evidence, and see if you can discover label to start at events that he was most cordially the Chartists of the northern and southern divisions detested by the Reformers at any rate; and impudent of the county. It is also hoped that the Stockton, as he was, he had lived to see the day, when sheer im- Middlesborough, and Hartlepool friends will endeacould not hope to get through, without the system re- of this town assembled at the Bald Faced Stag. The ceiving a terrible shock of some sort or another.

step, he exclaimed, "Bankhead, let me fall upon your The dread of humiliation. False pride. Blackstone meeting having taken into consideration the alarmcalls it cowardice, which induces men to destroy them- ing and unparalleled distressed state of the country. selves, to avoid those ills which they have not the forti- do firmly believe that all the suffering is caused by than this? Must not the mind have been per- tude to endure. Instead of going to America to avoid that unjust system which allows grinding capitalists fectly sane, that could have distinguished the the blessings of Sidmouth's Bill, which Castlereagh to reduce, at their will and pleasure, the wages of Doctor's step without seeing the Doctor; that could brought into the House of Commons, I might have cut the wealth producing millions. We also as firmly have, not only anticipated the fall, but have provided my throat; but I did not like the idea of being buried believe that if the People's Charter was made the against it; and that could have stated, in words so in the highway with a stake driven through me. I law of the land, the people would use the power appropriate, the effect which the knife had ensured? preferred enduring the ills of a voyage to America, and thus given them to the putting an end to this disliving to have the chance of seeing my foes cut their graceful state of things." Four fresh members were own throats. This cutting of throats, therefore, has its enrolled. A long debate followed, in which several foundation in false pride; in the dread of being hum- of the members took part. A vote of thanks was another man. It is easy to conceive how anxious the bled; in the dread of being brought to sweep those given to the chairman, when the meeting separated family of Castlerengh must have been to prevent the streets through which the throat-cutters have rolled at eleven o'clock, highly delighted. with such insolence in their carriages. They retain all their insolence still; else they would see that they are about to come into their proper place; and to be in that state of life where they ought always to have been. favour of existing insanity it is not for me to say; but As to compassion; as to sorrow, upon this occasion, if their decision was founded on the axiom laid down how base a hypocrite I must be to affect it! nay, how to reconcile the different sections of Chartists in this by the Coroner, their decision was clearly contrary to base a hypocrite to disguise, or to attempt to disguise, town. On Wednesday, a very crowded meeting of law. However, as I find the evidence given in the my satisfaction! Can I forget Ireland? can I forget the Chartists and friends was held at the Cap of newspapers, so I give it to you: take it, and all the Mr. Finnerty? can I forget Napoleon? Marshal Ney? Liberty, specially convened, when the following eircumstances belonging to it into view, and come to can I forget the Queen, who, though she suffered so much, though she suffered to the breaking of her heart, never thought of the dastardly act of putting an end to ing to one of these witnesses, he he had been insune for her existence? The ruffians who continue to praise our professions of those hallowed principles that we but on the contrary, a desire was shown to afford the arm—'tis all over.' As quickly as possible I ran to a fortnight. According to the other, he had been insane this man, tell us that the history of his life is found in advocate, and to prevent, so far as possible, the enpublic an opportunity of ascertaining the particulars him, thinking he was fainting and going to fall. I for a shorter space of time. But, it unfortunately the measures of the Government for the last twenty- gendering of disunion in our ranks, we determine the particulars him, thinking he was fainting and going to fall. caught him in my arms as he was falling, and per happened that he was present, and formed one in seven years; and that is true enough; it is found in all ceived that he had a knife in his right hand, very Council with the King, on the Friday previous to the the various acts that have been passed to shut the Irish ings about names, believing that the motto of every firmly clinched and all over blood. I clid not see him Monday on which he cut his throat! According to the up in their houses from sunset to sunrise, and to transuse it: he must have used it before I came into the lady's maid's account, he was insane some days while port them without trial by jury. It is found in the pledge ourselves, therefore, neither to turn to the room. In falling he declined upon one side, and the he was appearing and speaking in Parliament. These Power-of imprisonment Bill of 1817. It is found in right or the left in our course to the goal of freeblood burst from him like a torrent from a watering witnesses do, in seed, call it illness, and mental delusion, those terrible Six Acts, one of which prescribes that dom, as pointed out by the veritable Executive of

banish men for life, for a second time uttering that The Letter of the Duke of Wellington is a very which has a tendency to bring into centempt those who curious affair, especially if we take it into view along pass such a law. His history is in the figure of eight with other circumstances. The letter is written by the and eight ciphers, which represent the amount of the possible expedition to tell the Duke that the Doctor racking anxiety on account of her husband, harrassed. had already told his secret, and that too without any persecuted, thrown into a dungeon at a hundred miles selves for half an hour, notice was given that strangers necessity for it, seeing that the verdict was recorded from her, merely for having been present at a meeting never before deemed unlawful; when I hear Lady The Duke would not be a little surprised at the news | Castlerengh's anguish mentioned I forgot, for the time. who, brought to her death-bed by the means just men-We must now take a little look at the extra judicial | tioned, earnestly prayed that she might see her husband Wednesday teils us, that the insanity under which the that that prayer was rejected by Castlereagh and his mind; and that, whilst in that state, with a knife of act was committed is proved by many circumstances colleagues, though the husband tendered bail to any iron and steel, he did inflict on himself on the left not notified at the time. "Had it been possible or amount and offered to submit to any length of im-

Your faithful friend, and Most obedient servant. WM. COBBETT.

Our space is now exhaused. We have occupied more than we intended, and almost more than we should have done, under the peculiar circumstances of the times. We have not, however, exhausted our materials. We have only seen the END of one of the Ministers who screened the Manchester butchers from justice, and thanked them for their bloody work. There were others of them, whos If all this were true, which, observe, I by no means ENDS were truly remarkable! The Premier sun off, at least, in a marked way; and the burial-day SOVEREIGN) was a complete day of hollidaykeeping-a day of pleasure. These events we canto them. They shall not be lost sight of; nor shall the call for JUSTICE on the perpetrators of the massacre yet be given up.

> PROCEEDS DUE to the Executive from the sale of lessrs. Crow and Tyrrell's breakfast powder, for the week ending the 13th of August :-

Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, and wholesale agent for the district of Yorkshire ... Mr. Arthur, Carlisle Mr. Thomson, Stockport, Cheshire ... Mr. Brook, Leeds ... 0 Mr. Cleave, No. 1, Shoe-lane, London 0 Mr. Sweet, Nottingham ... Mr. Skevington, Loughborough Mr. Hibbard, Mansfield Mr. Ashwell, Daventry 0 0 9 £2 10 3

NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE

EXECUTIVE.

indeed, proved fill to be insule, insule no has been	
ever since I knew any thing of him; and certainly,	(COLLETED BY A. LONSDALE.
the question that he put to the witness, Anne Ro-	la la granda de la compania de la c
binson, whether he had talked any nonsense to Dr.	J. M Douall 9 10 0 R. Graham 0 2 6
Bankhead, proved any thing but his insanity; for it	P. M. Muldrew 6 5 6 G. Johnston 0 2 6
proved that he had formed a tolerably correct estimate	R. M. George 0 5 0 A Coke 0 2 6
of his colloquial endowments.	A. Furguson 0 2 6 W. Ferguson 0 2
To talk of his mind having sunk under the load of	W. Milligan 0 2 6 J. Robson 0 2 6
his business is quite monstrous. The whole that he	Jno. Burbie 0 2 6 J. Barnet 0 2 6
had to do, even if he had done it well, did not amount	G. M. Connell 0 2 6 J. Dickson 0 2
to a tenth of the labour that I have been constantly	Jno. Miller 0 2 6 J. M. Muldrew 0 2
performing for these twenty years; and if his mind	P. Johnston 0 2 6 A. Dalziel 0 2
sunk under his business, what is to become of the	Mr. Farish 0 2 6 W. & N. Barkley 0 5
mind of a lawyer in extensive practice; of a Lord	James Watson 0 2 6 B. Brown 0 2 6
Chancellor, or of a Judge? The Chief Justice has	John Coulthird 0 2 6 W. H. E Frezer 0 5
more to do in a month than he had to do in seven	John Hannah 0 2 6 J. Alexander 0 5 (
years. Why, at this rate, no Lawyer, or Chancellor,	R. Watson 0 2 6 J. M. Karrow 0 2
or Judge ought to be suffered to move about without	A. Adamson 0 2 6 G. M. Culloch 0 2
a keeper. Only think of a trial of considerable length,	R. Burnet 0 2 6 J. Bryden 0 2
proceeding out of a complicated declaration and plead-	Thomas Dian 0 2 6 A. Caird 0 2
ings of length enormous; only think of sitting and	John Nicholson 0 2 6 W. Brown 0 2
nearing the statements of the lawyers on both sides; of	John Carruthers 0 2 6 A Friend, L 0 2
hearing the evidence of twenty or thirty witnesses,	G Kugx 0 2 6 A friend, D 0 2
swearing to different points of the question, irregu-	R. Porter 0 2 6 R. M'Neil 0 2
larly as possible in point of order; only think of	W. Jardine 0 2 6 A Friend, R 0 2
making notes of all this, and then, when all this mass	A. Jardine 0 2 6 Jno. Barlow 0 2
of confusion is over, taking it and laying the merits of	W. Sturgeon 0 2 6 A Friend, J. D. 0 2
the case, the pro and the con, and nicely balancing-	W. Kelly 0 2 6 Jno. Foster 0 2 6
one part against another; drawing, at last, the con-	M. Haigh 0 5 0
clusion on which the mind of the jury ought to rest;	£7 10 (

SUNDERLAND.—At the weekly meeting of the Council, held on Sunday morning, the surplus proceeds of the late sream-boat trip were divided as follows, namely-10s. to be devoted to the purchase of cards, and 5s. to be given to the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association. An im portant letter from Wednesbury, to a friend in Sunderland, relative to the strike of the colliers, was read to the meeting; and, after a discussion upon the subject, it was resolved to make its contents known to the pitmen's meeting, which will be held this day (Saturday), at Mr. Hines's, South Shi lds. The propriety of having another steamboat excursion, for the purpose of spreading our principles, and raising funds for the cause, was then taken into consideration, when it was unanimously determined to have an excursion to Stockton and Middlesborough, on Sunday, the 28th instant, provided the friends at Stockton can make arrangements for a camp meeting on that day.

PROPOSED CAMP MEETING AT OR NEAR STOCKTON.now fast spending, and there never was a time when

room was completely full, and Mr. Segrave was

BRIGHT JN .- The Chartists of Brighton have been honoured with the presence of that friend of democracy Mr. Clancy, and much praise is due to him for his labours during five days, in an endeavour declaration was agreed to:-

DECLARATION OF THE CHARTISTS OF BRIGHTON. In order to show to the world that we are sincere in henceforward to fling to the winds all personal bicker(From our own Correspondents.)

MANCHESTER. SUNDAY MORNING, RIGHT O'CLOCK.

At this moment a very large train has arrived at the Station of the London and Birmingham Railway with a reinforcement of troops consisting of a detachment of the Hussars and the Royal Artillery, with four field. pieces, part of which we understand are going forward to Preston.

NINE O'CLOCK. Another extraordinary large train has arrived at the

same station filled with the Coldstream Guarda. I hope the conduct of the people will be such as will frustrate the designs of those whose desire it is to Mr. M'Cartney was appointed to address them to that "cry havock and let slip the dogs of war" upon a purpose. Great caution was exercised to preserve the patient and starving people. Since the meeting of Friday in the Carpenter's Hall, the people have been very peaceable, and are looking forward to the decision of the Conference of the trades' delegates on Monday. from Mossley, they presenting credentials purporting The peaceable demeanour and quiet determination of the to emanate from all the trades of that village collecpeople is more to be dreaded by the authorities than tively, whereas the meeting, by resolution, on Saturany evanescent ebullition of feeling, such as the breaking of windows, burning of mills, &c., or other destruction of property. The one evinces a firm settled purpose! the other may be regarded more in the light of a flish in the pan than any thing else.

At three o'cleck this morning Mr. Tinker was arrested under a warrant for riot. It appears that the Mossley delegates were admitted. The large room the dyers, to which trade Mr. T. belongs, at a meeting being now found to be too small for their accommodation, held on Thursday night, resolved, that the members of the Dyers Union should stop what is called the "knob after the muster-roll was called over, the proceedings stick" shops. On Friday morning they carried this of the meeting were resumed. It was then arranged resolution into effect. It is alleged that Mr. Linker that each delegate should in rotation state to the meetwas, during this business, with the other men.

Ou Saturday the delegates from the Trades assem- he had received from them as to the steps necessary to bled in the Large Room, Sherwood Inn. Tib-street. Mr. John Middleton was called to the chair, when it was unanimously resolved to post the town with the a difference of opinion amongst the thousands who following placard:-

JUSTICE! PEACE!! LAW!!! ORDER!!!

AND SURBOUNDING DISTRICTS.

Legislation, by the legal establishment of the People's the eighty-five delegates, flity-eight declared for the

The Trades of Britain carried the Reform Bill. The Trades of Britain shall carry the Charter. We call upon you then to act with promptitude and

energy. Do you your duty! we will do ours!! We trust be had no instruction from them as a body, and could the issue to the protection of Heaven and the justice of our causa JOHN MIDDLETON, Chairman.

to manimonsly: meeting on Monday next, unless such delegate bring his men, were several times marched past the door of the credentials culy signed by the chairman or Secretary of Hall, evidently with the intention of intimidating the a public meeting of the trade he represents."

the power loom weavers was held in the Carpenter's sequences. This however he refused to do, and the Hall; Mr. Sinclair in the chair; when the meeting delegates, quietly continued their sittings, treating the was addressed by Messrs Donavan, Riley, Lane, Ray, threat and menace with a proper and dignified M-Connell Collins, Halliwell, Brothy, D xon, and others, contempt, their object being legal and their means The following resolutions were carried unsalimensly: praceful. A committee had been appointed to

endeavour to preserve the public peace. wages, and that we are determined not to go to work as should disarm even malice of its sting, recommitted until we obtain the prices paid in 1839. 3. That each master be called upon to pay the same journed its sittings until ten to morrow morning, at the

manufacturing districts. 4. That it is the opinion of this meeting that political rights are imperatively recessary for the protection of wages: we therefore piedge ourselves to act with our other friends, and the trades generally, in legally and peacefully establishing that document known as the

5. That this meeting pledges itself not to return to Work natil we hear the decision of the Conference of Delegates, on Monday next, at the Sherwood Inn. 6. That the power loom weavers of Manchester, deem it the most unpardonable injustice, on the part of a great number of the factory masters, that they refuse to give employment TO MEN in their factories, but in their stead employ women, over whem they can tyrancise with impunity. We therefore are determined that this cruel and unjust system shall be abolished before we go to on: work

After the election of a delegate to the Conference on Monday, and a committee of management, the thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed in a peaceable and orderly manner.

BLOCK PRINTERS.—A numerous and respectable meeting of this body was held on Friday, the 12th inst, at the Fairfield Tavern, Fairfield-street, to take into consideration resolutions passed at a meeting of the Mechanics, and to hear the report of their delegates. After the report had been given in, a resolution was passed by acciamation that they, the Block Printers, day. adopt the resolutions which have been passed by the Mechanics' delegate meeting.

Mr. P. M. Brophy was invited to address the meetatrongly recommended them to form themselves into a Gold! Every sovereign is now worth thirty shillings! branca of the National Charter Association, as the only Paper connet be cashed! Run! middle-classmen, means to secure good Government, and a protection trades, Old Fellows, sick clubs, money clubs, to for their labour.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Brophy, it was passed tional Charter Association. A vote of thanks was then given to the host, and

journed to Saturday, the 13th.

MONDAY MORNING, FIVE O'CLOCK.

down, if need be, by force. meeting of the cotton spinrers and card-roem hands, to with unconstitutional authority and disperse the be held in the Carpenters' Hall, on this (Monday) morn- intended meeting, however legal and penceful both in a resolution that they would not return to their work ing, at five o'clock, considerable excitement prevailed as its object and its bearing, though every fair pretext for to whether the Mazistrates would disperse the meeting, doing so had been removed by the determination to At the hour appointed, the large room was filled. Not hold it on the private property of Mr. Scholedeid, when Withstanding the Proclamation, the people appeared to it could by no possibility have interfered with public be determined to have their meeting, and do the business convenience or safety. Determined, however, that the for which it had been eailed.

to the chair, who opened the fusiness by calling upon the meeting has been put of, and will consequently not the Secretary to state to the meeting the result of an take place. The tea-party and ball, however, go on in interview with Captain Sleach, the Assistant Compile | unsuance with the public notice given, notwithstandsioner of the Police force. He (the Secretary) said that ing that Sir Charles Shaw, even while receiving the having seen the Proclamation on the walls, he consi- assurance that the meeting should not take place, derea it to be his duty to go to the authorities and in- refused to pledge himself that the company should be quire whether they considered this meeting as coming permitted to take their tes in peacefulness. under the term "illegal meeting;" when he was informed. The above was accompanied by the following letter to that it was an illegal meeting, at least in the opinion of our publisher:the Magistrates of Manchester, and that they were de"Dear Hobson, - Herewith you have the news of themselves lovers of peace, iaw and order; and to take and cease their rictons conduct, orders would be given termined to put a stop to it, and not to it only, but to the day. There is "no mistake" that the League are every meeting, whatever was the object. But as they at the bottom of this movement. I will write more bad assembled together they would do their business fully on this point by to-morrow morning's post. A engaged swearing in specials to the number of about was given, and several were wounded. Four or five five hundred.

WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF AR OCCON. 23 quick as possible, and then dissolve.

mously :--mence work until their employers agree to work the same length of time as other trades, viz ten hours per day, for five days in the week, and eight hours on

Saturdays." 2. That this meeting considers that their wages ought to be novanced one-sixth, one-eighth, and onetenth, to make up the deficiency of the reduction in the house of labour; and also that those employers, who have been raving less than the more honourable, should be brought to the same standard."

3. "That this meeting is determined not to commence Werk again until such time as the employers agree to put at end to that exaction made upon spinners only, the making them pay for the artificial light they work

4 "That a deputation be appointed by this meeting, consisting of sixteen men, to wait upon the whole of the employers, in hianchester and its vicinity, for the

5. "That another meeting be convened for the pur-

pose of hearing the report of the delegate's conference, the time and place of which will be hereafter stated by placard."

6. "That this meeting pledge itself not to return to work until the Charter be the law of the land, should the Trades' Conference so decide."

ing separated before the authorities arrived.

Work going on. A fixed determination, on the part of Mr. H. has seen one who travelled with him. If he Bdwin Gill addressed the meeting, urging them to be one state. There is also one man shot through the set them by the Rochdale people; and that they would (where he was member last,) or from the General the people, is strongly manifested.

GREAT DELEGATE MEETING OF THE TRADES OF MANCHESTER, AND THE WHOLE SURROUNDING

MONDAY EVENING, HALF-PAST NINE. This important meeting resumed its sittings at ten 'clock a.m., at the Sheardown Inn, Tib-street, Mr. Hutchinson in the chair. A committee was appointed scrutinize the credentials of delegates for ascertaining that all were legally elected, and that all were bona fide representatives of trades.

Considerable numbers of persons, induced by intense anxiety to hear the proceedings of the meeting, were assembled outside; and though nothing could be more peaceable than their demeanour, it was thought advisable, considering the temper of the authorities, that they should be entreated to disperse and go home. integrity of the meeting by preventing the admission of persons with factious or improper credentials.

A discussion arose on the admission of two delegates day, had determined to entertain none but strictly Trades' delegates, each representing a trade. It was agreed, however, that other towns in the district which had not been represented at the meeting on Saturday. could not be expected to adhere to that resolution, because they might not know of it; and on this ground the delegates adjourned to Carpenters' Hall, where, ing the opinion of his constituents, and the instructions

be taken.

There was exhibited, as might have been expected. were represented by the several members of this important meeting as to the precise object to be recognized as people of that town. the distinct purport of the strike. Some, and those the TO THE INHABITANTS OF MANCHESTER, SALFORD, Insjority, were instructed on the part of their constituents, to disclaim all minor and secondary objects of are out in that neighbourhood, under the command of contention, and to declare that their resolution was We, the Delegates of all the various Trades of these fixed to uphold the strike on no other ground than as a important districts, having been, each and all, legally means to obtain the Charter, for which purpose they and duly elected by our various trades, have again this were resolved to maintain it to the last extremity. day met in solemn Conference, empowered by our con- Others, and those principally from Stalybridge stituents to watch over and guard the interests of the and the other localities in which the strike began, people whom we represent; and we do most exmestly were instructed that their constituents regarded it implore of you not to be led astray by your enemies, but merely as a trades' strike, a question of wages, and to obtain their political rights." remain firm in your purpose to uphold your just rights, trades' rights; while a considerable number of places, as set forth in the resolutions agreed to by the deler without giving any opinion of their own, expressed by people, the military, police, special constables, and all gates' meeting in the Carpenter's Hall, on the 11th and their delegates their readiness to uphold their preston, and in a short 12th inst. We call upon you to be prompt in the in any struggle that might be deemed advisable, and to town, ready to act at a moment's notice. election of your Delegates to the Great Daniele Confer- abide therefore upon the decision of that meeting, be ence which will be held in the Sherwood Inn, Tib the same what it might During the day eighty-five Graham, and Lord Stanley are in town to day; if so, a plain statement of the turn-out in Ashton, and that street, on Monday, Aug. 15th, 1842, at ten o'clock in delegates thus delivered their instructions, representing they must see what was never seen in England before. the forenoon, and that you meet immediately for that all the respective trades of Manchester, and of most They will learn that Tory steel and Tory lead are as PLIED THEM WITH FUNDS to oppose this reducpurpose, such of you as have not already elected dela- if not all the towns and villages within twenty miles much hated by the people as ever; and that they look tion; and if the working men in the various manuthereof. To give their statements serialim would be with confidence to the not very distant time when all facturing districts did not turn out, they were sure to We most solemnly pledge ourselves to persevere in merely to occupy space with repetitions. The great the unjust powers of Whig and Tory factions shall pass be sacrificed in Ashton, Manchester, &c. &c. Chalour exertions until we achieve the complete emancipa- question seemed to have been, with each trade, whether away, and the reign of peace and plenty commence. tion of our brethren of the working and middling the contest should be a mere trades or a political conclasses from the thraldom of Monopoly and Class test, and of their decision an analysis is given below. Of

nineteen to abide the decision of the meet-

not therefore please them to any precise course of action. The most intense interest pervaded the assembly The following resolution, amongst others, was agreed the whole day. Their deliberations were marked by great earnestness and extreme good order. An impos-"That no person will be admitted to the delegate ing army of military, specials, pensioners, and police delegates. A message was also sent from the authorities to the curator of the Hall, having for its object the On Saturday evening, Aug. 13th, a public meeting of inducement of him to eject the meeting for fear of con-1. That this meeting pledges itself to discountenance draw up an address to the trades and the public gene- for wage-reducing employers. It is rumoured that war- Challenger, and Odleum, the last of whom proposed a all illegal proceedings; and further, that they will raily. The address was read and discussed; but some of its expressions being thought a little too warm, the 2. That we cannot exist with the present rate of delegates being determined to act with such prudence it for further consideration. The meeting then adprice for the same fabric of work throughout the whole Hall of Science—the Carpent-rs' Hall being engaged to-morrow for Hunt's monument festival.

> contemplative mind a scene fraught with interest of a his condition. somewhat fearful character; the streets crowded all day, with passers to and fro, whose only business seemed opinions and prognostications of the prospect before breach of the peace.

them. The utmost peacefulness of demeanour was remarkably observeable on the part of both people and authorities; work as totally at a stand; all business nearly so; in this vallage to bring the prople in collision one with shops in the most frequented and public streets closed in all day; and yet all comparatively quiet as the grave! not a brawl, not a murmur, not even a policeman's Lodges kept here were out in their robes, and a band

Magistrates. I passed during various portions of the day through amongst themselves. most of the populous district of the town, and save the manacing procession by Carpenter's Hail, have seen no indication the neccessity for the obtrusion of extraordinary provision for the maintainance of order. for political justice for the millions. Some of the trades, Nothing could be more peaceful and praiseworthy particularly the calico printers, are an ill-used set of than the conduct of the people, and though the military, police, and pensioners, are said to be all under six or seven weeks. But in explanation, it should be arms, and many hundreds, some say thousands, of stated, that he gives them a ticket every week to his special constables sworn in, with the exception before- brother, who keeps a "badger's shop," for ten shil-

ing. He did so in a stirring manner, during which he confidence is shaken! Paper is worthless! Run for people here call out loudly against oppression; and to

Savings' and all Banks, for gold ! gold !! gold!!!" reported to have drawn £5 000 this morning, a spirit on the spot, and the incubitants of Bacup, many of by six o'clock—armed men stationed in all the mills, mate the whole population.

The walls of our town are densely placarded with pro- HUNT'S MONUMENT DEMONSTRATION.—Our readers dated, Town Hall, Sunday, August 14th, 1842. The Star, that the committee had very wisely determined to held, and for whatever purpose called; and that the on Sunday, sent for the Reverend Chairman of the mazisirates are determined to put all such meetings. Committee, and several communications passed between him, the committee, and the magistrates, from which it The town having been placarded, calling a public appeared to be the determination of the lat er to act ruffians who seek an affray with the people should, if At about half-past five, a factory operative was called possible, have no pretence upon which to make one.

WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF MR. O'CON-The following resolutions were carried unani. NOR IS LYING IN SIR CHARLES SHAW'S Scholedeld.

> "Some thinglike three to four thousands soldiers one here now, all under arms. On the Leeds and Manchester railway is a special engine carrying two nine pounders, and the men to work them on its tender. A troop of riflemen are also on the line in readiness to move on any given point, for the protection of the was called to the char. Mr. Hindle, wooden door of the stable yard, went whizzing past panied by Messrs. Crossiey and Taylor, magistrates, o'clock in the afternoon, at the Masons' Lodge,

Tuesday morning's post brought the following

TUESDAY MORNING, NINE O'CLOCK. DEAR HOBSON,-All is quiet still-magistrates and

military parading the streets-no meetings to be holden The people still determined to uphold the strike, and "to have the Charter." There is no use in trying to sempled; and Mr. Hindle, Mr. Piling, and others reason with them; they are resolved "to try it on." I have mixed a great deal among them. Yesterday Order. purpose of informing them of our determination, and I talked with many. I find all in one mind, to prevail upon them, if possible, to acquiesce with our or nearly so:—"we'll try this strike on. demanda." their eyes, if it mun come to a tussle, we'en dee hard." I write you last night that the meeting in anniversary night. A motion was moved and seconded that the

of Peterice has been abadoned. I went last night, after ten, to the Mosley Arms, to delegates to take into consideration the propriety of inquire for Mr. O'Connor. He had not arrived. The following the example of the men of Manchester, and waiter told me that he had been informed by several its neighbourhood. This was carried by all hands being gentlemen that Mr. O'Cennor was in gaol, having been held up with great enthusiasm. This morning large arrested, for violating, at Nottingham, his peace bodies of men assembled in almost every part of the shot through the wrist, the ball grazing his side. It is hours of labour should be only ten per day. The After thanks being given to the Chairman the meet- articles. I have a messenger now gone again to ask town. They assembled at seven o'clock at an open believed his hand must be amputated. One man was people who had stopped work called another meeting publican and a few others came forward to join us. after him _____My messenger has this moment space of ground, near Ellin's Wheel. The people were shot in the back, where the ball still remains in the for seven o'clock, and they confirmed the resolutions N.B. Any lecturer intending to visit this tewn, must returned. Mr. O'Connor has not arrived at the Mosley Quiet, peaceful, and attentive. The Sun paper was bone, and it cannot be extracted. Two are shot passed at the former meeting; and also passed another give us at least three days' notice, and bring his Up to this, ten o'clock, all is very peaceable; but no Arms; but Mr. Heywood says that he is in town. read. Mr. Ragg was called to the chair, and Mr. through the chest, and one is in an exceedingly danger- to the effect that they would follow the example oredentials with him, either from his own locality be in town, I believe that he will be arrested.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY MORNING. The people are all out, as on yesterday. There has been no breach of the peace; but all is in breathless anxiety, awaiting the adjourned meeting of trade delegates, which is to take place this morning in the Hall of Science. A large placard has been posted, signed "A citizen," in which all the vituperation that a malignant enemy could make up, has been heaped upon the heads of the devoted Chartists.

We have been informed by a person in connection with the New Bailey Prison, that out of those that have been committed to prison there is not more than five can be recognized as persons of character, the others are all well known as common disturbers of the peace, and but for whom, and to class they belong to, we would not have even these live deprived of their liberty. It being known that Mr. O'Connor was to be in town to-day, many were the anxious inquiries after him, particularly when it was reported that a warrant for the apprehension and detention of his person had been issued against him.

The authorities are at a loss what to do: for the works are all standing, and the people walking the streets in the most orderly manner. Every plan that can be devised has been tried to make the people break the peace, that there might be a pretext to re-enact the bloody work of 1819, but without avail; in fact, the meeting of trades to-day in the Hall of Science, Camp Field, was turned out at the point of the bayonet; but still the masses bore the unwise proceeding with patience, calmly awaiting their time. The working men are determined, at this time, at least, to prove to their oppressors that intelligence has opened their eyes to all their schemes and their treachery. The above is a sample of the parade of power used to enslave the toiling millions.

Reports are hourly arriving respecting the disturbed state of Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan, Chorley, and Prestown; and I will give you a brief and faithful account of Ainsworth's, Gardners, and Weavers. About 100 of the ton. In the last mentioned town, report says that there are two persons killed, and eleven dangerously wounded. A report has reached us that fourteen of the Rifle Brigade have been brought into this town prison: 18, under a strong escort, for refusing to fire upon the

A detachment of the 60th R fles were sent per railway this morning to Wigan. The yeomanry cavalry Lord Francis Exerton. In Saiford, the shopkeepers are beginning to find

that the working classes are their best friends; and

they therefore called a meeting on Monday evening, when the following resolution was passed:people our assistance, both pecuniary and otherwise,

Notwithstanding the peaceable demeanour of the

It has been rumoured that Sir Robert Peel, Sir J. following is a copy:-

"Committee Room, King-street, Aug. 16th. Charter; seven for making it a trades' contest; "At a meeting of Spinners, Manufacturers, Machine ing; and one, the representative of the Makers, Miliwrights, Mechanics, Printers, Dyers, and stone masons of Manchester, stated that his con-

others, it was unanimously resolved. workprople therein employed signify their desire to weighed, and the materials from which they were given to them. The principal streets are crowded with heatility against these systematic reducers of wages. return to labour."

This is looked upon by some as an insult to their poverty-stricken state; and it has caused many to say informed that Aitken and Challenger had been ad- tanders under the command of capture by plunder. These are the greatest enemies the men that the masters shall be the first to invite them to dressing the weavers in Chadwick's Orchard, and that stationed in required A disturbance is reported to have taken and or property have to fear. The less a population has to work; that they have worked tool ong for small remuneration; but that they are determined to have protection for their inbour for the future.

PATRICROFT.

Four mechanics have been arrested at this place, and taken to Manchester in enstedy. The names of three Andrew Shores The name of the fourth we have not girls. yet harned. What the charge against them is we can have no conception; unless it be the refusing to work rants are issued against others.

HEYWOOD.

The people of this locality are all out, not alone for ranteing its continuance, with the Charter." wages, but also for the means of protecting their labour. Mr. P. M. Brophy addressed a meeting of more than

ROCHDALE.

All the hands employed in mills and mines in this

SMALL BRIDGE.

Great efforts on the part of the Tories has been made another during the past week, but all their off rts have police, and about ten or a dezen of the force under his been fruitless. The Orangemen belonging to two of music, yet so cool were the people, and so determined Early in the morning the walls were covered with to keep the peace, that none but the Orangemen, who a Royal Proclamation and a Proclamation from the were inturiated with drink, could be found disorderly: and in instances not a few, they were seen fighting,

LITTLEBOROUGH.

All is at a stand here, not alone for wages but also men; their employer, Mr. Hudson, only paying every named, I have seen only one soldier out of barracks. lings worth of provisions, and, as may be expected, before was the military ordered to fire. and one policeman in the streets, during the entire that which they receive is of the worst description. This conduct, and the conduct of another employer The following placard has been plentifully distributed; unamed Scholefied, who abates the wages of his workmen "RUN FOR GOLD !- Labour is suspended! Public and often pays them in cotion goods, makes the poer advocate most strenuously the Charter as the only means ever likely to remedy the evils of which they so justly complain.

clamations from the County and Borough magistrates, ore aware from the announcement in the last week's the Riot Act. The people, however, persevered and for their recovery.—Another Correspondent. told the magistrates, and officers commanding the solpreclamation states that the magistrates declare all forgo the precession. Not content, however, with this diers, that they might shoot them if they thought Chronicle alluded to in the above important commeetings of numbers of the people illegal, wherever this concession to their timid fears, the authorities, proper; but the meeting was a penceable one, and munication: they would continue it. The magistrates and soldiers then retired to the top of the hill, while the meeting went on for an hour and twenty minutes after the Riof Act had been read. The meeting concluded by giving three cheers for the majesty of the people, and passing until they got an extension of political power through

the enactment of the People's Charter. ASHTON-UNDER LYNE.

The town is in a state of great excitement, in consequence of the mills all being at a stand, but there has been nothing like a breach of the peace. Meetings continue to be held every morning at five o'clock and at six in the evening. Mr. Brierly, Mr. Hindle and

HANDS; and if he come he will be, at all hazards, All is usual on this day with the exception that large L. That this meeting is determined not to com- arrested. So at least the Magistrates told the Rev. Mr. meetings were held morning and evening. In the evening excertent speeches were delivered by Musses. Spindle, Booth, Storor, Chailenger and others.

> their way to the usual place of mesting; Mr. Edis escape, a bullet, which had passed through the Buckley's factory, now standing. The officer, accom-Mr. Robert Lees, Mr. Woolfenden, and Mr. Challenger his car. spoke, and called on the people to be united in action, to preserve the peace, and be firm to their purpose Coup. A bullet struck the lamp-post opposite the logue took place:-A meeting o' a similar description was held at six Angel Inn, in Lune-street, and glanced off through one o'clock in the evening, and all passed over very of the windows. reaceably.

As usual, at six o'clock this morning the people asspoke, recommending the people to Peace, Law, and

SHEFFIELD

TUESDAY. We had a very large meeting in Paradise Square last trades of Sheffield do immediately meet, and appoint peaceful and firm in their determination.

PRESTON.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14. Mr. EDITOR -The first time I wrote you was when the cruel cotton masters had locked out their hands to starve them into compliance with their low prices.] now write on as pressing, but a more momentous emergency.

The fact is this, whether from the anti-Corn Law League, or from the more deadly enemies of real justice, the people, to the number of fourteen, have been shot.-Deadly shot !!! and, as the whole town proclaims, without sufficient cause beyond what was wantonly pro-

voked by the police. I do not know that any are yet dead, but the third edition of the Presion Chronicle says that five are mortally wounded.

I have just returned from visiting three of the dying men. What a sight! Men-poor wretched skeletonlooking men, with as wretched-looking and as wayworn wives by their bedsides; perforated by leaden balls. One ball passed, as I understand, through the body, just below the left breast. I saw the wound on the front; the other just in at the right side, and the third, the ball entered the spine. They are all three dying. Then there are other two-ene has had his leg amputated, the other is shot through the wrist; besides these, I am told there is another whose bowels were protruded He is at his own home. The three I have seen, I am told the dector says are fast going to their account. Correspondent.

> ANOTHER AND MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT. AUGUST 14TH. TEN O'CLOCK. EVENING.

With this letter I send you a Preston paper, of Saturday last, wherein you will perceive the awful and melancholy destruction that has taken place in our to collect information.

On Thursday evening last, about six o'clock, I was summoned to attend two persons, who were waiting for me at our Association Room, and reported to have come from Manchester; I left my work, and proceeded to the place, when I was accosted by a person, a perfect stranger. who asked me-" what we intended to do in Preston?" I immediately replied, that I was unacquainted with their mission, consequently I could not answer the question, and begged to know what he purposed to do? He stated that he came from Ashton-under-Lyne; that the whole of the workmen in Manchester, Ashton, S:aleybridge, &c., &c., had "That we, the shopkeepers of Salford, do render the struck work for an advance of wages, and that he and his companion had been deputed to Preston, and other places, to endeavour to get the working men to follow the example.

It soon got buzzed about that there were two persons time the room was crowded. They requested to briefly address the meeting that night, which being granted, gave THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF ASHTON HAD SUPlenger, his companion, followed in the same strain. Bills have been posted on the walls, of which the On Friday morning, about eight o'clock, I was given to understand that a party of weavers in the employ of Mr. Ainsworth, had struck work in consequence of a reduction of wages to the amount of threepence per piece, which would amount to two shillings and ninepence from each person's week's wages; the reduction was for the work being too thin, and the weavers had "That the mills, and other public works, in Man-in a great many instances put two picks in the quarter chester and Salford, be not opened for work until the more than the full number required. The pieces are provisions from the shopkeepers, which was of course duty of every man of property to rise up in determined mind that young Thomas Ainsworth is a rampant Corn worth a presoucerted before these Ashton men came to Preston?

Before night every cotton mill was turned out with of them are Edward Williams, Alexander Braid, and out any resistance; and all done chiefly by boys and

> At eight o'clock there was a very large meeting in Chadwick's Orchard, which was addressed by Aitken, resolution to the effect, "That the meeting pledged themselves to strike work until they had a fair day's wages for that work, gua-

Large numbers collected in Chadwick's Orchard on Saturday morning, as early as six o'clock, when it being 10,000 persons, amongst whom were a great number of reported that some of the milis had resumed work, the the middle class s. All appeared to be impressed with crowd repaired to Messra. Sledden's machine shop, the conviction that nothing short of an extending of North-road, and attempted to force the gates, but were Manchester has during this day prese ted to the political rights to the working min can ever ameliorate ultimately compelled to turn out, after several windows had been broken and a few slight wounds inflicted on tota sides.—the workmen throwing pieces of iron at the crowd, and they in return using stones.

"People's Chater," and causing the same to become to be anxious enquiry after the news and exchanging populous district are out. There has not yet been a in number, entered the town this morning, and, headed by the Mayor, Mr. Samuel Horrocks, Mr. Jackson, a magistrate, and Mr. Palmer, the Town Clerk, marched down Friargate, to Messrs. Payly's mill, accompanied by Mr. Bannister, the superintendant of the borough command, where a party was endeavouring to force out the workpeople. The party so engaged flad towards the Corn Exchange, Lune-street. The police and military marched in that direction, when several stones were thrown at the police, and a sort of running fight was kept up all the way to Lune-street. When the soldiers had got near the top of Lune street, the police sey's and Rodgett's mills. Whalley Banks. Here they being in the rear, and each now and then running after the boys, striking them with their staves, and retreating under the cover of the military, the Riot Act was read, and the police stating the soldiers were going to flie, the soldiers made an opening for the

> They did fire! and, on reference to the Chronicle, you will perceive the destruction that it has caused. People could scarcely believe their senses. Riots before happened in Preston but never Ashton me, who had been housed after addressing the people in the morning, fled immediately on the people being fired upon, and left the town.

Another detachment of the 7th Rifle brigade, about 150 in number, was marched into the town, and the 72ad marched out, no doubt to stem the popular fury, it being the almost unanimous opinion that the Mayor cusht to be tried for wiful murder. It being reported that there was a great body of people march-Numerous trade societies and other benefit societies. The men of Rochdale entered this village on Monday ing in from Blackburn, proclamations were posted, forby acc amation that they form themselves into the Na- are said to be acting on its advice, and the banks are morning, and held a large meeting. The magistrates bidding any meetings of the people, and calling for being run on. The benefit societies of one village are and about thirty of the 61st r giment of foot were soon special constables. The public houses were all closed three cheers for the Charter, when the meeting ad- which cannot be better characterised than as indicating whom had never seen a soldier before, took to their who kept up a fire all night at intervals. But all the cool but herce determination which seems to ani- heels, to the tune of "De'il take the hindmost." The passed off in the night without any disturbance. I men of R chidale, however, soon railied them, and the have been to see three of the parties wounded at the meeting went on, but not before the magistrates read. House of Recovery, and there is not the slightest hope

The following is the account from the Preston

FIRING UPON THE PEOPLE. made upon the factory of Mr. Francis Sleddon, North- that great numbers will be here to-morrow, to stop the road, under the following circumstances: - The crowd remainder of the mills now at work. called upon the hands, who were at werk, to come out and leave work; but so far from the order being comillied with the men in the factory turned the water pipes upon the mob and endeavoured to beat them back. They were not sufficiently strong, however, to effect this purpose, and after some damage had been done to the cutside of the mill, the hands were obliged to turn-out. Subsequently to this, at about eight o'clock, as the mob were proceeding up Lune-street, near the New clarket, they were met by a body of policemen and the military. The crowd commenced shouting and throwing stones. On Captain Woodford maki g towards down. One of the constables, in endeavouring to There was a meeting this morning at six o'clock, and assist, was struck a violent blow on the arm with a a very severe manner, several children and women. good speeches were delivered by Mesers. Wolfenden, stick, and on the cheet and in the face with stones. Taylor, Johnson and others. All was praceable and An attempt was made to reason with the parties, quiet. The speakers all advises the people to prove and they were informed that if they did not disperse, the oaths to quairfy to act as special constables to pre- to fire upon them. The Riot Act was read, and the At an early hour this morning the workies wended who was teading a horse to the stable, had a narrow took up their station in the yard belonging to Mr.

At this time, twelve o'clock, quietness has been restored, but of course there is a great ferment in people's

it is our chief market day. HALF-PAST TWELVE. We hear that eight have been wounded: five mortally. Notice is posted on the walls that the Riot Act has been read .- Preston Chronicle.

Reporter, we extract the following:-It is scarcely known how many have been wounded. but it is supposed from twelve to fifteen, some of them A meeting of the operatives was held, at which reso mortally. Five have been taken to the House of Re- lutions were passed, pledging that they would not go covery, and in the course of the morning one of the to their employ again until they got the wages of 1840; was convened at half an hour's notice. Mr. Rigby five had his leg amputated above the knee, the leg and that females having children, even one, should commenced like an auctioneer, offering for sale the being completely splintered by the ball. A lad was cease to work where machinery is used; and that the general freedom of man to the lowest bidder; but bowels, which protrude in a spocking manner, and he meet in the morning and form into procession, and go Executive, otherwise he cannot be received.

is in a most precarious state. The medical gentleman to Hebden Bridge, Mytholmroyd, and Cragg, to request who has been engaged to attend the sufferers states the factory masters to stop. Accordingly they met at that he thinks four of the wounded will not recover. the appointed hour, and such a moeting I never saw for As may be expected, very considerable excitement pre- numbers and determination. The procession provails. Large posting bills have been stuck up to an | ceeded to the places named, and all the mills stopped. nounce that the Riot Act has been read, and that Meetings were holden at Mytholmroyd and Cragg; and people are forbidden to be seen about the streets in similar resolutions to those agreed to at Todmorden groups. A proclamation has also been issued, and in were passed unanimously. deed the authorities are using every exertion to prevent any more assemblages. The following are the names of the individuals in the House of Recovery :-

William Petting, 21, steam-loom weaver, in the employ of Mesers. Dawson. He was shot through the knee, and has had his leg amoutated. William Lancaster, one of the ringleaders (23) was shot through the body, and lingers without hope of

James Roberts (20) steam-loom weaver, in the employ of of Messrs. Gardner, is shot through the wrist. John Mercer (27) is shot through the body, and is not likely to recover. Adam Hodgson, a shoemaker, was shot through the

John M'Namara was shot through the bowels; no hopes are entertained of his recovery. William Moore is shot in the chest, and is in a very precarious state. He worked with Mr. Paley as a cot-

The people are assembling in different parts of the town, threatening to revenge the proceedings of the morning .- Times.

MONDAY EVENING, FIVE O'CLOCK. The town has remained quiet all day, and the whole of the cotton mills and machine shops resumed work at the usual hour this morning, with the exception of the cause of the turn-out, as far as I have been able Rifles are sent from the town, and their place had been supplied by the Wigan Yoomanry Cavalry. One of the wounded men died this morning, James Mercer, aged 27. There is another trick being played here, by some scoundrels in Manchester sending letters representing that the people in Manchester are shooting the soldiers like aparrows, done no doubt to inceuse the people and hurry them into acts of violence. If anything more should take place I will let you know.

TUESDAY EVENING. EIGHT O'CLOCK. The whole of the mills and other works here continue at work, with the exception of Ainsworth's weavers, who first struck. Gardner's started at noon to-day. Sowerbutts, a boy who was wounded on Saturday, died yes. terday; and a warrant was issued by the Cerener, to remove the body from the house where he died to the House of R-covery. A jury was empannelled this morning, who sat at the Court House from eleven o'clock, p.m., to four o'clock, a m.; and then returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." There is still a party of the Rifle Corps in the town and the different mills are guarded every night; but there is nothing unusual except the bustling after work-

ing hours with persons anxious to hear the news. WIGAN.

MONDAY EVENING, SEVEN O'CLOCK. A large crowd, amounting in number to some thousands, entered this town to-day, and immediately proceeded to the various mills, collieries, and factories. stopping the engines, and getting the 'hands' to join them. Having effected this, they marched out of the town towards the seat of the Earl of Balcarres, at Hay, in which neighbourhood there are a great number of many cotton mills, and all the hands have this day been turned out.

Every inhabitant of Wigan and the surrounding townshins have closed their shops, warehouses, &c., and business is totally suspended. Upon the shutters of several of the closed shops are posted copies of resolutions entered into at the Sherwood Inn, Manchester, to the effect that the workmen there had resolved not again to resume work until the People's Charter became the law of the land. The sticks which the turnouts had with them were very formidable and destructive weapons, about half a yard in length, and about the thickness of a constable's staff.

BLACKBURN.

MONDAY. We have had pretty work here to-day. Several hundreds of people fram Haslingden, Accreagton, and the neighburhood, came into the town about ten o'clock this forenoon, and proceeded to stop the mill of Mesars. Brierly and Rodgett, in Further-gate. A number of them (about tifty) got into the mill yard, when the mill owner shut the gates and sent off to the police station. The police soon arrived, and though there had not been the slightest disturbance, they commenced cutting about them right and left most unmercifully; one man got his head laid open with a cutiass, and was otherwise wounded, though theydid not make the least resistance. About twenty were taken prisoners and conveyed to the Barracks. A number of soldiers accompanied the police. From this place the people went down to the mills belonging to Messrs. Fielden and Townley, which they stopped. They then proceeded to Messra. Live-

were again followed by the soldiers and police, headed by the magistrates. However, in spite of this force and the opposition of the proprietors, they succeeded in stopping the mill. One of the proprietors was severely injured, and a number of the people were made pripolice to pass through, and the fatal word was given! soners. The Mesers. Turner's mill was the next that was stopped. The main body of the people then came Hopwood's mill, where, on those gentlemen refusing to forming the entrance to the mill yard. The military

were sent for, and the crowd dispers d. Mr. J. Eccles's mill was the next they proceeded to stop: this is situated in Darwen-street. A few stones had been thrown, when two men, who worked in the mill, were so foolish as to fire upon the people. This so exasperated them, that showers of stones were thrown, demolishing most of the windows on one side of the mill. The military were soon on the spot, and succeeded in capturing four of the rioters: these, together with the two who fired from the mill, were conveyed to the barracks, previous to being examined before the magistrates. On conducting these men up Darwen-street, some person threw a stone, which struck the officer in charge of the prisoners; that functionary immediately turned round, and ordered the roldiers to fire. They did so, one part firing up the street, and the other down: five or six persons were shot; one, a poor woman, who it appears was returning from work, was shot in the back, the ball, I underwithout any hope of recovery. Two others were shot in the thigh: the rest were but slightly wounded. At the At about six o'clock this morning, an attack was time of writing this all is quiet, though it is reported

The whole of this day, up to noon, has been spent in making preparations to beat the rioters back, should

different mills at work. About half-part one or 'wo e'clock, a considerable row took place, when several of the officials of the them, as if to arrest one of the parties, he was knocked establishment, armed with pistols and other fire-arms, fired indiscriminately upon the people, wounding, in-One man, more brutal than the rest, actually ran a amongst them. About fifty more have been taken up employment.

at Further-gate, but the reason has not transpired. TODMORDEN.

We expected to be visited on Tuesday last, as we all acis of violence, and to conduct themselves were taken into the Dispensary, and their wounds had heard reports that a great quantity of people were orderly and peaceably. A great many of the coldressed. The accounts vary as to the number who moving about from place to place stopping the factories, were wounded, and as to the nature of the wounds, but we were not disturbed until Thursday. On that number more "to visit their friends," but the One who was that in the knee was obliged to have his day there came a procession from Rochdale and surleg amputated; another man was shot through the rounding places. Previously to this the authorities posing.

Low, Some of the builets struck the house of Mr. had sent for the soldiery from Burnley; and about an by the miners in Aircric yesterday:—

Coup, the landlord of the Corporation Arms, several hour before the procession entered, there came about by the miners in Aircric yesterday: persons being at the windows. Mr. Coups son thirty of the 11th Hussars, Prince Albert's Own, and went to Mr. John Fielden, M.P. and requested him to when you will find on the table a perition from the There are several shot marks on the house of Mr. stand cut against the turn-outs. The following dia- coal and ironstone miners, stating to you our cir-

Officer-Mr. Fielden, if you want any protection I shall be happy to assist you. Mr. Fielden-I thank you for your offer, but I can do without your assistance; for I believe the people minds, and business is almost at a stand still, although want nothing but "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work," and they ought to have it. Mr. Crossley, Magistrate-I understand they want to

be the masters, and want to make the laws. Mr. Fielden-I believe, Sir, they want nothing but right good English laws agreeable to the Constitution; the meeting several sums of money were subscribed, From an account furnished to the Times by their own but at all events I want none of Your assistance. The officer and magistrates went away seemingly

chagrined.

All is quiet; no breach of the peace has occurred as yet. There are two hundred special constables parading the town.

LASSWADE, SCOTLAND.

DEAR SIR, -- A friend has just shown me two letters from Danfermine, from which it appears that the weavers and colliers are rising there, that they had set fire to two factories, gutted several truck shaps, and seriously maltreated a number of constables and police. I have also just learned that foot soldiers from Stirling and Edinburgh Castle, and dragoons from Jock's Ledge, have been ordered there. If such are the proceedings in summer, and the destitution of the people still increases as it must increase, how will it be in winter?

N B. It is currently reported here this morning, that the town of Paisley was in a state of awful riet on W. DANIELLS.

August 15th, 11 pm.

TURN OUT OF THE COLLIERS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH AND THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN .- On account of repeated reductions of wages, and numberless other acts of oppression, the coal miners of this district have struck work this day, and are determined to work no more until their manifold grievances are redressed. They have partly come to this resolution, in order to assist their brothren. Thus the coillers of Airdrie, Dalmarnock, Fife, Falkirk. Mid and East Lothians are acting in concert! Should this strike continue, the most part of the iron works and manufactories in Scotland will be at a stand for coal. How this will end no one knows-there is evidently a crisis approaching !

DUNFERMLINE. The Whig papers will no doubt represent the disturbance in Dunfermline during this week in the blackest colours, and shun all allusion to the provocation which the people received before they attempted resistance. The facts are these :- during these five or six years past, the less respectable part of the manufacturers, these of them that had not one shilling they could call their own, have pursued a vexitious system of reducing the wages every now and then, and have employed every means in their power by clipping, quibbling, and curtailing, to bring their workmen to the starvation point. They at length carried their avarice beyond endurance, until their own wickedness overtook themselves. The people would stand it no longer; and with the assistance of that most unjustly oppressed class - the colliers and miners, they rose en maise. It is not my purpose to enter into details: suffice it to say, that after two nights of dreadful work-the firing of factories, turning out the contents of one of those abominable truck-shops, &c., the Sheriff, along with the better part of the manufacturers, stepped in, and with the help of a public meeting, brought matters to an issue. The avaricious masters, in four and trembling, and in presence of the Provost and Sheriff, signed & recantation of their proposed reduction, by adhibiting their names to the former table of wages. They have gotten a lesson. They thought they had nothing more to do than fleece, and fleece again; but they found a tiger where they thought they had a sheep. Every one of collieries. On their passage through the town, they them has discovered there can be no protection for committed no violence to property. They asked for property if there is no protection for labour. It is the worked were of too fine a count; consequently they peaceable operatives, and no fears are entertained for These men, take them throughout, are generally found would not weigh the required amount. I was then the safety of the town. A company of the 72d High- at last to be thousands behind in the world, living informed that Aithen and Challenger had been ad- landers, under the command of Captain Balfour, is alone by plunder. These are the greatest enemies the men out the mill of Messrs. Paley. Now, you will bear in place at Hindley, four miles from this place, and Capt. a desperate population, everything is insecure. A Balfour has despatched thirty soldiers there, at the week, or a day, may wrap a district in firmes, and Law Repealer. (Query: Was this abatement of Ainsbeggar.—Correspondent.

> THE SCOTTISH COLLIERS. (From the Glasgow Chronicle.)

With regret we have to announce that the miners of Airdrie, Coatoridge, and vicinity have resolved to continue their alarming and extensive strike, and that the petate-fields in this quarter are still ravaged with the most barefaced audacity. The military are still stationed at Aircrie and Coatbridge; but their presence seems to be of little avail in restraining the starving depredators. On Monday night lost a large potato-field near Calder, the property of Mr. Lindsay, was completely cleared of its contents; and on the same day, another field at Rasbush, not more than half a mile from the head quarters of the military, was similar visited. Indeed, so far as appearances go, this turn-out would seem to be the most alarming that has ever taken place in the mining districts in the west of Scotland. At a large meeting of the colliers on Saturday last, they resolved unanimously not to return to their employment until their "reasonable" demands were compiled with; and at three district meetings held on Monday that resolution was deliberately confirmed. Whatever be their present circumstances, the colliers severely wounded on the cheek; several others were appear to be united and determined to continue the strike, and this resolution; the conduct of the omployers at this meeting in Airdrie, where the sheriff prerided, on Friday last, would seem to have considesably strengthened. At that meeting the facts adduced, and which are now made generally known throughout the mining districts, have tended greatly to excite the sympathy of the community, and to render the conduct of the masters exceedingly napopular. One or two of these it will be sufficient to detail. The men complained (and asserted that it was a grievance, without exception, in every ccal-pit in the acighbourhood), that, instead of trying the quality of the con ents of their hutches by a riddle, the openings of which should not be more than one over the fields to Nova Scotia, and stopped the mills of inch square, the masters have adopted the use of an Messrs. Eccles, & Co. They then went to the Messrs. 2 rticle called a "skrek," which is generally from 8 to 10 feet in length, and its bars from 1 to 21 menes stop the mill, they broke several windows of the Lodge apart, through which coals of considerable size are suffered to drop, to the great detriment, and injury of the profits of the workman, it being generally understood that the men are not paid for any coals that go through the bars of the skrek. In this way they insist they are defrauded, not only of the small coals, for which the masters get as high as 6s. per 30 cwt., but of a great quantity of larger coals that find their way through the article in question. They were also loud in complaint against the truck system, practised by nearly the whole of the masters. the effect of which is to compel the workmen to pay an exorbitant price for their provisions and other necessaries. The men also complained that their pay-days had been unnecessarily lengthened from a tortnight to a month, by which tecans they were kept out of the u-e of ready money, and compelled to have recourse to the masters' stores. Another grievance, which was pointedly referred to, was the system of taking intrest from the men, at the rate of Id. per 12d. stand, coming out at the abdomen, and she now lies and 1s. per pound for all monies paid them before the pay-day-even while such wages were fairly earned and wrought for. The practice of condemning "hutches," found to centain the smallest piece of stone was also severely dwelt upon. These complaints and others of a similar character were adduced at the meeting of masters and workmen in Airdrio, over which Sheriff Alison cresided. and the paltry defence of the masters has anything but satisfied the clamorous demands of the nunere. they attempt to come. Large quantities of stones, All the furnaces at Caldor are extinguished; there bricks, &c., have been piled up on the roofs of the are five out at Dundyvan, eight at Garisherrie, and two at Chapelhall. The miners have appealed to the shopkeepers for assistance to carry on the strike number of persons arrived from Darwen, and proceeded (and when it is considered that many of them are to Messrs. Hopwood's mill, with a view to let off the altogether dependent upon the colners for a subwater from the boiler. On meeting with resistance, a Sistence, it will not appear wonderful that their appeals are attended to), and in this way considerable sums have been raised; sums from 5s. to £1 are extensively contributed, and one grocer, we are informed, is so involved in the success of the colliers, as to find it his interest to offer them the considerable way after some children, and then fired loan of £150, to be returned when they get into

It is but fair to the men to state, nevertheless, that at every meeting they have held it has been s rictly enjoined on the multitude to abstain from liers have left the towns for the harvest, and a numbers in the towns are still sufficiently im-

"Sir. - As a general request, could you find it conveniant to attend a meeting of the respectable grocers and traders in and around Airdrie, at two

cumstances, and the present necessity of our demands? Should this meet your approbation, we will expect to hear favourably from you. " By order of the Committee. "Meadow-head, August 9, 1842." In answer to this request, a meeting of shopkeepers was held in the Masons' Hall, where a memorial, containing a detail of the principal grievances of the colliers lay on the table for examination. At

and a friendly feeling towards the colliers generally

exhibited.

POCKLINGTON .-- On Monday evening, Mr. Rigby, from Lancashire, gave a scul-stirring lecture to a large and attentive audience. The meeting no one would bid less than the 'whole hog'! A

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

LEICESTERSHIRE—On Sunday afternoon, a camp meeting will be held at Wigstone, to commence at two o'clock. On Monday Mr. Duffy will be at Glem, and Mr. Beedham at the bottom of Humberstone Gate. On Tuesday Mr. Duffy will be at Ribworth, and Mr. Beedham in the Pasture. On Wednesday Mr. Duffy will be at Markfield, and Mr. Beedham in the Pingle. On Thursday Mr. Doffy will be in the Market Place, Leicester, and Mr. Beedham at Blaby. On Friday Mr. Duffy will be in the Foundry Square, and Mr. Beedham at Oadley.

WALWORTH.-A concert and ball will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, on Wednesday evening, August the 24th, for the purpose of removing some difficulties we are labouring under. Tickets sixpence each. S veral talented individuals are engaged to rights. add to the evening's amusement.

on Sunday noon; at the Rancliffe Arms on Sunday on Monday night. evening. Any locality desirous of Mr. Mead's The droll adventures of that night I will record in services, will please to address him at Alrs. Smith's, another letter, for I must now be off to the Con-Warser-zate, Nottingham.

TO THE SHAKSPEREAN BRIGADE OF LEICESTER CHARTISTS.

Manchester, Marsden's Temperance Hotel, Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, 1842.

MY BRAYE COMRADES,-I left you on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, and between that date and the present, one of the most important periods in the history of the working-men of this country has comspread resolve have entered into your minds and hearts, sages of my diversified experience since the day I left

you.

I had a good meeting at Birmingham, in the Hall of Science, to very commodious building belonging to the the train started. Socialists; on the Tuesday evening. I found George -a sound-hearted, thorough-going democrat. I enrolled twenty-four at the close of the meeting. I had long and very interesting conversations the next day with White, and learned much from him respecting apice by saying a word about it. the progress of the movement in and around Birmingham, and the causes why in Birmirgham itself, things for some time looked less satisfactory than could be wished. At hight (Wednesday) we had a good meeting out of doors, near the Railway Station, notwithstanding

O4 Thursday began a series of excitements, such as I twelve at noon, by the omnibus, at Wednesbury, (called Wedgebury by the natives,) in the midst of 30,000 colliersion strike for wages. They formed one of the noblest sights I ever witnessed. Linney, O Neil, Pearson, and others addressed them; conclusive resolutions, hypocritical League. binding the whole assembly to desist altogether from labour until their just demands were complied with, were put and carried unanimously and enthusiastically. I then briefly addressed this immense gathering of labour's sons; a vast assemblage of human eyes, all raised in expectant intelligence—brave bosoms thrown open to the sun and air, and stalwart arms and stout hands held up with instantaneous heartiness, the very moment that I put it to them whether they would all adopt the People's Charter. I shall not lose the impression made upon me by the view of that meeting as long as I live. I proceeded in Linney's company to Bilston. For two mortal hours I addressed the favourite brigade-ine "body guard" of our brave chief, Fearqus, in the evening. There were about 4,000 present on apiece of ground formed like an amphitheatre, where They have raised a devil they will find it difficult to There was a "Conference" lately sitting in Lonthey sat in fixed earnestness receiving my plain re- lay!! marks, apparently as enthusiastic at the close, as at the beginning. The view of the massive hands of those brave colliers raised in approval of the Charter, convinced hipw from the shoulder-of-mutton fist of a Bilston collier! We enrolled fifty members at the close of the dent, and brave man has been indefatigable in his caused? labours among this bold and simple-hearted people: there is not a man in the whole movement who, in myjudgment, deserves more highly the praise and configence of his brother Chartists than Joseph Linney.

O : Friday morning, the 12th, I walked on to Welverhampton, and addressed another meeting of thehardy toilers of the "black diamonds"-the whole district, for many miles, having entirely ceased labour, and ing of thousands upon thousands at this time of excite- to be ment: the Wolverhampton colliers, like the assemblages I had previously addresed, held up their mighty hands they would esponse the cause of the Charter.

In the afternoon, I got on by railway to Stafford. found matters in a somewhat critical condition in this Tory-ridden borough. Meson, and his companions into the town-additional rooms were being built to the gool-rannon, it was said, was to be planted upon print it. Great fears were entertained that I would to apprehended if I dared to stand up in the Marketplace, that night. However, when seven o'clock had! struck, there I was-mounted on a famous long CADES being erected to force the adoption of the bench, procured by the friends. Ins superintendent of police then took his station close by my right eleow, the Tory gentry and ladies threw up their windows to listen and hear the rebel Chartist commit himself, and to see him pounced upon and byne away in the cirry claws of the raw lobsters.

Bit no! I shewed how excellent it was to have a

And pay our million and a quarter yearly to support lo-al Chartists knew the land would be ruined if the budget but the Whig one, WITH A BARRICADE." Civil List were not kept up? and that working men would all weep their eyes sore if Adelaide were to be beref. of her £100,000 a-year. I denounced any ragged are his words :shoemaker Stafford, like Northampton, you know, my brave Shirspeareans, is a famous shoemaking town,) as n stupid feilow if he dared to talk about his aged

Well-what was to be done? I could not be taken up for treason, for my words were ultra-loyal, with a crowd, soon solved the difficulty: they looked on and Historical till they were laughed out of countenance, and then turned their attention to a couple of Italians who had just brought their music into the Square. Determined on making a disturbance, one of the red-coats at first caxed, and then dragged one of the foreigners among the crowd, and strove carnestly to incite the musician to "grind." Perceiving the scoundrel's intention I called on the policeman to witness it; but saw, from his looks, that he would not budge one inch to put down the auroyance, while he would gladiy seize gave pretty good hints in the following fashion :me as the primary cause of discurbance. I therefore said, "I am willing to go to prison for speaking truth; let the chief policeman take me, if he will, for speaking truth, but I will not be imprisoned for a dirty row! All you who are of opinion: that we adjourn to the Common, where we can hold a meeting without disturbance, hold up your hands." The adjournment was carried, and I dismounted in a moment, and off we went, the people following us. I p-lice were passed, and looked aghast at this novelty. in spite of the bayonets, and the multitude dispersed. That night will be a memorable one with the Stafford

Crispins: and I trust they will not neglect to annoy their enemies with ammunition so easily mustered and well as Stafford.

Hunnible, and other fine young fellows, are growing up temerity." there, who will soon be able to act an important part in the movement

Potteries on Sunday afternoon, and found a spirit I really was not prepared for. Labour had ceased there, aiso among the colliers; and now, the resolution not to

of the colliers, to ask all the workers at the earthen- "something STARTLING and novel;" but they did not ware factories, &c., to leave their labour. I remained in Hanley during the day; saw the shops closed, and all the town become as lifeless as on a Sunday forenoon; heard of the multitude doing mendations of these Leagued Daily-Bread Men? queer things in the town, and also at Stoke. Fenton. and Lane-end; but saw none of them. The soldiers. nearly dropping with fatigue, I saw pass through the town, in the afternoon, pursuing something which, it seemed, they could not catch; but nothing alarming

ever came before my own eyes. I met the peeple again at six at night. The Square was crowded: I should say there were 29,000 people there; several of the gentry, &c., in conversational knots, being on the verge of the crowd. I protested against the insobriety I saw in the persons of a few,proclaimed the illegality of destroying property, &c.; but exhorted the people to hold by their rightful resolves, and to hold by them, too, till they had their

I felt sure I might be prevented getting out of the NOTTINGHAM -- Mr. Clarke's route for next week: Potteries, if I did not make an effort to get away on the Forest, at half-past two and six in the even- privately, and as I was bound to attend the Manchester ing; Monday, Carlton; Tuesday, New Bradford; Conference, in quality of delegate from the excited dis-Wednesday, New Lenton; Thursday, Stapleford; trict I was leaving, as well as being your representa-Conference, in quality of delegate from the excited dis-Saturday, Noah's Ark. Mr. Mead will attend at the tive, my darling boys,-why I set out on foot, with Robin Hood, on Saturday evening; at the Pheasant two hearty youths as companions, at half-past twelve

> ference. My brave brigade,

Your faithful "General." THOMAS COOPER. Marsden's Temperance Hotel, Wednesday Night, Aug. 17.

P.S. I have scarcely time left to tell you how I got out of the Potteries. Suffice it to say,—I was seized, taken before fine old Justice, examined before him as he sat up in

menced. Of the widely-extended strike for labour's bed, told him who I was and all about it; but they I wages, which has been pretty generally converted into dared not keep me! This was at Buralem, at two n stand for the Charter, you will be aiready aware, by o'clock on Tuesday morning. I intended, with the two the delly and weekly papers. Whether that widely- good lads who carried my bag and cloak, to reach Macclessield by seven, in order to take the coach for Man. and he talks loudly of the "violent and incendiary at the time I am writing this, I feel some anxiety to chester; but as we had been detained by the Burslem | writings in the Northern Star." Will he be kind learn. But I must hasten to rehearse some of the pre- authorities so long, we struck down for the Crewe Station, on the Birmingham and Manchester line of railway: and, after losing our way twice, we reached Crewe in time to have a hearty good breakfast before

White to be what I had long heard him reported to be ing my beloved Bairstow, Campbell, and Clarke, a young delegate from Ross, in Herefordshire. From the Star you will learn what was done at the Conference; I will not, therefore, take up valuable tried to inculcate. The Star alone has regularly

ont, privately, from Manchester, after having just read the horrid piece of hypocrisy and cruelty which the Morning Chronicle has chosen to insert against me, in its leading article of to-day. What villains are these scribblers for the Anti-Corn Law League! In order to public attention to them, and reprobated the docclear themselves from the charge of originating the had hitherto been a stranger to. I was set down at strike, they strive to incite the Tory Government to take my blood, or personal liberty, by pointing me out as an agent for the Tories!

our advantage, and thereby have our revenge on the When and where I shall see you, my beloved lads, cannot tell, until the time comes,

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

THOMAS COOPER.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE. their host! They little knew what they were about. mistake or possibility of being gainsaid.

and slashings; the imprisonments, and the trans- ago! Read it:-Biston meeting. Linney assured me that the whole portings that are to follow: how will they compensate

> all this huboub. They are at the bottom of it all. It is a measure they have long had in contempla- and they would have it if they did not change their the operatives themselves! In other words, it tion. Even since the last General Election means system, was heard with no disapprobation. In the have been constantly used to inflame the public manufacturing districts men declare that no good have been constantly used to inflame the public can be done until they riot,' and in the metropolis operatives, and would expose mill property to the mind to prepare it for the master stroke. The Globe the information is received with approbation. To-day fury of a starving people,—a people made to starve

"BREAD or BLOOD"!

diarism" had again shown itself in the South. They paraded the fact most prominently; dwelt upon it in tribulation, are confined in the gaol here: one loud and long; evidently doing their best to cause Spring from The idea! hundred and fifty colliers had been also lodged in it it to spread, as a means of hampering the new within the week-troops of soldiers had been marched Ministers, and driving them from office. The Morning Chronicle declared " the fires resulted from the extreme towers—and everything looked so threat. a feeling of REVENGE against the bread-taking landening, that when the friends here took a bill to the lords;" and the Globe called them "the beginning that the unruly workmen of the manufacturing towns consequence !!! printer, announcing my lecture, he did not dare to of a fearful ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF DE. are tamed into obedience by hunger; bigots exult

The Morning Chronicle also talked of BARRI-Whig Budget. Here are his very words :-"France, in 1830, according to the oracle of Tam-

worth, by an example of physical force, disturbed the slumbers of the English oligarchy. Is not France disturbing at this moment, the prospective success of a Tory Budget? "' We must have money,' says M. Humann .-

Toulouse answers by a barricade. " We must have money,' says Sir Robert Peel .herself and her establishment. I demonstrated that MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM MAY ANSWER any

Wellington has not ceased to remember the French revolution of 1830, nor the effect which the three grandmother being in a bastile and vegetating on skilly, days' events in Paris had upon the public mind in while the Dawager had three palaces to live in. The this country. The same causes which accomplished satire completely binnted the talons of the sine-bottle; the downfall of the elder branch of the Bourbon

of the state by increased taxation upon the people, ARE LIKELY TO HAVE A POWERFUL EFFECT UPON THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY, under the circumstances in which they are at present ern Star"!! placed. Nor will the resemblance between the present and the past escape unobserved by the plain unsophisticated mind of the Duke of Wellington."

"How soft, how delightful, his new bed of roses. Should PEEL, undisturb'd, by the Chartists, or

SWING, Find the Captain*—contented with all he proposes—

To his Rodens and Percivals ready to cling !" The Sun published the most ferocious and dastardly article ever penned by a bloody-minded commenced singing "Spread the Charter;" the bold coward against Dr. Hook and the ladies of Leeds, Crispins caught the strain, and our procession to the because some one had told him that they had in-Common was soon swelled by thousands. We had a terfered to prevent the return of Brown-Bread confidence, must not be kept back. No, no; I am we will have!!!

a time of excitement, to disarm the hatred of savage

that the object of the League's present meeting in . "It has happened that ladies' heads have been carried about the streets on poles, or trailed in the London, is to take into consideration the propriety Be quiet; be firm: and please dirt; and it has happened, sufficiently within OF STOPPING ALL THE MILLS UPON A you go to work or stay away! recollection to SERVE both FOR a warning and GIVEN DAY!!! AND THEY WILL DO Our own opinion of the "Str to pleasantly expended as a little throat music.

We'll rally around him," I should have said, be recollection to SERVE both FOR a warning and came a favourite at the places I have already passed, as AN EXAMPLE, that a priesthood has been compelled to find safety in flight, and those who braved Let me just say, ere leaving Stafford, that Peplow, the popular indignation forfeited their lives to their

These were the teachings of the ORGANS OF THE The farther I went, my beloved comrades, the more League! These were the sentiments, the horrible, 29th of July, one of the delegates, Mr. Finch, jun., thickly I found excitement kindling. I reached the hellish sentiments, they strove to instil into the public from Liverpool, is reported to have said :mind!

Contemporaneously with these atrocious incendi-Contemporaneously with the assistance of the arresting the colliers; and now, the resolution not to discour, I found, was taking a decided turn; all were ary teachings, were the attempts of the aristocracy, in less than one month, Time will speedily decide whose opinion is most turn-outs, along the main road. The procession, and to wise. We entreat only the people will not be discouraged if, after all, having tried the strike as a rights of labour had been tried. We had meetings at local to induce the people to join them in the leg by a stone. The couraged if, after all, having tried the strike as a Rands Bank, and different by roads. The procession, and one of the horses was cut in the leg by a stone. The however, broke up into groups and proceeding along them also to grant the People's Charter the Colliers in all navis of the kingdom means for obtaining the Charter they find it to fail.

This affair having subsided, the people again metal were of the connects (i) more sugar injuries. The omnibus was much might turn-outs, along the aristocracy, in less than one month, trium will speedily decide whose opinion is most turn-outs, along the aristocracy, in less than one month, the found of the horses was cut in the leg by a stone. The couraged if, after all, having tried the strike as a Rands Bank, and different by roads. The procession, and one of the horses was cut in the leg by a stone. The course of the horses was cut in the leg by a stone. The procession, and the course of the horses was cut in the leg by a stone. The course of the horses was cut in the leg by a stone. The procession, and the procession is all navies of the aristocracy, in less than one month, turn-outs, along the aristocracy, in less than one month, turn-outs, along the aristocracy, in less than one month, turn-outs, along the aristocracy, in less than one month, turn-outs, along the aristocracy in less than one month, turn-outs, along the aristocracy in less than one month, turn-outs, along the aristocracy in less than one month, turn-outs, rights of labour had been tried. We had meetings at Fenton and Lane-end, on the Sunday afternoon, Aug. It in and at night I preached from "Then shall do no means for obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail that they are still no factory in the large area called the "Crown-bank," at I SED PLAN—TO BREAK THE LAW."! A sund at large producted in peace and perfect that I would address the celliers on strike, on the same spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot, the next morning and the strike as a Rands Bank, and different by o roads, evaded the militate them list to fail the strike as a Rands Bank, and different by or oads, evaded the militate. Charter the people again met tex. Let the Colliers in all parts of the kingdom means for obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the strike as a Rands Bank, and different by or oads, evaded the militate. Charter the people again met tex. Let the Colliers in all parts of the kingdom means for obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the strike as a Rands Bank, and different by oxeded the militate. This affair having subsided, the people again met. This affair having subsided, the people again met. This affair having subsided the military and resched the military and r

condemn it, nor point out the danger to those who might act on it. And yet what were the recom-

"Now the way the Americans obtained the SUFFRAGE, and exemption from heavy taxation, furnishes us with an EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION' will impose a tax on your tea.' 'No,' said the Americans, ' we shall not be imposed upon; we are not represented, and we deny your right to tax us.' A cargo of tea was sent to one of their sea-ports (Bostun), and an exciseman was sent to collect the tax THE EXCISEMAN WAS TARRED AND FEA THERED by the Americans, and the tea emptied into the ocean, rather than they would submit to pay a tax upon it. Here, then, we see a practical way of abolishing the Corn Laws."

That the Corn Law could not be imposed without bloodshed, nor continued without bloodshed, was not admitted as a reason why it should not exist; for be it recollected there was Corn Law blood shed in Westminster in 1815, and Corn-Law blood shed no means, the last in the field at that game. He at Peterloo in 1819; so that even if it were certain seemed as if he received a God-send, in the that it could not be repealed without bloodshed, it fact of a few fires having occurred in the by no means follows that it should be suffered to exist. England has some noble 'Romans' who would willingly lay down their lives in such a holy

Oh! she has sons that never, never Will stoop to be the landlord's slaves While heaven has light Or earth has graves."

"When Barbaroux sent a message to Marseilles following manner: that they were to send him 'six hundred men who knew how to die,' the call was quickly responded to; nor would such a call to Manchester be long unresponded to, though, it is hoped, it may not be

The "Bloody Old Times" is now hard at work to fix the getting-up of the STRIKE upon the Charlists enough to point out a single paper in England, aye, one which has denounced all these atrocious attempts to excite tumult and disorder, excepting the Northern Star? He cannot find one! The Star alone has To my great delight, I got into the carriage contain- exposed the deep-laid villainous schemes of the plotters. The Star alone has shown up the atrocity of the doctrines these parties have watched the attempts of these men, and sounded the Finally, my brave comrades, I am now about to set note of warning and alarm. The Star alone has done this. It did not wait till now, and then find out

these attempts were being made. As soon as ever the incendiary articles appeared, the Star called trines there taught. It is, therefore, a little too bad for the Times and the League papers, (for they, too, join in the song) to charge the present state of feel-Heaven grant we may be able to turn this strike to ing to the "incendiary teachings of the Northern Star." Had the press of England shown a tithe of Originated with this journal, and the watchfulness that we have, and spoken out as became it, the anti-Corn Law League would have been shivered to atoms long ago! We have had to considering it as the only means by battle them single-handed; and, single-handed, we which the repeal of the Corn Laws have procured for them the detestation of every honest son of Labour in the Kingdom; because single-handed, we have exposed their villany, and ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE torn off the veil that hid their deformity.

By the Pope but the League-men reckoned without organs have it, but upon the League men, without allusions were from time to time

don, composed of Delegates belonging to the anti- but it was generally rejected as a They have gotten the people our! How will they Corn Law League. This "Conference" talked over thing that would seem exceedingly get them in again? How will they allay the excite- some queer things. The nature of their talkings and me in a twinkling of O Connor's abrewdness in selecting ment they have caused? And, above all and before their deliberations will be best understood by the the "black brigade of Bilston Chartists" as his "body all, how will they compensate for the loss of life and following extract from their own organ. It speaks Selves. guards" God help the poor fellow that provokes a the personal injuries; the shootings, and cuttings, volumes. It appeared in the Sun only a month

> We say again, that the League-men have caused THE CORN LAW BE REPEALED were vociferpire, and the IDEAS of rising, of rioting, and of refusing to pay taxes, will be presented at one and the same time to many thousand persons. The sanctity are becoming familiarised with THE IDEA OF RESIS-TANCE; and, if their misery be not relieved, it will not be long before corresponding DEEDS WILL

> > "In common with many members of the Conference, and with the memorialists from Hinckley, we have become convinced that it is useless to place before the Parliament and the aristocracy evidence of the sufferings of the people. Politicians rejoice that the ha'f pagan, half free-thinking town's-people are for their sins visited by a judgment which threatens annihilation. To bigots and politicians, pictures of distress in the manufacturing districts to Mr. Taunton's speech, who said-

"It appeared to him that the time was past for talking: the TIME WAS COME TO DO SOMETHING, and he would tell them what to do-(cheers.) He thought every delegate from the country to pour in such facts as would organise such a body of public opinion as it is two delegates from Ashton, (the town where and remonstrated with them on the danger of assempower, and COMPEL THEM TO YIELD."

"friends of good order;" and, as magistrates, let loose "extend" them !; ?

O'CONNOR happened to meet with ACLAND, the ING TO THAT TOWN. hired tool and lacquey of the anti-Corn Law

Mr. O'Connor—" Indeed! how?"
Mr. Acland—" Well, I tell you, in confidence,

"It appeared that the only plan which the manu- To Readers and Correspondents. Akroyd's orders, pulled it out for them. It is stated facturers had to resort to at present, was, TO STOP THEIR FACTORIES"!!!! Is it apparent now who were the concocters of the

STRIKE? Is it apparent now who were the movers to it? "No," says the Weekly Chronicle :-

"Mr. Feargus O'Connor may swear himself black in the face before we give the slightest credence to a The English landlord said to the Americans, 'We charge unsupported by any other evidence, and utterly irreconcilable with plain and palpable facts." Is the charge "unsupported by any other evi-

dence"? Is it "utterly irreconcilable with plain and palpable facts' ? Is it irreconcilable with the facts we have been narrating? Is it irreconcilable with the incendiary teachings of the Globe, Chronicle and Sun? And, by the bye, talking of incendiarism brings to our mind a recollection of the dodges and shifts of Master Weekly Chronicle himself, respecting the Swing incitements in the beginning of the present year. The Weckly Chronicle was, by South, apparently the work of incendiarism; and, to make the most of it, he printed a huge poster, in which the word SWING was the most striking line. With these posters he covered the entire of his shop window in the Strand; and the effect upon the passers by on the other side was. that the word Swing appeared in something like the

"SWING. SWING. SWING. SWING. SWING. SWING. SWING. SWING. SWING

The rest of the bill not being readable at that distance from the smallness of the print.

And while the Weekly was doing this outside the window, he was doing his best inside his paper. without committing himself, to point out Swing as a means of annoying and harrassing the new

But cannot the statement of Mr. O'Connor be corroborated? Let us see. While the Weekly Chronicle was thus endeavouring to get his patrons out of the mess they have gotten into, another organ of their body was letting the cat out of the bag, and glorying in the deed! The Sunday Times, of Sunday last, makes the following avowal:-

"Our readers are probably aware that the project of SHUTTING UP ALL THE MILLS IN ONE DAY TO that we have all along persisted in was likely to be obtained. The CONSIDERED THE PROPOSI- of production, and the capabilities of the soil under Proceed we now to fix the beginning of this Strike, not upon the Chartists, as the Times and League TION AGAIN AND AGAIN; sell with abundance," and was attended with a made to it by several speakers harsh to the operatives them-

They rejected the project, after considering it again and again, BECAUSE it would seem harsh to "The proceedings yesterday at the anti-Corn Law the operatives themselves! Not because it was region was rife with Chartism: this honest, indepen- for these things, which they, and they alone, have Conference speak for themselves. Gentlemen who wicked; not because it was illegal; not because it man because it man indufationable in his consect. was disorderly; not because it would lead to "riots" ously cheered. The recital that workmen have said and "risings:" it was rejected not because of these it was not words would move Parliament, but force, considerations, but b cause it would seem harsh to themselves. There was all the difference in the reject it in the other and more feasible shape of

their pleasure by repeating them. We turn rather any such reduction. We believe it would be imsuch. This fact speaks volumes!

Refer, too, to the letter of our Preston corresponthey ought to proceed at once to appoint a committee dent, detailing the horrible carnage in that town, was addressing them, the magistrates, accompanied OF PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE METROPOLIS, and induce and the prior proceedings. Look well at the words by the police and about two hundred special conthere printed in capital letters! Romember that stables, came up. Mr. Pollard, one of the magisthe STRIKE first commenced,) to the Preston lads bling in such meetings, and engaging in such schemes, base and cowardly attempts to get the working classes are now so fond of STRIKES as to pay the "Let's away to Luddenden Foot," and this propopeople to "rise" and "riot," while they appeared as delegates to go over all parts of the country to sition, meeting with general concurrence, the shouts

his hard face relaxed, his teeth separated, and at length family effected also the overthrow of the Wellington- the military upon them, for only doing that to which The fact is, that the strike did commence at he grimed ouright, while the hest of shopmates burst Peel administration, by the impulse which they comthey had been incited! Did you do this "Old Ashton, as has been already detailed; and that the body of the Lancashire turn-outs were congregated municated to the public mind in favour of legislative Bloody? No! you left the task to us! We did it. We ostensible cause of it was the attempted reductions for the purpose of marching into Halifax. "The popular disorders which have broken out in exposed the plot. We denounced the concoctors of of wages by the Corn Law Repealing Messrs." witness! Three villanous red-coats, standing in the Toulouse and other towns of France, excited by the it. We cautioned the people against the snare laid Bailey; and another fact is, as soon as it from Laucashire approached the town in immense attempt of the Government to supply the deficiencies for them. We counselled to peace and good order! did commencence, six persons were dispatched of the grand point of junction was at of the state by increased taxation upon the people, And yet the "richs" and the from the town of Achten to the state of attributed to the "incendiary writings in the North- Lancashire; AND EXPENCES WERE PAID Hebden Bridge, Sowerby Bridge, Luddenden Foot, BY MONEY SUBSCRIBED BY FACTORY Todmorden, Rochdale, and other places, united toge-While this "Conference" was sitting, Mr. MASTERS AND SHOPKEEPERS BELONG. ther in one immense procession, filling the whole

streets. Come not near them. Keep the peace of Foundry-street, were attacked, and the military

was distinctly registered in last week's Star, espe- Almost at the very same moment that the Lan-This was published near a month before the cially in the two articles in the third edition, headed, strike. Now, Acland has never contradicted it.

Was distinctly registered in last weeks star, especially cashire processions approached the town, another procession, also comprising immense numbers, from the neighbourhood of Bradford, approached to the contradicted it. Every event which has since transpired has con-proached it in another direction. The Bradford Even in the "Conference" itself, so lately as the firmed us in the opinion we then held: and we have procession was preceded by a number of the 17th now therefore only to reiterate it, and to request for Lancers from that town, and on the procession it all the attention that the people think it worth.

plan was detailed. This pamphlet was received adopted to get all we want without spilling a drop of spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large sastembly appeared at that time; the resolution that and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. Did they condemn it? Did they warn the people and moral courage an invincible; that norming can adopted to get all we want without spilling a drop of blood, or causing any commotion of any kind. The and moral courage an invincible; that norming can adopted to get all we want without spilling a drop of blood, or causing any commotion of any kind. The and moral courage an invincible; that norming can adopted to get all we want without spilling a drop of blood, or causing any commotion of any kind. The and moral courage an invincible; that norming can adopted to get all we want without spilling a drop of blood, or causing any commotion of any kind. The and moral courage an invincible; that norming can invincible; that norming can adopted to get all we want without spilling a drop of blood, or causing any commotion of any kind. The and moral courage an invincible; that norming can adopted to get all we want without spilling a drop of blood, or causing any commotion of any kind. The and moral courage an invincible; that norming can adopted to get all we want without spilling a drop of blood, or causing any commotion of any kind. The and moral courage an invincible; that norming can adopted to get all we want without spilling a drop of blood, or causing any commotion of any kind. The and moral courage an invincible; that norming can adopted to get all we want without spilling a drop of blood, or causing any commotion of these qualities of their call was asked them what they wanted, to Mr. Akroyd's mill. Shared they must have the plugs out of the want without spilling a drop of the and moral courage an invincible; that norming can all the want without spilling a drop of the main was detailed. This papelle we seen wending their vay from all director and moral courage an

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND FRIENDS.—We shall feel extremely obliged to our Correspondents and Friends in all parts of the Country, if they will take the trouble to forward to the Office every thing of importance that transpires in their respective localities, as early as possible after the occurrence. From all towns where the Strike is held out, we should like to each place see to this and oblige us?

lary Jones. Bristol.—We cannot insert the com

pelled by law proceedings.
Constant Reader, London.—Yes. Mr. Pit-"look before you leap." We understand his inmeans of giving to the world. All who know M1. Pitkethly will pronounce him to be a fit man for the purpose. CHARTIST, CARLISLE, is thanked for the extracts

from a letter written from Lancaster Castle to MR. WARDEN, of Bolton. They but bear out what we before knew of the ungrateful man who has done his little best to sting the hand that fed him! Perhaps "a Carlisle Chartist" is not aware of the fact that the man in question would the unsolicited bounty of Mr. O'Connor; but we can tell him that the fact is so; and that the sum of SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS was GIVEN to him by Mr. O'Connor during his imprisonment! and, perhaps, "a Carlisle Chartist" is not aware that the grateful return made for this handsome, nay, generous, treatment was the writing of letters, such as the one he has sent us. to whisper and insinuate away the character of O'Connor and the Star people hated him with are aware of, and can tell " a Carlise Chartist" these things; and therefore we are not surprised at the character of the letter he has sent.
As for the request he makes respecting the publication of the document alluded to, all we can make no promise: we must see it first.

Purse, containing a sum of money, was picked up at the meeting held a fortnight since last Sunday, and is now in the possession of Mr. Isaac Kitchen, Bradford Moor.

OUR READERS AND FRIENDS .- The state of our columns this day will be a sufficient apology for our silence about, and non-insertion of, many articles, both of news and observation, received obliged to be displaced,—the notice of Mr. West's lecture at Chesterfield amongst them.

BELPER.-On Monday night last, Mr. West delivered his second lecture of his series, "on the evils arising from the misapplication of the powers crowded and an attentive audience. Mr. West enrolled fifty-four members at the close. Wednesday evening, Mr. West visited Swanwick, and addressed a large meeting, and also on Thursday at noon, addressed a large assembly of colliers; a number of members were enrolled at the close of each meeting. On Thursday, Mr. West visited Ashover; on Saturday, he was at Duffield; and on Sunday, at Edge. At all these places he proclaimed the Charter,

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

HALIFAX. The disturbances connected with the turn-outs the thing themselves. They did not "reject" this on Monday morning, and the other from Burnley, attempted by Corn-Law-Repealing masters! Point formed ample employment for all the forces-both are not disagreeable; and we will not contribute to out a Tory or Conservative master who has attempted civil and military—at the disposal of the authorities. So early as five o'clock in the morning, the people were astir, and assembled in considerable numbers possible. At all events, we have not heard of any in the Market Place; they were all peaceable, how. ever, and so would have continued, till their meeting was over, and then have returned home again in the same good order they had met. But whilst a person

Betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock the turn-outs breadth of the road, and stretching to a vast length. arrived at Messrs. Norris and Listers' mills, the Our own opinion of the "Strike" and its merits plugs were drawn, and the men turned out. reaching New Bank within a short distance of By reference to the address of the Conference Halifax, the Lancers drew up across the road, and "The League and anti-Monopoly Associations, delegates, and the letter of Mr. O'Connon, it will being joined here by the Infantry and Hussars from on his journey. The other passengers escaped with the assistance of the Colliers (1) have the power be seen that he and they hold a different opinion. Halifax, succeeded in arresting the progress of the more slight injuries. The omnibus was much injured,

that Mr. E. Akroyd gave four sovereigns to the men, and told them to buy bread with it for the women. They proceeded next to Bowling Dyke Mill, and commenced making a cutting through the mill dam, in order to let off the water; when just while they were engaged in this attempt, the miltary came up, and dispersed them, and captured six of the insurgents. About eleven soldiers of the infantry were detached to escort the prisoners to the Police-office, and on their road were followed by a large portion of the people, who made repeated have a letter by every post, bringing up the news in a strempts to rescue the prisoners, which so exassort of continued narrative. Will some friend in perated the soldiers, that they faced round, and fired upon them. A man called Wadsworth was, we understand, wounded in the leg, and was carried off RY JONES, BRISTOL.—We cannot insert the com by his comrades. The spirit of the crowd was still munication sent; nor would it serve her if we unsubdued. In Well Lane, another rush was made, did. The information she seeks can only be com- and again the soldiery fired, but we have not heard that any injury was done. When they came in the vicinity of the Police-office, the streets, which kethly is gone to America, but not to stay there are there very narrow and crooked, were in a great at present. He is gone to "look out," and to sell measure blocked up by crowds; and before the his goods. He is inclined to act on the maxim, soldiers could force a passage through them they fired twice, and then charged upon them with their tentions are to go over nearly all the States, and bayonets, wounding a great number, but none of to make close observation and inquiry upon the them seriously. They succeeded at length in lodging points important to emigrants and settlers. The the prisoners in the Police-office. Great apprehenresult of his observations we expect to be the sions were entertained that an attempt would be made to break open the prison and rescue the prisoners, and a number of infantry were stationed inside to garrison the place.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, a meeting of from ten to fifteen thousand people was held on Skircoat Moor, a fine extensive moor in the immediate neighbourhood of Halifax. The tone of the meeting was peaceable but firm. Three resolutions were passed. pledging the meeting not to return to work till the People's Charter became the law of the land; till have starved while in gaol, had it not been for their wages were advanced to the standard of 1840; and till a guarantee was entered into by the employers that they should be kept up to that standard. In the course of the afternoon, the people having gather d in great crowds in various places, but more particularly opposite the Northgate Hotel, the cavalry charged upon them, but the people flying in terror before them, no injuries were inflicted. Wherever the crowds became at all unmanageable, or were forced upon the soldiers, the infantry made not the the man upon whose free gifts he was existing! least hesitation in pricking them with their bavonets, And "a Carlisle Chartist" may not be further and scores of people in Halifax received in this way aware that so deep-rooted is the malignity of the slight bayonet wounds on Monday. One poor fel-unyrateful man, and so bitter is his animosity. low, who had got pricked through his fustian jacket that he declared, soon after his liberation, at the with a bayonet, we saw go writing down the dinner-table of one of the most stanch O'Con-street, in the midst of a number of commiserating nellite-Whig-Radicals in England, that "Mr. companions. The only serious wound was one which occurred accidentally to a sergeant in one of the that hatred, that had he, or they, BUT COURAGE, regiments, who, while handling his musket, touched they would run a knife through his heart!" We it in such a manner, that the percussion cap exploded, and the piece went off, and lodged the shot in one of his arms. He was taken to the infirmary, and it is probable his arm will be disabled, even if it should escape amputation. The proceedings commenced on Tuesday with a

meeting on Skircoat Moor, at six o'clock in the morning, at which about 2,000 or 3,000 people were present. The proceedings commenced by singing a hymn, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," which wes followed by a prayer by one of the men, invoking the assistance and protection of the Almighty in their enterprise, and praying that peace and order might be preserved. After this a man from Bradford addressed the meeting. He proposed that delegates should be during the week. Some of these are in type, but sent to Todmorden, Bradford, and Huddersfield, to induce the men of those places to march immediately upon Halifax. In compliance with the proposition. three delegates were appointed to proceed to each of the places named, and it was resolved that another meeting should be held on the moor, at one o'clock at noon, at which it was expected that their numbers would be reinforced by the men of Todmorden, Bradford, and Huddersfield. To lose no time it was also agreed that those present at the meeting should immediately proand Barkisland, to stop all the mills there, which it was thought might be accomplished before the time of holding the next meeting, and in accordance with this resolution, the great bulk of those present, formed into a sort of procession, and filing across the moor, proceeded on their mission. This concluded the The prisoners captured at Halifax on Monday after-

noon, at, and subsequently to, the affray at Akroyd's mill, eleven in number, were sent off to Wakefield on Tuesday forenoon. It was determined by the magistrates to send them there for safety, previous to their examination. They were placed in two omnibuses, each drawn by four horses and guarded by a file of the 11th Hussars, under the command of an officer, and, headed by Mr. Briggs, a megistrate, proceeded at full gallop to the railway station, at Elland. The people of commenced in Halifax on Monday morning last, course had very soon notice of this movement; in fact Their arrival from Lancashire had been expected it had been anticipated, and considerable crowds had for some time, and the magistrates had been active congregated all down the road on the look out, partiwould be an open declaration of war against the in making preparations to receive them. They had cularly at Salter-Hebble, were an attempt was made to issued placards referring to the disturbances in stop the road, preparatory to a rescue. This, however, Lancashire, and calling upon the inhabitants to was unsuccessful, and stones were thrown at nothing being more easy than to get an out-door meet- immediately announced that the battle-cry was and to-morrow it will be spread throughout the em- by the immediately announced that the battle-cry was and to-morrow it will be spread throughout the em- by the immediately announced that the battle-cry was and to-morrow it will be spread throughout the em- by the immediately announced that the battle-cry was and to-morrow it will be spread throughout the emsworn in, and the regular police, and the military at the latter place, the train towards Wakefield world between the masters "closing the mills," stationed at the barracks, were under orders to be was in waiting, to which the prisoners were at once I had previously addressed, held up their mighty names
with one accord, and instantly, when I asked them if and the most dishonest and infamous use was made once belonging to the law, which prevented such and the workmen doing it of themselves, and force regularly stationed at Halifax, consisted Considerable numbers of people had gained access to by the whole Whig press, of the fact that "incen- conceptions, is at an end; the minds of the people ing the masters to comply! And though the Anti- of two companies of the flat Regt. of foot, compris- the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were Corn-League rejected the project in the shape put ing upwards of 100 men, and their numbers were cheered by their companions, some of whom told them before them by the Sunday Times, yet they did not subsequently augmented by the arrival of two to keep their spirits up, for they should soon be liberated troops of the 11th Hussars, one from Leeds, where At the time these two omnibuses and the prisoners arrivreject it in the other and more feasible shape of they had passed the previous night on their road ed, there was another omnibus in the station, just about to driving the workmen by reductions of wages, to do from York, and entered Halifax about eight o'clock proceed with passengers to Halifax, from Leeds, Manchester, &c. After leaving the station, it was very seen 'project"! No; they acted on it! and the present who entered the town about seven o'clock in the evident that there were very large numbers of people in chaotic and truly awful state of things is the evening. With these accessions, the military in all directions in a state of the greatest excitement. the town on Monday evening, comprised a force of and before the conveyance had proceeded far, stones in about two hundred men. The immense crowds of abundance were again threwn from the wood; these Let our readers also mark another fact. All the turn-outs, who thronged to excess the streets of the struck the omnibus repeatedly, but the passengers reductions in wages that have been attempted within town, produced a state of excitement and commo- escaped withoutinjury. On reaching Salter-Hebble, howthe last two months in the manufactories, have been tion almost unprecedented in Halifax, and which ever, the danger was greatly increased, for so exasperated had the people become at the treatment they had received, that loud threats were uttered that not one should escape. The passengers, of course, could not apply this language to themselves; they were conscious of not having done any injury, and had confidence that the people would not wilfully inflict damage upon persons respecting whom they could have no cause of complaint; and in this opinion they were strengthened by the fact that, as soon as it became known that the omnibus contained only railway passengers, and no "officials," a safe passage was guaranteed through the thousands who were assembled on The Globe followed in the same strain. Here are his words:—

Whoever else may have forgotten, the Duke of Wellington has not ceased to remember the French Wellington has not ceased to remember the French Wellington has not ceased to remember the French Shew the real nature of the League men, in their fact! and then ask how it is that that the middle disperse, loud shouts were raised amongst them of centure of the League men, in their fact! and then ask how it is that that the middle disperse, loud shouts were raised amongst them of centure of the League men, in their fact! and then ask how it is that that the middle disperse, loud shouts were raised amongst them of centure of the League men, in their second mentioned, but the strain.

Here Pretty fair this, was not it "Old Bloody?" Where to get them to join in it, who declare, publicly that the meetings, and engaging in such meetings and engaging in the roadside, and along the rocky heights of Saltercending the hill. But, on a sudden, a cry was raised that the soldiers were advancing, and as suddenly the appabecame universal, and the multitude, arranging rent calm was succeeded by an overwhelming tempest, for, in a moment, as it were, a shower of large stones themselves into a sort of procession, cleared away were hurled from all parts of the eminence among the soldiers who then came up at full gallop, and on to the heads of the devoted and innocent passengers, who thus suffered severely from the accidental circumstance of being compelled, though only for a few moments, to be apparently under the protection of the soldiery. With such direct aim were these missiles hurled, that scarcely And yet the "riots" and the "risings" are to be from the town of Ashton to the other towns in bodies, each composed of thousands of men, from a soldier escaped unburt—some of them received severe cuts-three of them were fairly felled from their horses, the animals setting of, and leaving their late riders to the mercy of the mob. These three are privates in the 11th Hussars: their names are Alexander When they got to the North Bridge at Halifax, the Frazer, John Austin, and Thomas Clarkson: they And are the League men to suffer no consequences military and police were drawn up, so as to occupy were all more or less injured; but two of them The Examiner, too, had his share in the plot. He League; the man who is paid £10 per week for his for these acts? Are the people, the working people, the whole road, and prevent the passage of the cussion upon the question of the Corn Law Repeal. these to bear all the shootings, all the cuttings next, and behind them the police and special consent to Haifax for the infantry, and the Hussars, and the discussion. Mr. O'Connor and Mr. to pieces all the sabraing all the sabr After the discussion, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. to pieces, all the sabreing, all the tramplings procession were great numbers of women, most of Briggs, to the rescue of their companions, which they ACLAND had some talk. In the Star of the suc- to death, all the woundings, all the imprison- whom were placed in the middle. On their progress effected. During the affray, Mr. Briggs received a ceeding week; that is to say, in the Star of July ments, all the transportings, and, possibly, all the being arrested by the military and police, several of the wound on the arm frem a stone, which disabled him, loth, 1342, Mr. O'Connor published the following hangings; are the working people to endure all fact, in a letter addressed by him to the Chartist these things, while the fiendish betchers of the rior. fact, in a letter addressed by him to the Chartist these things, while the fiendish hatchers of the plot would you?" endeavoured to turn them on one side. one of the women coming up in front shouted to the case! One of the women coming up in front shouted to the magistrates and soldiery, "We didn't come here the magistrates and soldiery, "We didn't come here for bayonets, we came for bread." It is stated that the third had been recovered. Return we now to the Common was soon swelled by thousands. We had a terfered to prevent the return of Brown-Bread connuence, must not be kept beaut. To the working people we say, be wise! be prusely and when it was well-nigh dark, started good meeting; and when it was well-nigh dark, started Jeseph, as M.P. for the Borough. The miscreant Now, let every man pay particular attention to the in general the soldiers did not molest them. Soon four or five inside, and about the same consisted of Now, let every man pay particular attention to the latter. following disclosure, coming from the principal military. Present not yourselves before them after a circumstance occurred which caused a di- Mr. Barker, reporter for this paper, was one of the latter, The good was reached, the soldiers turned out guard, and shout the same number outside.

The good was reached, the soldiers turned out guard, and shout the same number outside.

The good was reached, the soldiers turned out guard, and shout the soldiers turned out guard, and shout the shout the country and opened a passage over the military, and opened a passage over the military. Present not yourselves before them opened a distance occurred which caused a distance occurre sions. A young lady, Miss Machin, of Whitelock-Do not riot. Destroy no property. Burn no and police force gathered on the bridge, leaving that mills. Commit no depredations. Injure no man. spot for the protection of the mills alluded to; in a driver, received a frightful cut in the head, there are the commit no depredations. Be quiet; be firm: and please yourselves whether few minutes the entire procession had passed into profusely. It is fortunate that the wadding of her the heart of the town, and by the time the military bennet, was very thick; for this doubtless had the effect of breaking the force with which the stone had descended. She was going on a visit to Mr. Cockerham, of Halifax; and on enquiry there on Tuesday afternoon, we learned that she was not much worse for her injury. Agentleman, named Layceck, from Sheffield, we understand, was very severely cut about the legs and in other parts; he bled very much, and was obliged to leave the omnibus, and remain at a tosilside house until surgical assistance could be procured He was attended very speedily by Mr. Holroyd, of Halifax, and after having his wounds dressed proceeded

Mr. Akroyd's mill, and when betwixt twenty and with the men of the North were unanimously agreed character ordered the meeting to be dispersed, determined step, either the one way or the other, for Mr. Stoll was surprised to hear men from the thirty had got in, some of the workmen inside, who to. The meetings then quietly dispersed, were armed with staves, and sworn in as special Early on Monday, placards were issued constables, closed the mill-door, and secured the upon the men of London to attend in their thousands found in the streets should be arrested. stragglers as prisoners. Previous to this, an attack on Stepney Green, on Tuesday evening, and on the Shades having been apprehended, a hole express their sentiments upon the conduct of the shops in the townships of Hanley and Shelton, and doing their duty if they did not act with the feelings of Manchester. They could not make it a wage had been broken through the roof, and it had been authorities in violently assaulting and inhumanly anumber of persons of both sexes, but mostly females, agreed that if the military should be required at masscreing men whose only crime was want of food. surrounded the pawn-brokers, demanding the goods the place, a flag should be put through this aperture. and a man was placed on the roof of the Northgate about six o'clock two boardmen were arrested at Hotel, where the Hussars were stationed, to watch for this signal, and communicate to the military. As soon as the prisoners were secured in the military and a letter was sent to the committee, stating that it would be unjust in addressed them, urging that it would be unjust in as honest men, they ought to speak out as men them to take back by force what they had pledged unless they paid the money they had had on those what position they should take, and whether the signal was hoisted, and the Hussars set off at once they would have no nay; their signal was hoisted, and the Hussars set off at once they would have, and being embodied.

The meeting was cance for the conarter, and argued that, addressed them, urging that it would be unjust in as honest men, they ought to speak out as men them to take back by force what they had pledged unless they paid the money they had had on those what position they should take, and whether the goods, yet the women would have no nay; their movement should be for wages or for a political they withdrew his received. at a quick pace, and the Infantry at a smart run, they attempted to hold the meeting. Upon hearing by considerable numbers, forced their way into towards the place. At this time it must be remembered to the boardmen, Messrs. Drake, bered there was no attack upon Akroyd's mill, and Tucker, and Wheeler, proceeded to the station not their own property but any thing that the orly symptoms of such an attack being contem-plated by the people, was the entrance of the few but eventually Mr. Tucker had an audience with belonging to other persons; this morning I witnessed stragglers, who were secured in the mill, in the Inspector Hatt, who peremptorily refused to accept a spring cart full of females, guarded by both horse manner we have described, and who were consider- bail, and the prisoner was immediately taken in a and foot, taken to Newcastle, and some men on foot, ably in advance of the main body, who were at that time passing, without any disturbance, over North Bridge. We have heard different statements of the manner in which the melancholy occurrences, which in a few minutes took place, originated; but all agree in this, that there was no regular attack upon their men. At seven o'clock, not less that 10,000 the mill, and that the people were not causing any persons having assembled, Mr. Dron was called to the other, though very severely wounded, may still further disturbance than must necessarily be caused the chair, and addressed them in an appropriate recover; his name is Jerrold, a bricklayer, at Stokeby the passage of so large a multitude along the manner, explaining the purpose for which the meetroad. The most probable account seems to be the ing was assembled. During Mr. Dron's address following, which we learned from an eye witness:— the people poured into the Green at such a rapid As the soldiery were approaching the spot, the cavalry rate, that the number was speedily augmented to at at a hand gallop, and the infantry at a quick run, lesst 20,000 persons: all the papers allowing it to the throng of people in the streets could not get be the largest meeting ever held in that neighbourout of the way with sufficient rapidity, and there hood; the road being completely blocked up. Some was some crowding and jostling. One man in the little confusion was created by a drunken coalway offered, unintentionally, as we understand, heaver driving his cart furiously among the crowd. gone to Preston this morning. All the works are at some slight obstruction to the passage of Order being restored, Mr. Blackmore, in a speech a stand to-day; none have dared to start their mills, the infantry, upon which one of them pricked him remarkable for its firm and manly tone, moved the with the exception of Medcalf, the manager for the with his bayonet, and the man turned round in an following resolution :exasperated state of mind, and said something "That this meeting views with great apprehension fired upon the people. The first fire consisted only Charter as the law of the land."
of straggling shots, but the next fire was a regular

Mr. Mantz in a very electron military. From Rand's Bank, the ground rises for a considerable distance in towering hills, and up these hills the people fled for their lives, and as they fled the military continued to fire, and some of the men dropped wounded upon the grass. We went towards the scene of action immediately after the firing had taken place, and had not proceeded very far, before we saw an old man, apparently betwixt fifty and sixty years of age, borne in the arms of a number of other men, apparently in an insensible state, and we were informed shortly after that he had received a mn ket ball in the groin; a few yards further, we saw another man who had been shot in the back, whose head was sustained by other men, and who appeared to be swooning, conveyed along the same road in a cart, and both, we believe, together with another man, who was shot in the leg, were taken to the infirmary. At this time the military were drawn no along Rand's Bank; numbers of men were cronching down in the grass, but the great bulk

The soldiery proceeded along the streets, driving into all sorts of avenues and passages. So peremptoroke up by giving three times three cheers for the gates, every one answering to his name. tory were they, that they compelled the people to "turn-outs," which might be heard for miles, The gallery was occupied by particularly the tory were they that they compelled the people to "turn-outs," which might be heard for miles, "The gallery was occupied by particular three cheers for the gates, every one answering to his name. close their windows as they passed, and neither cheers for the Charter, Star, &c. While this men nor women could peep out of any aperture, to meeting was being held a constant communiclose their windows as they passed, and heretal cheers for the Charter, star, &c. While this men nor women could peep out of any aperture, to meeting was being held a constant communication a sight of what was going on, without having cation was kept up by the Superintendent a cluster of swords raised and shaken in menace at of the Police with the Home Office; the them. At a place, called Garth, opposite the Pine Apple Inn, at the end of North Bridge, about twenty or thirty people climbed up a wall, and got into a garden there, to get out of way of the military, and. as the latter passed by, hooted them, upon which the soldiers fired fifty or sixty shots above their heads, and produced no little consternation among them. Amongst the persons wounded was Dr. Bramley's servant, who received a shot in his ancle. Another man also, who was standing in Northgate when the Infantry passed, was stabbed with a bayonet in the shoulder. He was conveyed to Dr. Hol-

horizon, and far out of the reach of the military.

From all that we can learn of the origin of the

affair, we think there were no circumstances to

justify the military in firing upon the people. No attack was made upon either person or property,

and the people were proceeding without disturbance

It is with mingled feelings of shame and indignation that we bring before the public an instance of wanton bloodshed-a deliberate attempt upon human life, which we can designate as little less than murder, on the part of one of the soldiery. Mr. Bingley, the reporter for the Leeds Times, and Mr. Hull, of the Leeds Mercury, were eye witnesses of the circumstance, and were within a yard, or at most two yards, of the unfortunate victim of military recklessness, when the occurrence took place. The affair took place in King-street, which is in the vicinity of the barracks and the police office. A small number of the Hussars, who had been clearing the streets, turned up the bottom of King-street, and, after proceeding a few yards, were filing into a street called Nelson-street, which runs out of it: at the time that of King-street, an old man, named Samuel Crowther. a nail-maker, was coming towards them, apparently to go to his own residence, which was only two or three yards distant. At this period there was not the slightest disturbance in the streets, and indeed there were not, it is believed, twenty persons in the space betwixt the top of the street and the soldiery towards the bottom, a distance of probably nearly one hundred yards. All the soldiery had disappeared along Nelson-street. except one man who paused and looked in the direction of the persons above mentioned, and then levelled his musker, and appeared to take deliberate aim at them. Not or Mr. Hall, who seeing no cause for violence, apprehended none, and regarded the action of the at him with perfect unconcern. The soldier, howand reeled in the direction of his own door, but mondwike, "who railed in good set terms." The made no outcry. Mr. Bingley exclaimed—"the people of this district take neither part nor lot in man is shot," or some such expression, but Mr. the matter, Hall, who had previously seen him in a fit, replied that he was only in a fit. In a few moments, however, a number of women rushed out of the house exclaiming that the man had been shot, and on entering the house, which was crowded with women geon. On calling afterwards, it was understood much injured. that there was but little chance of his recovery. Three men, dangeronsly wounded, were at the

Infirmary up to Tuesday evening, all of whom had received their wounds at the firing which took place near the Shades Mill; one of these had a shotin his groin, another in his back, and a third, who was a delver from Midgley, had a shot in his leg, and the same evening was obliged to have it amputated. A considerable number were wounded, we believe, but only slightly. Thirty-six prisoners were captured in or about Shades Mill. Of these prisoners many had received sword wounds; one had a cut across his hand, another had a cut across the forehead, another on the top of his head, a fourth had a tremendous gash, three or four inches long, on his head, and his skull was fractured, and two or three more had contusions on their legs, caused by turned into a hospital.

The mills were all stopped on Tuesday, at Elland,

threats were made that the bridge across the railway that the ruling few are determined, at all hazards. should be pulled down, and it was stated to be their to perpetuate their rule over the sons of labour. nation the efforts now made by various parties the undertaking. intention to let out the water in the tanks for the Where these things will end I cannot say, but this supply of the engine, at several stations. It is stated that the turn-outs have entered into a in these districts. I would just make one remark bond not to damage any property, and that if any before I close this, that, as a body, the Chartists damage were committed by parties connecting them- have had no hand in the destruction of property selves with them, they would make no effort to pro- that has been going on here, nor has the advice of tect or rescue them.

During Wednesday, all continued quiet through-out the day except so far as an "excitement," by a rumour that 3000 Lancashire rioters were on their way to the town armed. The military went towards the border," but of course it was "no go." Jona-than Booth, flax-dresser, of Northowram, who was one of those wounded by the firing at Rand's Bank, died at ten o'clock on Wednesday night. He was set on fire sometime about two o'clock a.m., and shot through the abdomen. Poor Crowther is still what makes this worse, the Rev. Gent. was a company, and is expected to recover. The number of plete invalid, and report says that the state of expected to recover. wounded by this mad freak, amounted, so far as citement into which he was thrown, has terminated could be ascertained, to thirteen, besides numbers of fatally; but this I cannot say that I positively know, others who received slight wounds, and who got them nor can I rely on hearsay tales. I have also to dressed at the nearest druggist's shops. A meeting report that the elegant mansion of W. Parker, Esq. of mill owners was held on Wednesday afternoon, has shared the same fate, and nothing is to be seen when it was determined to resume work on but a heap of ruins at either of those places. Thursday morning.

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one single tyrannical movement would kindle them into actual flames. Meetings were held on Monday and Tuesday evenings, on Clerkenwell Green, very nultary had no right to interfere. A magistrate numerously attended; and resolutions of sympathy was with the military, I hear a Rev., and he in true accuration on single tyrannical movement would kindle them to stand firm, as it was a legal public meeting, conducting itself in a peaceable manner, and that the resolution. The will of the people had been the resolution. The Delegate from a factory at Bury, went for the accurate movement without to stand firm, as it was a legal public meeting, conducting itself in a peaceable manner, and that the resolution. The will of the people had been ascertained, and therefore they ought to take some wage question.

Early on Monday, placards were issued, calling The meeting was called for half-past six o'clock; which they had pledged, and though several persons

offensive to the soldier, who immediately struck and alarm the present dire and unprecedented dishim down with the butt-end of his musket. A dis- content and dissatisfaction which prevails throughout turbance among the crowd was the consequence, the northern districts, and hereby determine to and immediately afterwards, the magistrate in memorialise her Majesty to withdraw the troops, attendance (Mr. Hird, of Bradford,) and the officers and endeavour to ameliorate our fellow-brethren's of the regiment were observed consulting together condition, by adjusting the existing dispute regardfor a few seconds, and the next moment the soldiery ing the reduction of wages, and passing the People's

volley of masketry from the whole body of the the resolution. During the time he was speaking, the got on that could find room, and rode on to Keighpeople were actually flocking up to the meeting by ley. housands, and covered such an extent of ground that it was difficult for the speakers to make their voices heard by the whole of the vast assemblage. Mr. Parker, in a bold and energetic manner, sup-

ported the resolution. Mr. Spencer, in a speech which told with great effect upon his audience, protested, as a rate-payer, against the sending of the soldiers and police to massacre the men of Manchester, and leaving the vast accumulation of wealth and population unprotected. If they wanted soldiers at Manchester let them send abroad for them, and not expose the inhabitants of London to the danger of a successful insurrection. They might tell him that he could be sworn in as a special constable, but he did not feel inclined to perform that labour and those duties which he paid others to discharge.

Mr. Knott, from Ashton-under-Lyne, next addressed the meeting, stating that he had but recently arrived from the disturbed districts, and detailing of the multitude were gathered on the utmost summits of the distant hills, on the verge of the the horrible state of distress to which the operatives were reduced.

Mr. Brown, in an address which raised the enthusiasm of the assembly to an enormous height, and which for eloquence has seldom been surpassed, wound up the proceedings of the meeting. The resolution was then put and carried unanimonsly. Such a forest of hands as never before was seen in London. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who

who fled to escape them briefly acknowledged the same, and the meeting cavalry at Knightsbridge barracks were under arms in the Barrack Yard, from six until past eleven after the adjournment of the last meeting. He hoped of the Charter, when an opportunity came for ob- did not expect to have found such a numerous meet- a refuge so long as nature's canopy stands, and so o'clock; and the excitement in all parts of the town; was intense. Although bail had been refused for the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they were conveyed in a cab back to the East End, and discharged, upon entering into their own recognizances to appear at Bow-street on the following merning. There is no doubt that the meeting was so as to give the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest the people to disperse, which he conceived at his command to advance it, upon the good underintended to be dispersed, but the numbers present to act. He trusted they would act calmly, the record convince him, and the authorities, standing that free labour will ere long repay the made it of too terrific a character to be lightly and not come to rash conclusions, as the eyes of all the people generally were for the Charter, because that they wished not to break the law. They would meddled with. During the night parties who had England were upon that day's proceedings, and it they conceived that if they went in by the induce- try what they could do to persuade the people to attended the meeting continued to perambulate the depended upon the decision to which they should ments of the manufacturers, the latter would make disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the streets, singing patriotic songs. On Wednesday come, now the movement would in future be conmorning, the boardmen attended at Bow-street, ac- ducted through the whole country, and more especi- the working classes, when the meeting was dissolved, then left the room, stating that he would go and tell courage, prudence, caution, watchfulness, and recompanied by many of the leading Chartists, and were discharged by Mr. Jardine, the middle classes were about to call a meeting and had souls of their own.

Shortly after, acting Magistrate, upon entering into their stated that they would be glad to receive a deputaown recognizances to be of good behaviour tion from the working classes, in order that arrangefor two months. During the proceedings it ments might be made to work in co-operation with was given in evidence that the police had orders each other, and thus strengthen the movement. For reigners for food: to prove which, he read a statis- view with the Chairman; but to speak as disputants was given in evidence that the police had orders each other, and thus strengthen me movement. For from head quarters to arrest every one seen carrying his own part he saw a great change in the opinion of ported.

The latter had certainly the best, and, in our opinion, his own part he saw a great change in the opinion of ported. a board, or exposing a bill. The Morning Advertee the working men of Manchester—much that had ported.

tiser refused to insert the advertisement calling the excited enthusiasm had abated, and they had begun After meeting, and every effort was made to hinder it to act and speak with reason, judgment, and reflecfrom getting due publicity. Summonses were applied for by the police against several persons, who exhibited, nor any symptoms of change of opinion; refuse to take the bills out of their windows; and but they were as earnest as ever, and appeared to come to, it was suggested that the delegates should two magistrates, who thought to awe the Chairman by they express their determination to put down the see more than ever the necessity of a great struggle Messrs. Bingley and Hall were approaching the top meeting, which is to be held on Thursday evening, at Islington Green. After the meeting on Stepney Green, five or six persons were busily and come to such wise conclusions as their very engaged in enrolling members, hundreds anxious to responsible situation demanded. join being unable to procure admission into a spa-

cious bowling-green set apart for that purpose. LIVERSEDGE.

AUGUST 16. A large body of men, apparently from Dewsbury and its vicinity, have visited Howden-Clough, Birstal, Gomersal, Littletown, Millbridge, and Heckmondwike, and have 'tapped' the boilers of the slightest alarm was felt by either Mr. Bingley all the mills they have come to, except corn mills. and have, consequently, thrown the whole of the hands idle. The demeanour of the visitants was soldier simply as a piece of bravado, and looked perfectly peaceable; they neither annoyed person nor property, and I have not heard of one millever, fired, and immediately the old man staggered owner who offered any resistance, save one at Heckthe matter, and ask with wonderment what is to

SKIPTON.

Several thousands visited this quiet town on they had previously been. Fuesday, from Colne and other parts, and stopped nttering lond screams, the old man was found lying the mills. The town remained quiet on Wednesday. on his back, on a bed up stairs, with a wound in his On Tuesday, the special constables captured, with abdomen, his shirt was saturated with blood, and he the assistance of a few of the military, six of the to damp the energies of the people; he shewed was writhing with agory. Messrs. B. and H. im- turn-outs, who were committed to York. Mr. Gar mediately went to procure the attendance of a sur- forth, one of the magistrates, was, we understand.

KEIGHLEY.

Great excitement prevailed here on Monday. Several thousand turn-outs poured into the town between ten and eleven o'clock, and proceeded to stop all the mills. Every precaution was taken by the magistrates, who issued a proclamation requesting all peaceable inhabitants to keep within doors, and swore in upwards of 400 constables, but for whose services there were not much occasion, not being backed by any military, who were all engaged in the neighbouring large towns.

POTTERIES.

SHELTON AND HANLEY. TUESDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK. I have just heard that the military stationed at

blows from swords. In fact, the police-office was Burslem have begun firing on ithe people, and that two men have been killed, one from Stoke-upon-Trent, and the other from either Macclesfield or more in place as the last, instead of the first. Cooper Bridge, Brighouse, Stainland, and Barkis- Congleton; but reports are so rife at the present Congleton; but reports are so rife at the present hour, that the extent of the loss of life cannot be standing that it would be brought forward at ano-Immediately previous to the exirmish at Salter- told. I also hear that numbers are wounded, but ther stage of the proceedings. hebble, and after the prisoners had left by the train, how great a number I cannot say. Thus proving Where these things will end I cannot say, but this I throughout the country to misrepresent our position, I do say, that neither life nor property is now safe our objects, and the means we may decide upon in these districts. I would just make one remark adopting, in order to carry out our intentions. We have the Chertists and the means we may decide upon delegate from Stalybridge, that if the masters did reduce wages, and they did come out to resist a no man allowed to speak twice on the same question.

Smyth also shortly addressed the meeting, and delegate from Stalybridge, that if the masters did reduce wages, and they were not made the cats-paw of any political no man allowed to speak twice on the same question. the Chartist speakers been attended to, for, had that

AUGUST 17TH.

A public meeting was suddenly called by the influentials of Hanley and Shelton, to devise the best means of relieving the distresses of the inhabitants The excitement respecting the movement in the North continues to increase. The troops on leaving town on Monday were compelled to charge the popple at the point of the bayonet three several times before they could effect an entrance to the Railway Station. 400 policemen were stationed at Chalk Farm to prevent any steempt to destroy the communication by railway. The smothered ashes of discontent are everywhere showing themselves; and one single tyrannical movement would kindle them

Burslem, it is now certain that one was shot dead. upon-Trent.

CHORLEY.

About 8000 people entered Chorley, yesterday, about eleven o'clock in the forencon, principally colliers by trade, and succeeded in stopping all the works in less than two hours. A great number have estate of Dobson. A public meeting took place last night, and a resolution was passed to have the Charter the law of the land before they worked again.

BINGLEY. Saveral thousands left Bradford early on Tuesday morning, and proceeded towards Shipley, where they stopped all the mills without difficulty, there being no protective force. From thenee they marched on to Bingley, where they commenced their work of putting a stop to all business. While the Mr. Mantz, in a very elequent address, seconded Skipton mail was passing through, all persons

parading the streets.

STAFFORD.

one to tell. This part of the country is in an awful offered to give £200 if any other gentleman would will protect us, as the real representatives of the state of excitement. On Monday last, all the shops contribute £100. The Leigh delegate, on behalf of people.") Mr. James Lowe, door keeper, then came we must prove that we merit your esteem. Hear in this town were shut up, and great excitement his constituents, wished them to keep to the wage up and said that Mr. Beswick and the magistrates prevailed in consequence of a report that the colliers question alone. The delegate from Glossop district were knocking at the door, and wished to know, act of yours take the lodium from those who have said, that at all the meetings which he had ever seen, through the medium of the Chairman, whether he goaded you into resistance, and who would now and they had been very numerous, the people had must allow them to come in or not? The Chairman, torture you, because you do resist. Be not deceived; removed from this town the morning for the left of passed resolutions for a fair in reply, gave orders to admit them. After a short for, although the discomfitted Whigs have attempted 34th. If matters do not assume a different aspect soon, the whole of the Stafford trade will be at a stand-still, as it depends entirely on the Pottery and the northern districts, indeed many of the manufacture.

Charter to protect such wages for the future; and came in and advanced, accompanied by Mr. pretext, yet will all of their order in society, of Lowe towards the rostrum, when the Chairman whatever shade in politics, join with them in throw-such accosted him by asking him if he was a delegate. ing upon you the odium which belongs to your opthen northern districts, indeed many of the manufacture. He thought that if the people Mr. Beswick said he was not, but pressured that the pressors. But heed them not. Our's is the battle turers are already talking of stopping their shops.

MANCHESTER.

The adjourned meeting of the delegates from the various trades of Manchester and the surrounding relative to means to be adopted to provide the peotowns and districts, to the number of 141, on busi- ple with food. towns and districts, to the number of 141, on business connected with the strike, assembled on Tuesday morning, at the Hall of Science, Camp Field. at ten o'clock.

Mr. Hutchinson again took the chair. The Secretary called over the names of the dele

The gallery was occupied by parties from the country, who took great interest in the important business for which the meeting had been convened. After the necessary arrangements had been made, The Chairman opened the meeting by reading the

address which the Committee of Management issued they would conduct their proceedings with calmness and caution, but still with firm determination. they stood, and the state of the district, called upon them to act with wisdom and prudence, and to bring their deliberations to a speedy termination. for their political rights. He trusted they would deliberate upon everything brought before them,

Mr. Stott, delegate from the bookbinders, came forward and moved the following resolution :-"That this meeting do strongly recommend that all trade societies do from henceforth make political enquiry and discussion lawful and necessary in their various lodge's meetings, and society rooms; and that they embody in their rules a law for the adoption of

Mr. Higginbottom seconded the resolution. Mr. Morrison could not see the necessity of passing

this great principle."

a resolution of that description, nor did he think it was at all applicable to the subject for which they had assembled. If they were met upon a mere trade question, perhaps it would be in place, but at that juncture, when there was a cessation from labour in that district, and probably would be throughout the Empire, they ought, he thought, to take higher ground. If they again fell into apathy, and the masters got them back to their employment without a proper understanding, both they and their constituents would be more than ever tyranised over than

The Chairman then replied to a hint which had been thrown out, to the purport that he, in his opening speech, had made remarks with a view very clearly that he himself was firm, and emphatically urged them to show a bold front, and declared that they were not men if they town as he had just seen, and he took the opportunity till about seven on Wednesday evening. Their deadopted any measure that they were not able to of eliciting their opinions, which were in every liberations were, as might be expected, most carry out; on the other hand, they were not men if instance a declaration that the Charter should be anxious; the discussions most animated and earnest; they did not adopt every measure they could to en- made the law of the land. sure a triumph and gain their political rights.

ing classes, were aware of one of the main causes of political ignorance and mental slavery,—which causes were that the discussion of politics had been excluded from all sick and benefit societies. He decision of that meeting, so that they, in their localities, might know what steps to take.

Mr. Duffy agreed with the resolution, though he must confess it was from the business of the meeting. Several other delegates saw the utility of such a resolution being passed, but thought it would be

adopting, in order to carry out our intentions. We reduce wages, and they did come out to resist a no man allowed to speak twice on the same question. have been represented as mere instruments in the reduction, they would never go in again till the An amendment was proposed, differing from the rehands of designing men of various political parties. People's Charter is the law of the land. This we most emphatically deny. Called together by the spontaneous will of the people, we are deterby the spontaneous will of the people, we are determined to consult their interests alone without reference to any part of the country now struggling for political power. The political emancipation of our political power. The political emancipation of our political emancipation of our political power. The political emancipation of our countrymen is the great primary object for which them to adopt a measure of which they would after- to the people any national strike or holiday, or in I resume my narrative from where I left off in my report of yesterday, I perceive that I omitted to state that the residence of the Rev. R. E. Aitkins set on fire sometime about two o'clock a.m., and the state of the great primary object for which they were convinced at all hazards, unin-fluenced by calumny or misrepresentation on the one of the general good of the community. What the present strike for wages, subsisting in hand, or the exercise of arbitrary power on the other. We call upon you most emphatically to sustain the chartest name and movement showing up the Chartist name and movement would be for the general good of the community. With the present strike for wages, subsisting in hand, or the exercise of arbitrary power on the other the fine content at all hazards, unin-fluenced by calumny or misrepresentation on the one of the land. Mr. Beedham followed, ably with the present strike for wages, subsisting in hand, or the exercise of arbitrary power on the other than the content of the community. We call upon you most emphatically to sustain the chartest density and at one of the community. When the said strike can be now made of the community be made the chartest name and movement shows a proposition of the land. Mr. Beedham followed, ably with the present strike for wages, subsisting in hand, or the exercise of arbitrary power on the believes, by the anti-Corn Law League; not seeing millions, who are at this moment suffering the chartest density of the community. When the chartest name and movement ways mation and movement shows a content of the content of th pend labour, and at once withdraw your money as endeavour to carry it out, and take their proper any means whereby the said strike can be now made greatest deprivation for want of the common necesindividuals or collective bodies from the banks, and position as leaders of the movement. If they came a successful effort for the carrying of the People's saries of life. leave that power which oppresses you to defend its to a decision for a cessation from labour, both he and Charter; while at the same time this Conference

> will do ours." several delegates. agree with the present resolution, until we have had were decided upon the question of wages and the ergies of those bodies and of all other bodies of the a conference with the middle class.

This was seconded by a delegate present.

which was done. The Rev. Gentleman then read liberty. The middle classes, and many of the most locality where the proceedings first commenced, say the Riot Act, and gave strict orders that all persons | talented rich men of the country were anxious for that their constituents wished to make it a wage of their constituents.

jority were for the Charter, and argued that, wages.

Mr. Duffy withdrew his resolution. Mr. Stott rose and moved, "That from the statements made before this delegate meeting, it is evident immediately adopted by the working classes, stating obtain the Charter as an advance of wages. definitely whether labour should be further suspended or resumed." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Thos. Whi-

taker, and carried by a large majority. Mr. Joshua Malary moved the next resolution. recommend their constituents to adopt all legal fair day's work, and the Charter.

Must not their names be handed down to posterity means to carry into effect the People's Charter; A manufacturer at Compstall Bridge was quite as patriots sacrificing their own convenience and that they send delegates to every part of the United | willing that his hands should remain out till the em-Kingdom to endeavour to get the co-operation of ployers generally would consent to advance wages—men? Who can withhold praise from such men? the middle and labouring classes in carrying out the and had signified his intention to assist them during You have not struck—you have been stricken; but same, and that they cease work until it becomes the the turn-out. He gave orders that a cow should be let the stroke recoil upon the tyrants who have so law of the land."

work."

obtain. After several delegates had supported the motion, news was brought into the Hall that the public funds were falling. The information emanated from the Mark Lane Express, and was received with loud to keep the political view of the question, notwithapplause.

failure for the want of food and funds; whilst | Another delegate rose and said that he represented others, animated with feelings of enthusiasm and a meeting of 8000, who instructed him to vote that hopes of success, said that in the moral revolution of they remain out until they obtained the Charter. Everything is quite at a stand still, and nothing is a country such things as money and food formed no to be seen but the families of the turn-outs who are part of their serious consideration. In one place, being brought that the military and the town officials are yet bold enough to say to those who adopt, the said a delegate, the people had already made provi- were at the Hall door. One of the delegates went oppressor's remedy, stick to it, rather than become sion for four months. Both manufacturers and out to ascertain whether such was the case, who re-workmen had certified their intention of readering turned and said that the magistrates, police, milithem support so long as they behaved themselves well. tary, and special constables had surrounded the for their rights, feel the gripe of hunger, and the One gen tlemanwithin a few miles of Manchester, had building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they still more stinging grief of a crying offspring! offered to give £200 if any other gentleman would will protect us, as the real representatives of the Brothers, if we are worthy of your confidence, How matters will terminate it is impossible for One gen tlemanwithin a few miles of Manchester, had building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they France, and were replaced by two troops of the day's work, and above all to obtain the People's pause, Mr. Beswick, the head of the police force, stood still for another month there was ample Chairman knew who he was. The Chairman said of Labour against Capital—of Poverty against Proprovision made. When the work was well begun that was a delegate meeting, and he wished to know perty—of Right against Might—of Justice against every man should put his shoulders to the wheel. whether he was a delegate or not, as he was a Injustice, and of Knowledge against Bigotry and In-The question then was discussed at great length perfect stranger to him. Mr. Beswick then gave his tolerance. Mr. Garner moved a resolution to the effect.

> benefit the people, and of course was superior, as a would be peaceable and orderly, and insisted that We council you against waging warfare against question, to that of the Charter."

He had travelled through all parts of the kingdom, saw such was the case, and after the Proclamation gates of the trades of Manchester have been scat-and he found from experience that the prevailing being issued that all meetings which caused the tered from their place of meeting, at the point of opinion of the working men generally was in favour people to assemble in large numbers were illegal, he the bayonet; yet will the friends of justice ever find taining it. There never was a better chance than ing as he then saw before him. the present one, and therefore the meeting of Dele-He said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive, and the middle classes, should taken to make the meeting legal. People were As the people appear to have made the "strike of unite and embrace it.

seconded the amendment of Mr. Garner; and did so surely, if all the world had belonged to him, he property. because Great Britain was dependent upon fo- could not show it more. He had a similar inter-

ter, and that no hasty or rash resolution might be returned; and in a short time came in again, with and should be the only source of Power. adjourn for an hour,—which was immediately done. asking him if he was aware that that was an illegal On re-assembling. Mr. Hutchinson, the chairman, meeting? The Chairman said if was not his place again opened the proceedings of the meeting by to prove that—he himself believed to the contrary. remarking that the two amendments would leave a On hearing this, a young man, with a handwhip in minority, which, though small, would tend to weaken his hand, menaced it before the delegates, and said their measures: because, on such important ques- that he was not going to parley with them. He tions they should by all means be unanimous. If would give them ten minutes' notice to d perse; and they were not, the consequences would be injurious if they did not they must abide the onsequence.

was expected that the delegates would decide the and class made law. The Chairman, on their deparquestion at once, either one way or the other, as to ture, put the amendments, when twelve were shown whether they must resume work or stand out until for one, and seventeen for the other. He then put the Charter is obtained. He hoped all delegates the motion, when upwards of 120 voted for it. would agree to work with the majority, let it be what Inn, Tib-street, at ten o'clock on Wednesday. The Secretary here read the following bill, which had been issued by the manufacturers sitting in

King-street :-

"Committee Room, King-street, 15th August, 1842.

"Resolution of a Committee of spinners, manufacturers, machine-makers, millwrights, mechanics printers, dyers, and others, employing workpeople in the boroughs of Manchester and Salford, passed this 15th day of August, at half-past one o'clock. Resolved unanimously— That the mills and other public works of Manchester and Salford be not opened for work until the workpeople therein employed signify their desire to resume labour.' "

the adjournment, and he must candidly declare that he never before saw so many countrymen in the day, at two, p.m., and continued, by adjournments, The secretary said that he had just heard that the the course to be recommended by the people, one

Mr. Duffy rose and made a most powerful specch, the observance of Peace, Law, and Order, by and shewing the evils of class legislation, and broke up the among the people. argument of those who would wish to infuse a spirit then said there were men in from no fewer than of apathy amongst the people. It had been asked Conference, so far as he had the means of knowing it, twenty places at a great distance, who had been who would support them, he would assure them the state of his own district, and the opinions of his who would support them, he would assure them the state of his own district, and the opinions of his delegated for the express purpose of ascertaining the that if they made a bold stand the whole nation would support them.

cease labour.

A delegate from Oldham, representing from 1,000 to 1,500 operatives, said that his constituents declared emphatically for the Charter. The delegate from

own resources. Stand firm. Do your duty. We his constituency would stand by the resolution.

the decision. He believed that they, as the repre- question. He thought it was very dishouest on the question : his own trade had expended £6,000, and

said, on the authority of the chairman, that the "man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" mechanics had spent £3,000,000 in three years. He wanted the trammels taken off commerce; he wanted to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise to have liberty; he was receiving 27 shillings old age are alike instruments in their hands for per week, and some of his fellow-workmen were enhancing the interests of their order.
receiving more; but both he and they had not come Willing still to labour for a bare pittance, and that a tremendous majority in these great manufactory out for an advance of wages, but were willing to watching events peacefully which might lead to the turing districts, are in favour of the People's Chartstand on an equality with those who were only reter becoming the law of the land, and in conformity with that opinion, it is at this stage of the proceedings necessary, that a definite decision should be in the present struggle. It was all nonsense to come to relative to the future course of action to be imported by the future course of action to be come to relative decision should be talk about wages when it was equally as easy to of Manchester! They saw the evil, and noby threw The Delegate from Compstell Bridge said that They have struck, not for wages, but for principle;

neither he nor his constituents had come out upon and, regardless of consequences to themselves, they the wage question. They had not left their employ- have taken the foreground in your cause. They have the wage question. They had not left their employ- have taken the foreground in your cause. They have ment of their own accord, but had been forced out declared that they will cease to toil till all labour by the people of Hyde. Still, now they were out, shall be justly requited; which, in their opinion, "That the people's delegates, now assembled, do they were resolved to have a fair day's wage for a cannot be effected till the Charter become law.

Seconded by Mr. F. Taylor, of Royton.

The delegate from the engravers moved, as an amendment, "That the people forthwith resume a sudden the said gentleman altered his mind, and has a golden hue, while your visages are pale: but gave orders that the cow must not be killed—and on hope for change and better times. We are fortunate Seconded by a delegate whose name we did not being asked what had caused him to give counter in having an accredited Executive, bearing the con-btain.

being asked what had caused him to give counter in having an accredited Executive, bearing the con-orders, he replied that he heard that the turn-out fidence of all at our head. They, too, have called

standing the withdrawal of such support. A discussion arose regarding the means of carrying out the resolution, if adopted, on which many gave their opinions. Some thought it would be a determined to have nothing less than the Charter. "strike" of

and wished the business to proceed. He had no "That taking off restrictions on commerce would objection to his remaining in the room providing he they be allowed to proceed with the business. He recognized authority, while we believe the moral Mr. Beswick) then stated that the Alderman of the strength of an united people to be sufficiently power This was the delegate from the Engravers of Manchester.

The delegate from Hyde supported coming out for the Charter, to get good wages and preserve them.

(Mr. Beswics) then stated that the Alderman of the Strength of an united people to be sufficiently powerful, when well directed, to overcome all the physical plaints against the people assembling around the force that tyranny can summon to its aid. The building in large numbers, which alarmed the inhabitual and preserve them.

The Chairman said that every precaution had been | them. allowed to be in the gallery to listen to what was the League" for a repeal of the Corn Laws into a Mr. Fielding, near Lees, representing the winders, said; the reporters of the public press were also stand for principle and the Charter, we would imsaid he tested the meeting which elected him, and admitted. They had sent out several times to plore every man loving justice and having a shilling found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest the people to disperse, which he conceived at his command to advance it, upon the good underreductions before they had been in one week, and delegates) would send for his assistance. Beswick English liberties. This, brothers, is the time for

Shortly after, Mr. Beswick came in, with a gen-Mr. Neild, delegate from the hatters near Oldham, tleman of either presumed or legal authority, and

to the great body of the working classes.

The authorities then stumbled out of the room, with A delegate then rose and said he believed that it all the pomp and pride of bloodhounds of despotic

MEETING OF DELEGATES IN "CONFER-ENCE" AT M NCHESTER.

This body was driven, by the "troublous times" from the consideration of the particular matters and things for which it was summoned. The all absorbing interest of the "strike" movement was forced on the attention of its members as a first object of consideration. It being known that the sittings of this body were to commence on Monday, it was generally understood and believed that they would take up the subject; and the decision to which they might come as to the course of action to be commended, was looked for by hundreds of thousands with an Mr. Stott said he had been round the town since intenseness of anxiety perfectly indiscribable.

The Conference commenced its session on Tuesand, while some difference of opinion prevailed on Mr. M'Cariney agreed to the resolution, inasmuch Chartist Conference had passed a resolution calling soul and purpose seemed to animate the entire as as it would show that they, as delegates of the work-upon the people generally, in Great Britain, to sembly as to the necessity of enforcing, by every means within their individual and collective power

Each member, in the first instance, stated to the constituents in reference to " the strike." A general, anxious, and protracted discussion then ensued upon the question of adopting the following RESOLUTION OF THE DELEGATES.

"That whilst the Chartist body did not originate the the fustian cutters the same. A delegate rose and present cessation from labour, this Conference of Deleasked how many there were present who had any gates from various parts of England, express their deep understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with their constituents, the working men and showed its cause-class legislation. Mr. Gco. advance wages? To which there was no reply. If now on strike; and that we strongly approve the exentence of their present struggle till the wages and protection too, they would only be PEOPLES CHARTER becomes a legislative enaction wages, and made a short but energetic address, and re Mr. Duffy rose and proposed this resolution— laughed at (hear, hear.) He and his constituents were ment, and decide forthwith to issue an Address to that his mission to Manchester, detailing the resolutions "That we view with feelings of disgust and indig- for making a sure job of it while they were about effect; and pledge ourselves on our return to our respectations adopted by the delegates the Friday previous. Mr. tive localities to give a proper direction to the people's Smyth also shortly addressed the meeting, and

solution in phraseolgy, but having the same pur-Mr. M'Cartney urged them to weigh well the step port; another amendment was proposed to the effect

deeply sympathise with their oppressed brethren The Delegate from Broad Bottom said they came on strike, and admire the spirit of energy and The resolution was seconded and supported by out for wages in that district.

The shoemakers' delegate from Lees said, he had and at other places, have declared for the People's patriotism with which the trades of Manchester Mr. Robinson moved "That this meeting do not to inform them that the working men of his village Charter, and express their earnest hope that the encharter first to secure them. Parties had said that they had not the means of going for the Charter. He would ask them from what source they would pro-

have been considered factious.

"ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC

BROTHER CHARTISTS, Those who have steeped you in poverty, and accumulated vast incomes by your labour, have turned upon you even in your distress, and would plunge you yet lower in the Many of the delegates here declared that the ma-ority were for the Charter, and argued that, wages. The delegate from the mechanics of Patricroft have effectually put into force the doctrine that

their comparative comfort into misery's scale.

comfort for the attainment of that of their fellowmade ready for slaughter, and the butcher was to cruelly arrayed themselves against the interests of

cordial support, as in union alone is security to be found, and from unanimity alone can success be

This is not a voluntary "holiday!" It is the forced strike" of ill-requited labour against the dominion of all-powerful capital. But as the tyrants have forced the alternative upon you, adopt it—and out of the oppressor's threat let freedom spring.

tools for your own destruction! and may he who has a bit to spare, and would refuse it to men struggling

us then, and mark well our admonition. Let no to rally their scattered forces, under this new

This is a holiday, proclamed not by nature; most unnaturally proclaimed; and may the wicked fall into the pit which they have dug. Let union and peace be the Chartist watchword. long as those for whom they struggle stand by

loan.

Brothers, the Trades have issued a noble address.

It breathes a spirit worthy of old laws and old In conclusion, brothers, we would, above all things, council you against the destruction of life or

Remain firm to your principles, which are to be found in the document entitled the People's Charter. Men be wise! and do not commit vourselves or After a discussion on the merits and demerits of lity, and, therefore, contrary to law.

The resume-work amendment, the taking off restric- Finding that they could neither frighten nor argue constitutional; and ere long your enemies will discotion. There had been no feature of relaxation tions on commerce, and the resolution for the Charthe Ch

> Immediately after the adoption of the address, it was resolved unanimously, "That this Conference do now dissolve."

> And the delegates immediately dispersed to their several homes.

> GREAT EASTON, LEICESTERSHIRE.-I was at this village on the 10th inst., (last Wednesday.) when I commenced speaking to the people respecting Chartism. Some parties attached to the present murderous system, went into the belfry and began to ring, so that I should not be heard. I placed myself near to the old bloated Mother, and told the people that I should be with them again some Sunday.-WILLIAM COOPER.

COVENTRY.-Last Friday night Mr. David Buckney delivered a good Chartist lecture. He first enlarged upon the distress that now existed, and showed that the House of Commons, as at present constituted, could not remedy the evils of which they complained.

BRADFORD .- The Councillors met in the Association Room, on Sunday morning last, at six o'clock a.m., and made arrangements for holding meetings during the forenoon. Mr. J. Arran addressed a numerous meeting at the bottom of Hope-street. A meeting was also held at the bottom of School-street. which was addressed by Mr. G. Fletcher, who also addressed the inhabitants of White Abbey, at eleven

of this town.—The good folks of Silsbridge-lane were addressed by Mr. 1bbotson.—Mr. Jennings attended the Undercliffe locality, and addressed them there at considerable length. QUEEN STREET, MANCHESTER-ROAD.-Mr. Brook addressed a very numerous meeting of the inhabi-

WIBSEY.-Mr. Alderson addressed the inhabitants

tants of this densely populated district, at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. MANCHESTER ROAD .- A numerous meeting was held in the brick-ground in front of Mr. White's .-Mr. H. Hodgson, at considerable length explained how the people of Manchester were situated. Mr. H. was one of the 200 delegates that assembled on

Friday, and assisted in passing the two resolutions

that were adopted by that meeting. BRADFORD MOOR.—A Chartist camp meeting was held on this Moor on Sunday afternoon last, at two o'clock, when there were not less than 20,000 people present. Mr. Bishop was called to the chair. Mr. Ibbotson addressed the meeting, and entered at great length into the evils of the present system. Fletcher also addressed the meeting about twenty minutes, and made an excellent speech. Mr. Hodg-

party. LEICESTER.—The Shakesperian Chartists held large meeting in this town on Monday night.

BY AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, AND UNDER THE ESPECIAL DIRECTION OF THE ROYAL ARTHORITIES;

unwise to maintain an opposition, which, from being A. J. STRAUS, Banker, Frankfort-on-the-Maine: persisted in when seen to be powerless, might justly or to JOHN SCHULZE, Foreign Agent, 32, Villiers Street, Strand, London.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

(Continued from onr Third page. POTTERIES. SHELTON AND HANLEY.

MONDAY, EIGHT O'CLOCK, A.M. The work of destruction has commenced. At the close of a meeting, of which I gave you an imperfect sketch this morning, a body of colliers and others marched to the Hanley and Shelton station-house, demanded the keys of the police, opened the lock-up. cleared it of all its arms and irons, and released a offence. They then marched to the house and office of Mr. Gibbs, of Shelton, the contractor for and

torn books and papers of the office, severely mal- generosity." treating and personally injuring several of the police who were on the spot at the time. From here they that when he saw such a vast amount of wealth piled marched to Stoke, on their way to which place they | up on all sides; clothes shops full, and men naked; met the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Rose, who was corn warehouses loaded, and the people starving, he was on his way to Hanley, for the purpose of presiding forced to the conclusion that we only wanted a better over the court, which should have been held there system of distribution to enable all to live well, and to-day, but which, for the present, is suspended in not "charity"; yet he thought that, under immediate consequence of the riots. He was in his carriage or circumstances, the upper classes, who had taken all, gig, the horse of which the rioters immediately could not consistently of ject to allowing a small portion turned, and Mr. Rose was glad to retreat as fast as of it to revert back to the producers of it. If workhe could without receiving personal injury. They ing men were not better protected by the laws, we then came to the effice of the Court of Requests, on should soon see the middle class in the same position. which they made an attack. This place was guited. If the operative could not buy, of course the shopkeeper and all that could be destroyed. Having arrived could not all. He wished to see self-supporting at Stoke, they proceeded direct to the Station-house institutions studing the country, instead of Bastilesthere, beat in the Coor, seized all the arms and irons, institutions combining agriculture and mechanics. We as they did at Hanley, and having seized and severely want our rights-justice, not "charity"! beaten the person of Sconier, a policeman, and leav- Mr. Hamlet Booth seconded the resolution. He was ing him in irons at the Station-house, they proceeded a panper. Twas hard to be a poor pauper! It was an to Fenton. Here they also made an attack on the unenviable position; and the only consolation he had police-station, and having cleared it of all it con- was the reflection that those who were not on the tained, marched direct for Sonira Allen's. The paupers' books were in the lawyers' books! He had to Longton or Lane-end. Should they meet with friends of the poor but the Chartists. He had been an the noters, there will be bloody work.

FIVE O'CLOCK, PM. I have just returned from making the necessary Mr. James Oldham moved the next resolution :- "It not a halfpenny-worth of property is said to be left in it. Windows are smashed, furniture destroyed, will it end? Who may be the sufferers to-night no Chartism. one can tell. All is confusion and terror. When the soldiers appear, the rioters are fled, and thus Forsier, when that venerable old Chartist chieftain,

FURTHER PARTICULARS. BURNING AND DESTROYING.

TUESDAY MORNING, EIGHT O'CLOCK. house, and burned it down. They have destroyed present. A troop of the 3d Dragion Guards were under the Rev. Mr. Atkin's house, and burned it down. The arms all the day ready to act at a moment's notice. house of Mr. Perkins, magistrate, is burned down to The Burslem Teries are staggered at the midnight visit the ground. Mr. Forrester's house, of Cobbridge, of last Saturday. agent to Lord Granville, is gutted. This morning, as the empiles for Birmingham left, the driver met thousands marching to Burslem, in a line of road occupying two miles on length. All

the Saturday previous. No sooner had they obtained Water. from home, but Mrs. Ryles gave them 5s. The amount Sun. collected altogether, amounted to between £13 and £14 Posters are out offering £20 reward for the apprehension of the parties offending, on the Saturday night; and others are also out on the part of the turn-outs, offering £100 for the head of the first informer. All is con-

IMPORTANT PUBLIC PAUPER MEETING!

In consequence of the great depression of trade in officer relieved 1 000 last week!

On Sanday, July 31st, the paupers walked in pro-9th, on the Crown Bank, Hauley, to take into con- population of England. men and parsons were not there! Some few of them sent notes of excuse.

ance, introduced Mr. John Richards to propose the first attended.

"That this meeting views with feelings of sorrow and regret the unparalleled distress and impoverishment that hangs like a pall of gloom over our neighbourhood, and threatens to engulf the whole of the industrious classes, and which is rapidly extending its society. This meeting feels convinced that there must ground. be semething radically wrong in that state of society which, possesses illimitable means of producing wealth, an incustrious, brave, intelligent, and ingenious people, aided by mechanical, chemical, and scientific discoveries, unparalleled in the history of the world; and yet, with all these inestimable advantages conferred upon them by Divine Providence, presents to the eye of the philanthrophist nothing but Poverty in Rags, and Patience in Despair. This state of things calls for the immediate interference of every-lover of his country to stem the tide that threatens to overwhelm all in universal poverty."

It is impossible for me to give you any idea of the effect of Mr. Richard's speech. He spoke in a strain

Mr. Wm. Evans seconded the resolution, by advert-COBDENS, whose interest lay in the profit arising from the Lock-up until Monday morning. its present use. These men had been the agitators for the Reform Bill, and then for the Municipal Corporations' Bill, to get power into their own hands. It was these men who had raised the cry that population

cultivated land, which would much more than supply sums of money for the carrying on of war in India, for stables. the benefit of the East India Company; they could also The town is all quiet at present. There was another time between their arrival before the mill and the redeem the black slaves, at an immense cost; but meeting held this morning in the Market-place, and appearance of the military, to have had the whole in the white slave was not an object of their com- the turn-outs have taken off to Ossett, Horbury, and

Mr. Moses Simpson proposed the second resolution, large. namely-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that under the distressing circumstances that have plunged the boy who happened to be confined for some minor working classes into such a state of helpless suffering, an appeal ought to be made to the upper classes of society for pecuniary assistance, towards in some meacollector of the poor-rates in this neighbour- sure temporarily alleviating that distress of which thouhood. Here they smashed every square of glass sands of our fellow men so justly complain; and this in the house, destroyed the furniture, and literally meeting feels convinced that they will respond to that covered the streets with the fragments of the appeal with true Christian liberality and old English

Mr. Simpson first defined "charity." He observed

rioters, I believe, have completely guited this gentle- expected to have found the hustings filled with the man's house, and are now on their way to Mr. respectable gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to advocate Rose's, the stipendiary magistrate. A body of the cause of the impoverished; but they were not soldiers, from Newcastie-under-Lyme, are just gone there! None shewed themselves to be only sincere industrious steady man all his life; but was at last a pauper. There were a thousand at least in the crowd like to himself.

inquiries. Mr. Rose's mansion is entirely gutted, is the opinion of this meseting that the distress which grawing the vitals of the British population can never be permanently removed until the People's Charter money, plate, and other valuables carried off, and becomes the law of the land." He spoke for an hour now the rioters are said to have gone to the Stoke in an elequent and argumentative style that rivetted poor-house. All trade is suspended—the shops are the attention of the audience, and must have convinced closed, and no man dure follow his work from fear the scaptical or projudiced of the justness and reasonof the rioters. What will this lead to! Where ableness of the truth and efficacy of the principles of The resolution was briefly seconded by Mr. Henry

are the former chasing the latter without the least Mr. Capper, rose to submit to the meeting the adoption of a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, requesting him to furnish the Pottery Chartists with 10,000 stand of arms to protect the property of the district. Mr. Richardson seconded it.

Every resolution was passed without a single dis-Last night the men smashed the Rev. Dr. Bayley's senting voice. Ten thousand persons at least were

I write in basts to acquaint you with the state of in a most alarming state, feather beds, furniture, hours. A great meeting of colliers and potters took visit on Violeta and visit on Violeta in a most slarming state, feather beds, furniture, hours. A great meeting of collers and potters took and all throwing about the streets. I have, place in Hanley Market place this morning at nine and sill throwing about the streets. I have, place in Hanley Market place this morning at nine and sill throwing about the streets. I have, place in Hanley Market place this morning at nine the work. They formed on an unarmed people, the bouse, and the prisoners were examined on the spot their market place their object to be a "good day's wage for a good day's work." They not heard that any of the owners of the houses were o'clock; a body of colliers proceeded from thence to a personally injured, but they must have narrowly coal-work where some men were employed, returned to escaped. What to say about the troops I know not, the town, set at liberty some prisoners for light offences, All I can say is, that I am told they went to Leek, at pped the Police-office of the books, papers &c., where it was said rioting was going on. They which were torn to atoms and strewed about the streets, returned here this morning, and are moving about. One policeman was slightly injured; but as our police in all circotions. The omnious was stopped yester- are more respected than any other in this district, no day at Shelton, and the guard's coat torn off his further injury was done them. The meb then proceeded back. They did not attack the passengers. I to the house of a poor-rate collector, who is very regret being obliged to write so disjointed, but I am unpopular with the working classes, broke every pane writing for the train, and obliged to write as I can of glass in his house, demanded his books and papers. collect incis. I have just heard three men were shot which were soon committed in fragments to the winds. by the soldiers at Hanley, and that the seat of the strewing the streets in all directions. From thence Duke of Satherland and Mr. Copeland's house were they went to the Court of Requests, destroyed the books there also, and cut the head of the clerk, a gentleman much respected by all parties. Proceeding to Stoke Police-office, the books there shared the same fate, the fur-At a meeting of the unemployed coiliers of the Pot niture was broken, brought out and burnt in the street. tery district, held in the large room, at the George and Here the multary (a company of the 12th), with Drzeen, in Haniey, it was unanimously resolved, - Bailey Rose, Esq., a stipendiary magistrate, at their "That it is the crition of this meeting, that nothing head, were announced; the mob divided, one part but the People's Charter can give us the power to have going the Lane End road to decay the soldiers, while "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and that one the other parted by few and few, and met at the manand all pledge himself to stand out for the same, in the sion of Tromas Allen, Esq., at Fenton, where they hope that the whole of the colliers in Great Britain will demolished the fu niture and searched for arms (it being reported there were 500 stand of the old volun-ANOTHER BEGGING BRIGADE of colliers and others teers, but few were to be found. They then went to entered the town of Barslem on Friday at noon, which the house of Baily Ress, Eig., who was leading has caused amongst the rich no small alarm. Almost the troops in another direction, being completely outall the time since Saturday hight last, when our little mane avred by the mob. He arrived at his house in town was taken by storm, we have been guarded by a about five minutes after it had been completely gutted, troop of horse to the amount of forty or fifty; but to his furniture, books, &c., destroyed; in fact it was a day, in consequence of the demand for their services at complets wreck, done by the very party of whom he Manchester, they were marched to the "great" town. Was in quest. It is further stated that Swiner, an Scarcely an hour elapsed before there appeared a num- unpopular policeman, has had his arm broken. I ber of men who went direct to the Town-hall, and have just heard that the Fenton Police Office windows took into custody the "blue bettle man" on duty. They are all destroyed. Everything that could be burnt Magistrate, who desired them to be peaceable, and to took him down to the house of Mr. Ryles, head police. was piled up in two heaps and set on fire, to the return to their work. Most of the meeting were disofficer, and there demanded one of their legging boxes, great hazard of burning the houses, on which the poxed to leave the town, indeed a great portion of them which was taken from the three men apprenended on inhabitants were forced to throw great quantities of had departed, when, by orders of one of the Magis-

sideration the causes that produce the present alarming. At this stage of the proceedings, a party of soldiers, themselves; but they found no disturbers of the peace. destitution; and to devise some means to apply a speedy prempted by their efficers and a county constable, with All was orderly and quiet, but the "hands" were out remedy. When the time of meeting came, the gentle- several other tools of the party, commenced an enden- of the mill. The Mugicirates, therefore, withdrew the your to get up a "row." To frustrate this, an adjourn- troops and specials, and returned to town. They had Mr. W. S. Eliis was called to the chair, who, after of common land a distance from the town. Thither making a few appropriate remarks, and reading letters the people went, singing in gallant style, "Spread boiler driven inwards, so as effectually to prevent the from Francis Wedgewood, Esq., Wm. Ridgway, Rsq., the Charter." This had the effect of bringing numand Richard Diniel, Esq., apologising for non-attendabers to the meeting who would not otherwise have

On arriving at Stone Flat, the "Lion of Freedom" again with his lecture, and he made a powerful impression. Towards the close a rumpus took place with derafield. This rumour proved correct. All the mills a tool of the Tories, named Gratidge, who had been and workshops in their route were stopped, the encouraging some boys to make a noise while Mr. C. "hands" in nearly all instances joining them most en-

style, Mr. Cooper leading; after which, three tre- power was the means of working the machinery (the mendous cheers were given for the Charter, three case with most of the mills in the Holmfirth and Marsfor Messra Frost, Williams, and Jones, three den valleys) the sluices of the mill-dams were raised, for O'Connor, and three for "General" Cooper. The and the water let out. This was done also on Saturvast consourse of people then left the ground, and re- day, in their progress to the town; and so much turned into town again, linked arm-in-arm, singing accumulated water was thus turned down the river as "Spread the Charter." This "new move" of the to cause a considerable rise, or flood. Some boys, who Chartists seemed to electrify the inhabitants of Stafford. were bathing, were in great danger of being drowned And on passing by the gaol, where the soldiers were on from this cause. About a quarter past four o'clock an guard, they thought the colliers were coming, and a immense number of the turn-outs entered the town scene followed which was laughable in the extreme. from two parts: one section by way of Chapel-hill from The soldiers rushed to defend the entrance to the Lodge, Lockwood; and the other by way of Shore-head and seemed panic-struck; the Governor and efficers from Newson. When met they proceeded in a body calling out to them to do their duty, when lo and be- along New-street, past the front of the George Inn, and of the most fervid elequence for an hour and twenty hold it was only "Chartist rabble!" Upon this three down Kirkgate. The George Hotel was the rendezyous sky-rending cheers were given for Mason and his fellow- of the magistrates, constables, and military. Most of throng, but no symptoms of disturbance have been

ing to the introduction of machinery; stating that Edward Collier and Henry Harris, were arrested on a waved and brandished these, good-humonrediy, over field for two months for her share in the affair. Several arm and the other slightly on the belly, the ball going with it another class of capitalists had sprung into warrant which charged them with assaulting William their heads. The examination was had in at one side of the breeches flap and came out of the existence—the Morbison's, the Marshalls, the Gratidge at the Chartist meeting on Stone Flat, the Inn, but proceeded onwards to the mill of Mr. W. in the house of Danson, the police officer, in the prison other. It was reported that a poor girl had been tram-GREGS the PERLS, the ARKWRIGHTS; and the previous evening. Bail being refused they were sent to Brook, in Northgate. This mill had been partially yard; and a sentinel was placed at the door to prevent pled to death; whether correct or not I cannot tell.

DEWSBURY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NINE O'CLOCK. pressed hardly upon the means of subsistence; for they Batley Carr, to elect a delegate for the Manchester Con- engine was not in a condition to be run in the morning. for he was present at the examination just spoken of. mustered, and the procession was considered as large as that they must in some way account for the fact ference, when it was agreed that a public meeting The gates being closed they thundered at them, and I have heard that it is true that he was attacked when they first set out. They took their route down that those who produced all the wealth were being should be held in the Market-place, Dewsbury, at six began to apply their sticks as crow bars, to force them on his road home; and that both Mr. W. Brook Godley-lane, filing off up Shibden Dale, and stopping superseded by machinery, and reduced to poverty.

O'clock in the morning. At the time specials who were guarding him (he lives three mills on their way. The water was let out of the could not be less than 2,000 persons present. The pened to be present, and a friend that he had with him, some little distance out of town) were struck with dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's pened to be present, and a friend that he had with him, some little distance out of town) were struck with dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's pened to be present, and a friend that he had with him, some little distance out of town) were struck with dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's pened to be present, and a friend that he had with him, some little distance out of town. nate the superseded "hands" as a "surplus popumeeting was addressed by Mr. Sheldrake and Mr. Dewexerted themselves to the utmest to dissuade the turnhuge stones. I have also heard that a portion of his Head, and stopped, or rather Mr. Foster stopped his
lation."

The pened to be present, and a friend that he pened to be present, and a friend that he pened to be present, and a friend that he pened to be present. The pened to be present, and a friend that he pened to be present, and a friend that he pened to be present. The pened to be present, and a friend that he pened to be present. The pened to be present, and a friend that he pened to be present. The pened to be present, and a friend that he pened to be present. The pened to be present, and a friend that he pened to be present. The pened to be present, and a friend that he pened to be present. The pened to be present, and a friend that he pened to be present. The pened to be pened to be present. Th lation. To get rid of this surplus population hirst. The meeting broke up at eight o'clock in the outs from making a forcible entry into the mill as soon as he saw the turn-outs approaching. He sembled in their room, East end of Railway Bridge, mill as soon as he saw the turn-outs approaching. He sembled in their room, East end of Railway Bridge, mill as soon as he saw the turn-outs approaching. He sembled in their room, East end of Railway Bridge, mill as soon as he saw the turn-outs approaching. He sembled in their room, East end of Railway Bridge, mill as soon as he saw the turn-outs approaching. He sembled in their room, East end of Railway Bridge, mill as soon as he saw the turn-outs approaching. He sembled in their room, East end of Railway Bridge, mill as soon as he saw the turn-outs approaching. emigration was put forth by them, as a panacea morning. It seems to be agreed upon that all factories were listened to patiently and take shelter in the habitation of Mr also gave them two sovereigns and a large quantity of on Sunday, Mr. John Hebden in the chair. Mr. John He for the evils we have to endure. When these men, the in the neighbourhood of Dewsbury should be stopped, lodge door being opened a number of those present John Wood. propagators of the doctrines of Marcus, found public for the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were were admitted into the mill-yard (with the consent of Last night, about ten o'clock, a company of foot solmen and women were not brutalized and demoniacal the boilers unplugged. Not a single mill-master obstato in the boiler-house. In two minutes they requisition. The other brutes have done enough!

that brilliant specimen of White Abstract and the control of the c the infernal New Poor Law. The only plan that could dent occurred the whole day. A meeting was held in Bradford Road towards Hill-house, and others passed buyers. relieve the existing poverty would be the bringing toge.
ther the uncultivated land and the memployed labour of the country. There were fourteen millions of acres of un
There were fourteen millions of acr

with food, clothing, and shelter, the starving population; to 5,000 people come down from Huddersfield, and penney's worth of damage had been done to the mill- they were very speedily closed again. The Huddersand it was the height of cruelty for a Government to stopped all the mills in their way to this town. The property of Mr. Brook; or indeed to any body's pro- field men seem to have caught the infection from Lansee the people starve, whilst such abundant means magistrates have been sitting ever since yesterday morn- perty; and the crowd were quietly and peaceably cashire; for I am informed that great numbers of existed for making them happy. They voted immense ing, and have sworn in a large number of special con- taking themselves away. Had destruction of property them are gone to visit Dewsbury and surrounding

OLDHAM.

MONDAY NIGHT. This morning, one of the largest meetings ever seen in this town took place in the field behind the Albion Inn. It was computed to consist of 18,000 persons. trades met at the same time to elect delegates to represent their several bodies in the general delegate appropriate addresses, which were well received.

The bill-posters have been bushly employed to-day with posting copies of the Queen's Proclamation. At seven o'clock this evening, another very large and numerous meeting took place. Very energetic and soulstirring addresses were delivered by Mr. Samuel Yardley, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Rylance, and Mr. Miller. The audience manifested themselves generally satisfied. We have no military in the town; but the specials are still on duty in the Town Hall. There seems to be no harmony up to this time.

TUESDAY NIGHT, ELEVEN O'CLOCK. Nothing of great importance has transpired to-day. The meeting took place this morning, at six o'clock, as usual. Mr. Sharp in the chair. Mr. Miller and Mr. Hurst, of this town, delivered appropriate addresses. The multitude then peaceably separated, and groups were seen standing in different parts of the town, conversing and discussing together. All were anxious to hear the decision of the delegate meeting at Manchester. At six in the evening the people begun to gather at the place of meeting; and the assemblage was considered to be one of the largest we ever had. Whenever the Charter was named, a universal burst of applause in stantly followed. Up to the time I write (eleven o'clock) all is peace and good order.

HUDDERSFIELD. MONDAY MORNING ELEVEN O'CLOCK. Daring the last week this town and neighbourhood have been kept in one continued state of excitement respecting the turn-outs in Lancashire and their proceedings. On Friday, a report reached here that the Lancashire men intended to visit this town and stop the mills. Dr. M Donall arrived about eight o'clock on Friday evening; and according to previous announcement delivered a lecture in the Guild Hall. The hall was crammed to excess; hundreds were disappointed. His timely arrival, and the argumentative and profound lecture he delivered, convinced all who heard him, that they had nothing to gain by breaking the peace or violating the law; on the contrary, they had everything to lose. On Saturday morning it was generally believed the turn-outs were making rapid progress towards the town, and were stopping all the mills on the road as they came. In the afternoon, small parties entered, and walked through the streets, and between three and four a great body of the turn-outs entered the town, having stopped the mills of Messrs. Armitage, Crossland, Starkeys, Fisher, and several others. They next proceeded to the factory of W. Brook, Esq., magistrate, who made a temporary resistance; but he drew the plug from his boiler. This they did, and They had nothing to do with the Charter: their object

being to obtain better wages. Some of them complained assist for anything less than the Charter, from a conviction that it was useless to go for better wages, whilst labour was unprotected: and they were also unwilling to be made instruments in the hands of designing knaves for bad purposes. Some one amongst the turnouts put the Charter to the meeting, when instantly arose a forest of hands, amidst the most enthusiastic cherring. They then left the town in great numbers, but in the most peaceful manner. The magistrates met at night, and issued summonses to many shopkeepers, requesting their attendance the next morning (Suneay) at nine o'clock, to be sworn in as special constables. The oath was administered during divine service. A troop of Lancers also arrived from Leeds and were confined to a vo or three houses. They were kept together on Sunday afternoon, upon the Bowling Green connected with the George Hotel, diverting themselves with that game, whilst their temporal masters were engaged at church. During the day, ing with safety.

the magistrates caused bills to be posted in the streets, stating they had made such arrangements that their brutality. He lunged with his sword wherever he workmen might return to their work on Monday morn-MONDAY NIGHT, TEN O'CLOCK. On Monday morning all was excitement. By five o'clock a large public meeting was holden on the Back Green, attended by eight or ten thousand people. They were addressed, amongst others, by Mr. W. Brook, the trates, Mr. Armytaze, a large posse of special possession of their box, than they released their pri. At Lane-end Market hall (a police station) the books constables were turned out to parade the streets, that soner, and again commenced begging. They sailed were destroyed. Every article was brought out they might be seen. This sort of challenge had the first on the publican, who a few nights before, kicken and burnt; they afterwards set fire to the effect of stopping many who would otherwise have their box to the floor; now he gave them £1. They Market-hall; which was extinguished after the mob departed, and of causing the return of others who were then went to the head police-officer, Ryles; he was left the town. A troop of Drapous has just entered. already on their way out of the town. The specials were received with groans, and other marks of disapprobation. As soon as they were drawn in, after purforming their perambulations, all was comparatively Two troops of the 12th fost arrived here on Thursday quiet. The streets were lined with people, who showed the 11th in t., and are stationed on guard at the Gaol the greatest good humour, reclining on the edges of the It is supposed they will remain here until the strike causeways, and standing in small groups in the Market. in North and South Staffordshire is at an end. On place, and other open spaces. The major portion of Friday, the 12th, Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, was an- the mills and workshops were all standing. Indeed nounced to lecture to "the Crispin brigade of Stafford there were but 3 mills in the town and immediate neigh-Chartists," in the Market-place, at seven o'clock, when bourhead that attempted to run; and they were but very this district, distress prevails to an alarming extent, and all that faction could do, or malicious ingenuity sug- partially supplied with "hands." They were respecthat distress has lately been much aggravated by the gest, was resorted to, to prevent and intimidate us tively the mills belonging to Messrs. Crossland, at the late collier's strike. The two Union Bastiles are from holding the meeting. "Specials" were sworn in, bottom of Crossland Hill; those belonging to the growded, and there are many thousands receiving out- composed of some of the greatest blackguards in the Messrs. Starkey, (magistrates, at Longroyd Bridge; and door relief. The Burslem Bastile was built to accome town, as if for the purpose of breaking the peace. At those belonging to Mr. William Brook, (magisdate 350. There is now 850 in it. The relieving seven o'clock precisely, Mr. Cooper, accompanied by trate,) in Northgate. The troop of Lancers were Messrs. Peplow and Hunnible. made his appearance in under arms, result to act at a moment's notice Between the Market-place, where the people were assembling in eleven and twelve o'clock news was brought into the cession through the whole of the Potteries. They held great numbers. The restrum being planted, Mr. C. town that the turn-outs from the "upper regions" of two meetings and determined on holding a general with several friends mounted, and proceeded at some Yorkshire had arrived at the Meesrs. Crossland's mill, meeting. Accordingly, a committee was formed, who length with good-humoured ironicals to dilate on and were entering it to stop the engine. Thirtee the invited all the gentlemen and clergymen in the neigh- the doings of the aristocracy, and drew a strong con- soldiers, with the Magistrates at their head, and with bourhood to attend the meeting. They also issued cir. trast between the salary and condition of the "silver- a portion of the specials at their tail, hastened. They culars and posters, announcing the meeting for August tongued lady" with those of the wives of the working found a number of people assembled on the sides of the road, sitting upon the walls, and otherwise amusing ment was instantly moved to the Stone Flat, a piece scarcely proceeded 500 yards on their route back again, when the mill yard was entered, and the plug of the working of the engine, for some time at least. It was rumoured that the large body of turn-outs expected to visit Huddersfield, had crossed over from Marsden to Meltham, and that they would proceed through was given out and sung. Mr. Cooper then proceeded Honley, Armytage Bridge, and some other places in the Holmfirth valley, before they entered the town of Hudravages to the middle and manufacturing classes of was speaking, which ended in his being driven off the thusiastically. Where the mid happened to be worked by steam, the boiler was almost invariably un-plugged, The "Lion of Freedom" was again and in grand and the water allowed to run out. Where water,

Chell Bartile, marched up to the meeting, six abreast, prisoners, which must have awoke them from their the turn-outs had with them good thick walking sticks, manifested. The prisoners apprehended yesterday have about to be taken to prison by a file of foot soldiers, manifested. The prisoners apprehended yesterday have about to be taken to prison by a file of foot soldiers, manifested. The prisoners apprehended yesterday have about to be taken to prison by a file of foot soldiers. and some appeared to have been newly procured from On Saturday night, at ten o'clock two persons named the hedge-rows. As they passed the George, they for riot; and a woman has been committed to Wake- fired on the people and slightly wounded one in the worked during the day; but at this time was entirely the ingress of all parties, except the law officials. closed, as was every mill in the town. The crowd balted opposite the large gates which close the mill yard; the magistrate, was so seriously injured last night in but about half-past two o'clock the word was passed and a number of them demanded admittance, their object going home, that he would be unable to attend in town throughout the crowd for the Bradford party to assemble A public meeting was held on Monday evening at being, as they said, to satisfy themselves that the to-day. This rumour was incorrect to a certain extent, at the top of the New Bank, when a goodly number

and most foolishly, came up with the military. Most that district have been closed. Some few places of of the dam.

been the object of the turn-outs, they had sufficient places. one entire sheet of flame; but destruction of proother places. The number this morning was very perty was manifestly not their object, The magistrates were in the most excited state. Mr. W. Brook foremest, and Mr. Armytage was next. The latter gentleman in a state that defles description, screamed out "the Riot Act is Read! disperse!! disperse!!!" The appearance of the magistracy and military was the signal for "halt" on the part of the There were besides other sectional meetings of the retiring crowd. Great numbers of them returned. The soldiers galloped up and down the street backwards and forwards, trampling upon the people in the way. meeting to be held in Manchester. A majority of the One woman was much hurt; and it was instantly trades gave in their declaration for the Charter. Mr. rumoured that she had been struck by a lance, and Edward Clark and Mr. Bailey, of Manchester, delivered wounded in the breast. These proceedings exasperated had been given by handbills, several days previous, we understand, had been closing the mills and workthe crowd, and upon the soldiers galloping some little of their intention to meet and discuss their grievdistance down the Bradford Road, they were greeted ances, in which it was designated "a meeting of house, the leaders of whom demanded from Edward ammunition of that kind lying on the sides of the road. last-mentioned class appeared to be present. The We believe Mr. Brook, the magistrate, got a blow from magistrates, under the apprehension of a disturbance one of the stones. A parley was now had between the taking place, had given orders for the assembling of magistrates and the commanding officer, as to the propriety of using the sword and firing upon the people. The commanding officer was against this measure just the streets before the hour of nine, ready to cut up then, and in that place; and they returned, both the "black diamonds" to mince-ment. Fortunately, earthly use whatever for them; for all is peace and magistrates and military, to the George Inn, leaving there was no occasion given for an exhibition of their the mill property of Mr. Brook much worse protected bravery. than before they made their appearance. Good humour At ten o'clock the colliers assembled in the Music and quiet determination then animated the crowd: Salson, which had been previously engaged for the keeper declined to unlock them, but offered to fetch now these were drowned in exasperated feelings. As purpose, and Mr. Samuel Mann, of Halfax, was called might have been calculated on, the crowd followed the to the chair. He opened the business by expressing a soldiery into the Market Place. When there, and hope that the speakers would confine themselves to seized four men, and dragged them into the house in resolution, in support of this recommendation, was enstudy. This was soon bruited abroad; and in a few immediately proposed and seconded, which led to conminutes a number of mon armed with sticks and cud-siderable confusion, as many as a dezen individuals gels were seen approaching the door of the Hotel, sometimes speaking at once. John Wilson, of Catherine this moment they uplifted their bludgeons, in the attipassage, laying on the specials pretty roundly with allowed to give free "utterance to their sentiments, staves. The object of this movement was the rescue of entering into political discussion, after much wrangling, rushed into the yard, numbering between 2,000 and the four men just apprehended. The specials proved the in which the Chairman was the principal actor in back yard of the inn. They had been there ready carried unanimously:mounted; and the commanding officer had harangued "his men" to the effect that if they had to use their swords they were to do it effectually! and if they amongst the crowd. The appearance of the military was the signal for a run on the part of a great portion of the crowd. Some took shelter within the railings of cellars; others ran down passages and entries; and those that could departed by the ordinary roads. The charge was sounded; away flow the sabres, and the half-drunken cut-throats galloped amongst the retreating crowd, cutting and slashing in the most ferocious and brutal manner. Neither sex nor age were spared. One valiant sergeant rode down a parcel of women, and cut at them with such vongeance, that his sword coming in contact with the wall, was shivered to pieces. Many were severely wounded; some had portious of their scalp cut off; others their heads split open; others their arms nearly cut off; and many others suffered minor cuts in various parts of the body. The streets were scoured in all directions; the retreating people being followed in some instances by the soldiery nearly half a was pushed down upon his own coal heap, without mile out of town! The conduct of the soldiers was inceremony, and bid to stand out of the way, while they human and brutal in the extreme. The tewn might have been cleared without the loss of a single drop of blood. saw his men out. They then proceeded in a similar had they exercised only common and manly forbearmanuer at several other mills, and promised another ance. Instead of this, they gave vent to their butcherdown, being chiefly women!! "I did slash the b-r," readiness to die rather than suffer hunger. They also was heard to proceed from the lips of many a thing in the serious consideration, and if they cannot make their said they would not interfere with politics, neither Whig shape of a man, with hair on his upper lip to denote workmen comfortable with the present prices of the nor Tory; they had good friends amongst both parties, that he possessed courage! As a proof of their forbear- commodity, that they will try to meet this inconveniance take the following: at half-past seven, two ence in the best way they may think proper." hours after the heart of the town was cleared, In moving this the speaker urged upon his hearers the of the mer of Hudderstield, because the would not a number of soldiers were at the upper end of the town, necessity of union and caution, and contended strongly Wallet's Circus; and across this a man was passing, ployed. evidently on his Lusiness. There was no one else near of the soldiers galloped up to him, and brandishing his sword in a threatening manner, bid him to run. He refused; alledging he was going quietly on his own business. The "hero" rode around him and around, quavering his sabre, and evidently debating within Wakefield, on the 29th of August, 1842, at eleven himself whether he should venture to cut him down or not! Eventually he struck him most violently with the flat part of his sword, and galloped forwards to then adjourned. the causeway of West-purade. Here the doors and the causeway were lined with the inhabitants, who in that situation could see down into the town. They were principally women and children, who had been observ-

> from his saddle in an attempt to reach them with his butcher's knife. In our opinion, (and the writer saw nearly he has related,) there was not the slightest necessity for the employment of the militury. If the magistrates had not been so unwise as to bring them into Northgate at the time they did, in all probability, fjudging from the temper and disposition evinced by the crowd,) not a penny's worth of damage to property would have been done, or a single blow struck. The introduction of the military at that time led to blows: these led to exasperated feelings on both sides: arrests, when the people were standing quietly, followed: these led to an attempted rescue; and this indulging in revengeful brutal feelings: and wounds and bruises, probably death itself, is the result! A firm, but cool and collected magistracy could have cleared the town without this. Choleric men, or arrogantly-vain men, are not the men to be entrusted with ing eight and ten abreast, departed from this town the preservation of the peace in times like those we along the Manchester Road towards Hallfax. The proare now living in. A clear-headed, cool man, as magis- cession reached a full mile in length. They left Bradtrate, would not have had a single breach of the ford a little before nine o'clock. They molested peace in the town of Huddersfield on Monday last. other than the mere entry of the crowd. He would have J. Sutcliffe, at the top of Hodsall Moor, Wibsey, where preserved AND TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF, to the clearing the steam was let off, and the plugs of the boilers of the town, the good humour continually manifested struck out. Mr. S. Bateman, whose mill is near the up to the point of the military's introduction to preserve that which was not in danger, except in the heated and excited brain of W. Brook and his co-peace- him to request him immediately to draw the preservers. Such times as these try a man's metal; try whether he is a man or not; or a lump of excitable bounce. A MAN will try TO MAKE THE BEST of the worst circumstances: a choleric bundle of passion is always sure to make bad WORSE. Precisely such was the effect of the measures adopted by the Hudders- objected to the plug of the boiler been drawn. From field magistracy. The employment of force until the most urgent necessity presents itself, is always Moses Bottomley and another were stopped. At this mere empty pompous parades, is no less condemnable: Both these faults the Huddersfield magistrates committed; and feelings of hatred and sorrow will be engendered in consequence: hatred on the part of those to return home agasin. The presence of both military who have suffered from their want of prudence and and magistrates was not sufficient to influence them to tact; and sorrow on the part of others that men so return. They were told that the Rict Act had been respectable householders on their way, including the incompetent should have been entrusted with the play- read, and that for their own sakes they had better ing of such a difficult card. persons were apprehended, and placed in chains. They was ordered or requested to be stopped by some of the They then proceeded to the hall and demanded provisions. were locked up in rooms in the George Inn.

ing the whole proceedings, and who were in fact at

home, on their own door-stones. Up amongst these

dashed our moustachoed man-of-courage I first up one

side and then up the other. This was mere wanton

could: and in one instance, where the parties bad

retreated into their own garden, it having an entrance

se narrow that his horse could not follow, he nearly fell

TUESDAY MORNING, ELEVEN O'CLOCK. All has been quiet up to this hour this morning; but the conduct of the magistracy in setting on the military yesterday, and the brutal conduct of the soldiers when the orders to butcher were given, form them do not hear of them again another day! There is not a mill running that I can hear of. All are standing. The good-humoured feeling so manifest yesterday, has given place to a gloomy moody silence: and it will be well if the matter end there. I fear that measures of retaliation may be resorted to; and that destruction of property may ensue. This is a fearful state of things to contemplate.

TUESDAY NIGHT, TEN O'CLOCK.

opinion too strong for them—when they found that stopped during the day. Every mill they visited had those having charge of the premises) to see how matters diers arrived. Their services have not been called into the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected to the following mills were atopped:—the Cliff Mill This has been market day, but there has been no Dracup; the mill of Mr. Cowling Akroyd; the mill of was taken into consideration, when Mr. John Hall that brilliant specimen of Whig christian legislation, general understanding that it should be se. No acci- crowd immediately began to depart, some along the market! The town was quiet, but there were no Mr. Wm. Cousens, and a mill called Common mill. was moved by two or three members at once as the infernal New Poor Law The college but of the college and college and

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, from 4,000 unwisely and most foolishly we again repeat: for not a minor rate here, commenced work this morning, but

WEDNESDAY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK. All is quiet here. More specials have been swern in this morning. Scores of fresh men have been added. All the men at Mr. Armytage's Factory, at Milnes Bridge. are sworn in as specials. Norris and Sykes's had arranged to begin work this morning, and rung their 'hands' in; but the Magistrales immedialely ordered them to stop. There is not a mill running to-day. The streets are thronged with people, all anxious to hear what is doing.

WAKEFIELD. MEETING OF COLLIERS.

A meeting of this useful though much injured class of

while there was not the slightest manifestation of dis- the object for which the meeting was called, and their weapons, and the specials in return using their whether social or political." But the resolution against masters. The men were driven back, and at this opposing the amendment, was negatived. The followinstant the magistrates and military sallied out of the ing resolution was then briefly proposed, seconded, and out-paupers, they succeeded in possessing themselves of

the moving classes of society, and that we ought to be kitchen. The loaves having been thrown amongst the received orders to fire, they were to fire slap bang any other trade, considering our laborious and dangerous room, succeeded in carrying away between £5 and £6 occupation."

The speakers recommended the miners of the various districts to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of their employers to attempt to raise the price of coals to manufacturers and large consumers, who are principally supplied by contract, at a charge considerably below what is generally made to householders. This system of supplying by contract had the effect of producing a ruinous competition, alike injurious to the coal-ownersand the workmen.

After the above resolution had been disposed of, it was suggested, on account of the number of individuals outside who could not gain admittance, and the intense heat of the room, that it would be better to adjourn the meeting to the vacant ground between t! e Court House and the Music Saloon, and a motion to the effect having been passed, adjournment accordingly took place. ADJOURNED MEETING.

formed, and the chairman having mounted a wall, in lien of a hustings. Mr. Charles Whitaker, of Bradford, moved the third

"That as it is the opinion of the public in general. A magistrates' court was then formed in the workwork, they trust their masters will take it into their

There is a vacant piece of ground by the side of for a cordial feeling between employers and the eni-Mr. Jonah Jowett seconded the resolution, and, him. The street and road were perfectly clear. One after being supported in a few remarks by Mr. Thos. Ince, Legh Richmond, and E. Marsland, and other Shepherd, it was put and carried unanimously. Mr. John Autey moved the fourth resolution : "That

> o'clock in the forenoon." This was seconded and agreed to, and the meeting

> West Riding of Yorkshire, be held at the Griffin Inn,

MONDAY NOON. This morning a very large meeting was held in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, at seven o'clock, called by requisition to take into consideration the present crisis. Mr. Clark was called to the chair, and opened the left were much excited by the conviction that the primeeting by calling on Mr. Smyth to move the first resolution, as fol cws:-" That this meeting pledges itself, collectively and individualy, to keep the peace and preserve law and order." Mr. Hodgson seconded the that such was not the fact; but that they had been motion, which was unenimously carried. Mr. Fietcher apprehended for breaking into the workhouse, and moved the second resolution, and made an excellent stealing 400 or 500 loaves, ment, and the money which speech. He wished the people to be firm and peaceable. The resolution was as follows:-" That we do might be in danger if the men were detained. The most emphatically declare that it is our solemn and con- Town Clerk said the building, provided and protected scientious conviction, that all the evils which afflict as the civil power was, both inside and outside, would society, and which have prostrated the interests and defy the ferce of all their number to effect its destrucenergies of the great body of the producing classes, arise solely from class legislation; and that the only remeay for the present alarming distress and wide-spread destitution, is the immediate and unmutilated adoption, and carrying into law, the document known as the Pople's of the prisoners themselves, was then resumed and oc-Charter." Mr. Smyth seconded the motion, which was capied the Court a considerable time. The result was carried unanimously. Mr. Hodgson moved the thirdre- the discharge of thirty-six, they having only been found solution, which was seconded by Mr. Arran, and car- in possession of loaves, whilst of the remaining eighteen ried unanimously. It was as follows:-" That this prisoners, sixteen were committed to Chester assizes

comes the law of the land." This morning, a large procession of turn-outs, marchnothing till they came to the mill of Messrs. W. and same place, as soon as the procession was seen, ordered this morning (Friday). John Wright was the principal the engile to be stopped. A deputation was sent to speaker. He exhorted them to keep the peace, and to plugs of his boilers. He consented to draw one out; but just at this moment Lamp ugh Hird, Esq., rode were left to conduct the business here; and if any man into the mill yard at full gallop, and told them he was proved false to his principles by returning to his a magistrate, and ordered them off the premises. He work until their object was achieved, it would be worse was asked if he was the master? Mr. Bateman then for him. thence they proceeded to Shelf, where the mill of Mr. headed by four or five magistrates who wished the people dous shouting. another what they were to do, and received for answer, breach of the peace. "Get into Halifax the best way we can." Forthwith a very high wall was scaled, and the tanded, owing to the fear of the farmers to risk the the theme of conversation with every body. A feeling main body thus got past the military. Sevesafety of their produce.

The rail hundreds of the people kept the magis.

A special session is now (twelve o'clock) sitting at the of the specials, too, come in for their share of it. The trates in parley, while the people were thus Court-room for the trial of the prisoners remanded from gleatings and beastings of some of them ever the havec and slashings they had witnessed and aided in, will not seen be forgetten; and it will be well that some of galloned up Haley Hill towards Mr. Akroyd's new towards Mr galloped up Haley Hill, towards Mr. Akroyd's nev mill, cailed the Shades. This mill was well guarded by soldiers, and special constables. Mr. Ackroyd made a very stout resistance for a long time. Eventually the military were withdrawn for a few moments, and a number of men from Todmorden and Bracford rushed in, in defiance of Jonathan, specials, and all, and drew out the fire, and unplugged the boiler. They afterwards went to the mill dam, and were about to let the water out, when Mr. Ackroyd accosted them, All, as yet, are quiet here. The town has been and presented them with five pounds to let it alone. Report says seven prisoners were captured, and were been examined, and three of them committed to York, when they were rescued by their brethren. Two soldiers

The Bradford men got scattered in all directions by It was rumoured this morning that Mr. W. Brook, being obliged to go into the town in the manner they did; good beer.

From thence the turn-outs proceeded to Legram's- delegate from this place; but owing to provious en-

Field Head mill, owned and occupied by R. S.

Akroyd, was next visited, and stopped Also several others in Thornton Road. The mill of E. C. Lister, Esq, was discovered to be lighted up; and thither the crowd went, over hedge and ditch, like hunters. That mill was stopped. From here the crowd marched into the town and

mmediately dispersed. It was understood they were to assemble in the morning again at seven o'clock. Bradford itself has been very peaceable during the day. STOCKPORT.

From a second edition of the Stockport Advertiser of ATTACK UPON THE STOCKPORT UNION WORKHOUSE

AND COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONERS.

It appeared that while an immense public meeting of the turn-outs of all branches was holding in Waterloomen took place in Wakefield on Monday last. Notice road, John Wright in the chair, another party, who, shops in Edgeley and Cale-green, went to the workwith a pretty considerable shower of stones; plenty of coal-miners, stewards, and masters;" but none of the Hunt, the lodge-keeper, immediate admittance. He refused them, and asked them what they wanted ! They answered that they wanted to come in. Hunt inquired whether they wanted the men who were working there? and they said they did. All the joiners, blacksmiths, &c., amounting to about a dozen, being all the workmen employed, independent of the paupers. were called out, and they having joined the crowd the gates were locked. Some of the men, however, said, Stop, we want something to eat," at the same time demanding that the gates should be opened. The lodgethe governor. Repudiating any desire to see the governor they vehemently, with uplifted sticks demanded admittance, or they would pull down the gates. The lodge-keeper being inexorable, two of turbance, the constables rushed out of the George, not attempt to enter into a political discussion. A the ringleaders climbed the palisading, and entering the lodge threatened to "cut him down" if he did not surrender the keys, that the mob might come in. He said he would sooner lose his life than compiy. At They made bang up to it, and forced their way into the Slack, proposed an amendment that the speakers be tude of levelling blows at him, when his wife, with feelings of fear and affection, threw the keys at them, and they immediately unlocked the gates, and the mob 3,000 persons. Some of the more daring went into the house, and, being the distribution and pay-day of the upwards of 700 loaves, a number of small bags of "That we, as a body of miners, consider ourselves meal, and other articles of provisions which were in the remunerated for our labour, equally if not superior to crowd, the same party demolishing the door of the pay in copper. The mob outside then commenced breaking the windows.

On the first attack information was sent down to the Court-room, when the military, magistrates, and police, accompanied by the town-clerk and a formidable body of special constables, consisting of the tradesmon of the town, hastened to Snaw-heath with all possible despatch, leaving the court room in charge of the yeomanry (commanded by Captain Worthington) and infantry, Mr. R. Sykes acting as magistrate.

On arriving at the workhouse they found the whole premises in possession of the insurgents. The magistrates, spec als, and police, guarded by the infantry, forced their way into the workhouse, whilst the yesmanry maintained guard in front of the lodge. In the melee which ensued, one of the officers of the yeomanry was assaulted with a huge stick by a man named Spencer. He was secured on the spot. In the meantime other parties had been detected in the workhouse; After considerable delay the meeting was again and many of them having been identified as of the number who broke into the pay-room, they were given in charge. The gross number apprehended was fiftyone, the majority of whom resided in this borough. A very small quantity of bread and meal was recovered.

Whilst the investigation was proceeding it was notified to the Court, that a deputation from the pub lic meeting of the working classes wished to have an interview with the magistrates. Mr. Sadler, the superintendent of police, retired to receive them, and to require from them their object. After a consultation the mayor, magistrates, and town-clerk, accompanied hy Major Hope, of the 79th, and Captains Lloyd, Tatton, and Townshend; Lieutenants Nicholson, Walofficers of the Cheshire Yeomanry, proceeded into another room, for the purpose of being present at the a meeting of delegates from each and every colliery in the interview. The deputation on the outset required the unconditional release of the prisoners, on the ground that they had been taken into custody illegally. However, before the magistrates entered upon that part of the question, the town-clerk required from them their names. They were John Leach, tailor, Hyde; Robert Lee, cotton-spinner, Ashton-under-Lyne; John Jackson. shoemaker, Newton; and John Wright, labourer,

Stockport. The deputation addressed the magistrates serialim commencing with Leach. He said the meeting he had soners had been taken into custody innocently. They were only in the act of asking for a mouthful of bread because they were starving. The Mayor informed him belonged to the paupers. Leach hinted that the building tion. The deputation replied, but without effecting the

object of their mission, and they retired. The examination of the different witnesses, together with an inquiry into the plausibility of the statements military. They once out, had full opportunity of forthwith to cease work, until the above document be- was committed to Knutsford for one month's hard labour, for assaulting the Yeomanry officer.

Those who were committed for trial were identified as being armed with offensive weapons, taking a violent part in the proceedings of the day, and being more paricularly engaged in breaking into the workhouse. They were all conveyed between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, log-ironed, in coaches to Knutsford, en route to Chester, accompanied by two constabulary officers under a strong escort of cavalry as far as the Cheadle-heath. An immense meeting of the unemployed, armed

with bludgeons, took place at Waterloo, at five o'clock retain possession of the advantage they then enjoyed towards obtaining the advance of their wages. They

About half-past six o'clock they separated, and the procession proceeded through the town to Levenshulme, Heaton Mersey, and to Styall. On their way through to be co. demned: the vain and paltry array of force, of place they were overtaken by a troop of the 17th Cheadle, they completely sacked the provision shop of Lancers, at full gallop. The people made way for a person named Hunt, and several houses, and exposed them, and they went quietly forward. They were the loaves upon the ends of their sticks amidst tremen-

Another portion of the Stockport people proceeded towards Haziegrove, levying contributions from all the Coroner and Mr. Jonathan Thornhill; and falling in return home. This, however, was of no avail. On with the mob from Hyde, Woodley, &c., the joint In the course of the afternoon and evening, eighteen they went to Halifax. A mill near the Stump Cross bodies marched to Poynton, and stopped all the pits. magistrates. When the large procession reached the They were supplied with both bread and money; and middle of the New Bank, going into Halifax, the 17th Mr. Christy having still further gratified them by giving Lincers were drawn across the street, to obstruct their them bread from the Crescent, they went forwards to further progress. The people, seeing this, asked one Rollington and Macclesfield, without commisting any Our market this day is very languid, and badly at-

NOTTINGHAM.

TUESDAY MORNING. The town is in a great state of excitement. Hundireds are grouped about in various directions, discussing the news from the disturbed districts. The magistrates are much alarmed, and are sitting in full meeting at the Exchange. A requisition to the Mayor to call a public meeting has been signed.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON. TWO O'CLOCK.

The people are resolved to hold a meeting in the Market-place, at seven this evening. A deputation from them was received very courteously by the Mayor; but the requisition was refused on account of the Queen's Proclamation. They have sent a deputation to Derby, by the three o'clock train, to learn how things are going on there. He will be back by seven o'clock. God knows what the authorities will do if the people meet. I have just returned from Ilkeston. The butties and coal-masters are compelling the poor men to work twenty-six or twenty-eight hours for a day's wage; and the truck system is in full operation: truly these are times to try men's souls—and bodies too. I understand several of the manufacturers here will close the moment the people request them.

OUSLBURN.—The Chartists of this place as-Isaac Bruce sent in his resignation as sub-Treasures Great Horton was the next place visited, and there on account of not being able to attend regularly, and

ARBROATH.-An open-air meeting was held on the Abbey Green, on the 9th instant. Mr. Joseph Tyfe was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Abram Dancan spoke for an hour, in a speech which was listened to with great attention, and carried conviction to the vast assemblage present, which could not be less. than between 2 000 and 3,000 people. After concluding his address. Mr. Duncan moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. William Fuller, and carried unanimously :- lst. "That a Society be now formed in Arbroath, for drawing public attention to the unchristian nature of war, and be denominated 'The Arbreath Peace Association." 2nd. "That whilst the shief object of the Association be to establish in the public mind the principles that all wars are wholly inconsistent with Christianity, it also may use all legal and Christian means to expose the iniquity, cruelty, and immorality of any particular war; and to devote itself to bring about that happy period when the nations shall learn war no more." 3rd. "That although the efforts of the Association should be directed to the enlightenment of all classes of the people, the labouring population should mainly be kept in view, as the class from which the great body of the army and navy is drawn, and consequently the greatest sufferers under the present system." 4th. "That in the opinion of this meeting no person can be a consistent member of the Society who is employed in making or selling any instruments of war." After which this great meeting quietly

CRELTENHAM .- Mr. Bairstow is turning Cheltenham upside down: his lectures are bringing all bir. Robert Burrell brought forward the second classes to their proper senses. He lectured on Menday resolution, "That this meeting is fully convinced to the spindle, his price shall be two shillings and twoand Tuesday evenings to crowded andiences, at the that the inhubitants of this country have a right to pence, and if less than twenty hanks per spindle, one Mechanics' Institution, frequertly interrupted by the meet and discuss their grievances, whether national cheers and plaudits of the meeting. No man ever or local, when, how, and where they please, so long 3. Every set of cops under fifty-six pounds weight won the respect of all classes in the manner that Mr. as they do not disturb the public peace, or infringe sent in by any spinner, he shall be fixed one shilling Bairstow has. At the close of the lectures a vote of on the rights of others; and that the disturbing or for each set. thanks was proposed to Mr. Bairstow by Mr. Glenister, and seconded by Mr. Milsom; and likewise a resulttion pledging the meeting to adhere to the principles that it is an undisputed fact that all government so ably advocated and defended by the lecturer, which was carried unanimously. Several members were enrolled after each lecture. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Bair- that it ought to be under their controll. That the stow lectured at the Temperance Hall, Bath-road, to a attempt to justify the conduct of the Staffordshire crowded audience. The lecturer here went into his authorities by her Majesty'y Ministers goes to prove subject in an elequent and forcible manner, crushing that they are unworthy of the confidence of her every folish objection usually brought against the Char- Majesty, and we agree to memorialise her Majesty ter. At the close of the lecture eighteen members were enrolled. Three cheers were given for the worthy men who will make the People's Charter a cabinet same number of spindles for the same work at many lord mayor too—pitches the solemn recollections of lecturer, and three for Feargus O Connor, Esq., and the measure." Mr. Thomas Milne seconded the resomeeting separated, highly delighted.

OLDHAM -- According to previous announcement. calling upon the people to attend a meeting in the field the resolution "to memorialise her Majesty," be behind the Albion Inn, at ten o riock in the forenoon. struck cut, and the words "that we are determined At the time appointed, great numbers were seen wend- for ourselves, and would recommend it to the country addressed the people. At these two meetings not less, the meeting broke up. than 12.000 persons were present. Another meeting Dison, of Messley, addressed them, and gave great the Forest at six in the evening, and sung Chartist But the fourth rule is decidedly the worst, and The people are asking after their £10,000. Mooney, satisfaction. All was peace and harmony.

DUNDEE.—The cause of the people is steadily at their wekly meetings, where the principles of the Charter are regularly discussed, a number are in-duced to give their attendance who were never in the habit of attending general meetings of the Chartists. On Wednesday evening last, one of these meetings was held in Miss Easson's school room, Middle Wynd, Hawkhill, Mr. Alexander Rankin in the chair. It was addressed by Mr. Mitchell at great length, upon the absolute necessity of a thorough union amongst the working classes, and Messrs. Adam, Graham, and others afterwards addressed them, when a district union was formed. We long had occasion to complain of the opposition of the middle-class men to our cause. The questionwas always out, when will the middle class come over to you? Time, however, tells tales, and God knows we are getting over the middleocracy to us "holus bolus" or in other words all in a lump. We do not assert that they are coming from a thorough conviction of the truth of our principles, or the necessity of acting upon them. O no, but thank heaven what could not be accomplished by argument has been brought about by circumstances. What they could not make out to see they are now compelled to feel. The system is fast swelling the list of the non-electors from the ranks of the shopocracy. Shop-shutting is the order of the day. Let a stranger enter our town from the harbour, and proceed along, Mexbro' Glass Works, by Rotherham. Union-street, and there he will find every third shop to let. Let him turn eastward via High-street. Leogate, Blackscroft, &c. &c., and all presents to his view, the same dull and holiday-like indications of a want of trade. The fact is, that we need not its centre, it presents but one humiliating speciacle of departed glory. At this moment neither jeweller, watchmaker, bookseller, draper, nor grecer, can manage to eke out a middle-class existence without having recourse to what he has contrived to save in more prosperous times, or to the other alternative of eating up his stock. The working man is starving in his everlasting clothes. He has no money wherewith to buy the common necessaries of life from the shopkeeper. Talk of converts to the Charter, indeed, this state of things will make more converts to the Charter than all the arguments which could be ad-

gate at a public meeting in Huddersfield, on Tues- own domiciles. day evening last, to represent the Huddersfield purpose. Mr. E. Clayton was proposed to the Sturge. following resolution was unanimously passed:— an invitation to lend their aid, and the proposal is under "That we, the Chartists of Huddersfield, in public their consideration. meeting assembled, cannot but express our deep regret at the occurrences of this day; and while we any riot or disturbance, or any proceedings likely to lead to a breach of the peace.'

THE POLLOWING persons are nominated as caneliffe, near Huddersfield; Joseph Bray, shopkesper, Upperhead-row, ditto; William Townend, smith, ditto; Henry Lucas, tinner, New-street, ditto.

the news from Manchester reached us, the greatest meeting was for the Charter. anxiety and most feverish excitement has prevailed. a delegate to the Conference, to be held in Man- water. chester on Tuesday. Previous to the public the object of the meeting, and called on the Secre- reading in the two back Stars tary to read over the third edition of the Northern Started back to Cheltenham. Lectured in the after. I act, that should you approve of the contents of this immense multitude, for there would not be fewer Mounsey, and informed him as to the real object of took up cards; and I doubt not the cause will progress are supported by your influence, and on whom is the meeting. The Mayor stated that he trusted well. every thing would be conducted peaceably, and in ment, at the present moment. The deputation assured the Mayor that there was no wish on the Nought will beat the name of Charter from them. part of the people to mix themselves up with the nated as fit and proper persons to be chosen:— work was not done by cards being taken on the spot.

Mr. Henry Bowman, Mr. James Arthur, Mr. John I doubt not that the master minds of this place will Shephard, Mr. J. B. Hanson and Mr. J. Routledge. nobly back up our friends of Stroud. Mr. Bowman and Mr. Rantledge both declined meeting, when Mr. James Arthur was declared to meeting.

are put in possession of political power, by the

a option of the People's Charter." A vote of thanks

was then given to Mr. George Mounsey, mayor, for FACTORY TYRANNY AND THE CORN rance with our English brethren, to upturn and to rally the courteous manner in which he had received the deputation, which was carried unanimously, after which a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and the people peaceably dispersed. It may be proper to state, that Mr. Hanson wished to decline n favour of Mr. Arthur, but if the other parties persisted he would most willingly stand.

into consideration the right of holding public meet- this town, and the worthless proprietors are of the ings, and also to give an expression of opinion in Cobden school of liberals. the case of Mason and the others who are suffering were worthy of the privilege they are assembled to hearted employers, who, a few years ago, were practical operatives themselves, and now look down with solution, which was to the following purport:—

scorn on all who toil for bread. "That this meeting view with feelings of indignation when they were guilty of no crime, as they were factory law is shamefully violated every day. only giving expression to their feelings on the manifeld grievances under which they now labour." Mr. Peter Campbell briefly seconded it, and Mr. able length. It was then carried unanimously, shillings and twopence. preventing of such meetings by any party or parties is unconstitutional, and ought to be resisted; seeing originated from, was deseigned to protect, and is supported by the whole people; is therefore follows, shilling. to dismiss them from office, and take into her Council lution, and Mr. Samuel Kind, from Glasgow, sup-

ing their way to the place of meeting. Mr. Abel Swan, to unite, seeing that it is only in ourselves that we of Ashton, and Mr. Roberts, of Warrington, delivered can have any hope for a redress of our grievances," very appropriate sermons on the occasion. In the after- be substituted. Mr. J. Johnson seconded the amendnoon, at two o'clock, Mr. Dyson, of Messley, and others ment, and is was carried unanimously; after which NOTTINGHAM .- On Sunday, Mr. Clark, of took piace at six in the evening, consisting of 15 000 Stockport, lectured upon the Forest in the afternoon, vents, and a certain number of sets must be done or of the re-action of the public mind, exemplified in the persons. Mr. Edward Clark, of Manchester, and Mr. and at Arnold in the evening. The people met upon they undergo the penalty of the second rule.

hymes, and read the Star.

ported it. Mr. M'Lean proposed that the part of

MR. MEAD preached twice at Ilkeston to very progressing in this quarter. The town is divided large congregations; and on Monday evening lecinto districts, and each district is being formed into tured in the Market Place of that town, upon laan association; this plan seems to be working benebour's rights, labour's wrongs, and labour's remedy.

a cop the same shape or in the same way; and if they

even farthings from the impoverished and already sufformerly assembled at the Ship and Blue Coat Boy) was held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening, the 15th August. The members nobly responded to the call made upon them last the spinner's fault; it often happens that the guiding rance and fatuity of a generous and unthinking nation, week, and filled the room. The adjourned discus- wire (technically called a faller) is out of order; all men draws to a close. The light of truth is fast breaking sion was postponed till next week, for the purpose cannot adjust them, and if they could, few places perin upon the minds of Irishmen, and they are already of nominating a committee to take into consideration mit them; the overlocker must do it or the wheels well prepared to transfer their devotion from a political the present alarming state of affairs, and devise stand. means to assist the saruggle of labour against

last, a delegate meeting was held at Mexbro', to take would, as has been the case before, get bagged himself, the powerful advocacy of the Northern Star. into consideration the plan of forming a district, and to employ a lecturer. Delegates were present makes a man pay for all broken machiney, as if it from Doncaster, Rotherham, Wath, and Swinton. would last for ever, but this rule has often been Mr. William Gillinder was appointed Secretary. He suforced by the liberal and virtuous firm referred to. was then instructed to send a notice to the Star, Hoping you will allow the light of the Star to shine requesting the following places either to send dele- en the darknesss of these accursed "rattle boxes." gates to the next meeting, which will be announced, or correspond by letter on the subject—namely, Shiffield, Barnsley, Rotherham, Doncaster, Wath, Swinton, and Gainsbro'. By union, the above named places may form a powerful district, and through a lecturer can send the sound of Chartism to towns where, by the majority, it was only known to be reviled. The address of the Secretary is W.G.,

son, the Manchester Packer, delivered a powerful rermon here. At the conclusion, 7s. 4d. was collected for Mrs. Holberry. BARNSTAPLE,-Mr. Powell lectured to a large fighting under many and almost overwhelming disadparticularise any one part of the town to find out the meeting here, on Wednesday week; and at a public vantages, the great battle of liberty. distress which exists; for from the extremeties to niceting on Thursday evening, the memorial to the Queen was adopted. Mr. Powell also lectured at pie have had to contend with here; the undisguised and

SWINTON COMMON.—On Sunday last, Mr. Dickin-

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON.

MY FRIENDS,-I doubt not you will expect some secount of my stewardship; without further introduction I shall lay it before you. Left town on Monday morning, July 25th; lectured repeal gentieman, had spread the news of me being a licentious tongue of the arch-impostor himself, who HUDDERSPIELD.—The appointment of a dele-honour me with their presence, safely stowed in their

I find a portion of the middle class of this borough, Chartists, at the great delegate meeting at Man- have invited Mr. Lawrence Heywood, of Liverpool, to the present moment 1 000 men-that we have stripped chester on the 16th, fell upon Mr. James Shaw, of stand candidate on the Six Point ground. Mr. Hey-Marsh; and he received his credentials for that wood has accepted the invitation, backed by his friend

elected by a large majority. After the election the mad dog over the affair. The Chartists have received

I doubt not Peel's scent keeps back the writ.

On Wednesday reached Oxford; found our friends had cannot but consider the employment of the military called an out-door meeting for that evening; was well and civil power, under the circumstances, as unner received by Mr. P. Hurcomb, of Three Tuns street, cessary and uncalled for, yet we cannot countenance Ebbs, and all the sons of liberty in this famed city for the national one, subscribed by at least 3,000 genuine and Cobb, 11, Austin-friars. the nourishing and suckling of parsons. The meeting in the evening was well attended. Messrs. Crawford's having left London on the day on which it of Shirley-Mills, Hampshire, brewer, Aug. 29, at Hurcomb, Faulkner, and others addressed the meeting. didates to be elected on the General Council of the Their remarks on the evils of class legislation were of National Charter Association, by the Huddersfield the first order; these gentlemen are indeed doing their sub-Secretary:- James Russll, calico printer, Cow- duty, being middle class men, whole hog Chartists, and guardians of the poor, Mr. Faulkner being chairman of the Board. An eut-door meeting was called for the next Chapel-hill, ditto; Joshua Hobson, Market-walk, night; the people nobly responded. After my address ditto; John Kelsoe, calico-printer. Netheroyd-hill, Mr. Towle, the representative of Oxford on the Corn Mr. Towle, the representative of Oxford on the Corn Law Conference, was called on; he stuck well to their CARLISLE.-STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND old song of the Corn Laws being a question by itself. LARGE PUBLIC MEETING, TO ELECT A DELEGATE TO and tried his best, indirectly, to show me up to the ATTEND THE CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.-Since meeting as a paid Tory spy. This did not answer; the

On Friday, Mr. Clark, a freeholder of Witney, drove more especially among the working classes. On Messra Hurcomb, Faulkner, and myself to Witney. Sunday alternoon, the people assembled in Caldew- The bellman declined crying the meeting; a young man gate, when the Third Edition of the Northern Star took his post. We had, for this place, a grand meeting was read over, which created the most intense feel- on the Green; out and out speeches from our friends ing of anxiety on the part of the meeting; and of Oxford, assisted by Mr. Clewer, the temperance arrangements were made to hold a public meeting lecturer; the Charter was carried. The people gave in the evening, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of proof of their determination to support its glorious taking into consideration the propriety of sending principles. Mr. Ciark is a Cobetite of the first

On Saturday, left by coach to Cheltenham for meeting, the Council arranged to lay the state of the Winchcombe; found friends waiting at the coachfunds before the meeting, with a recommendation office. Left luggage; started on tramp; got to Winchnot to send a delegate, but to instruct the Secre- combe at half-past eight in the evening; meeting tary to write to the Conference, informing them of waiting; lectured in the open air. Next mornthe state of the district, and the willingness on the ing (Sunday) lectured in the open air at part of the people to abide by whatever decision nine. At this place I had the pleasure of an interthe Conference might come to. Mr. John Arm- view with John Sexty, a youth about nineteen years of possesses to an equal extent with your Lordship, can do strong was called to the chair. He explained age, who wrote the poem you've had the opportunity of much to evade the stringency of such rules; and I am,

Star, which was most earnestly listened to by the ternoon and evening, in the open air, to good audiences. petition, which is similar, though somewhat abated in Left on Monday, August 1st, for Gloucester. Lec. tone to the English National Petition, than from 1,600 to 2,000 persons present. The meet- tured in the Theatre in the evening, the Rev. J. Davis ported, that you will render us all the assistance which ing then determined to send a delegate to the Con- in the chair. This meeting was not well attended. Our your acknowledged ability and unquestionable advoit- Eckersley, Liverpool, printers, attainers, and publications. ference, and instructed the Council to make arrange- friend desired me to call a meeting out-doors for the ness can afford. ments for a public meeting to be held on Monday next evening. The Rev. J. Davis again took the chair. morning for that purpose. On Monday morning, a There was an excellent audience. I established a be unjust to others, to suppose that of the host of offideputation waited upon the Mayor, Mr. George lecality of the National Charter Association. Many cials and adherents by whom you are surrounded; who

Wednesday, visited Stroud. Lectured in the Chartist larity; none have been found hardy enough to inform such a way as not to create any unnecessary excite- room to an excellent audience, and enlisted recruits. You of the important, and in my mind, glorious truth, The Chartists of this place are indeed working manfully. Lecinred in the Market-place of Circucester, on England. strike. On Monday, at the time appointed, the Thursday evening, to about seven hundred. This was people assembled in great numbers for the above the most attentive sudience I have had the pleasure of people assembled in great numbers for the above and addressing. I again established a locality of our glopurpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon addressing. I again established a locality of our glopurpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon addressing. I again established a locality of our glopurpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon addressing. I again established a locality of our glopurpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon addressing. I again established a locality of our glopurpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon addressing. I again established a locality of our glopurpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon addressing. to preside. The following persons were duly nomi- rious Association. Enrolled nineteen members. The

Travelled all night by train, to be in Trowbridge, en being put in nomination, after which the three Friday. Attended supper by invitation. Addressed remaining individuals were separately put to the our friends. On Saturday, went to Melksham. No mercantile men, that dread of denunciation which be the person fixed upon as delegate; after which On Sunday, August 7th, lectured at the village of

the delegate was manimously passed :—At a large the Democratic Chapel, in the evening. On Tuesday knew of no other Association in Ireland than that there Todd, Hull. public meeting held on Monday August the 15th, in lectured in the Chartist Room, at Westbury. On assembled, I am at a loss to reconcile the assertion Rig-street, Caldewgate, for the purpose of electing Thursday lectured in the Market Place of Frome, to with the knowledge of the political state and feeling of a delegate to attend the Conference of the working about 600 persons. The meeting was interrupted by the country which you should possess. With the truth classes to be held in Manchester on Tuesday, Aug. one Brummell Knight, a Tory bully, who keeps the lock, it was unanimously resolved, that the said delegate be instructed to give a full and particular last, received £700 on the part of Shepherd, the prestatement of the real condition, feelings and wishes sent misrepresentative for bribery—writhing under the of the working classes in this dictrict, and to say, philippic I gave him for his evil deeds, he got a pair in these countries; who have resolved to devote that they will act in perfect consonance with the of fools to back his efforts, but the good sense of their best energies to effecting, by strictly moral and Tooke and Son, Bedford-row, London; Unett and Sons, decisions of the Conference, and that they have no the working men, soon put a stop to this trio, restored legal means, the political emancipation of the slave Birmingham. hope of any improvement taking place, in their peace, and the principles of Chartism were triumwretched and degraded condition, until the people phant

RUPFY RIDLEY. August 1: th, 1842.

LAW REPEALERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—As a specimen of the liberality and good intentions of the Corn Law Repealers towards the industrious and forbearing individuals under their controul, I send you a copy of the rules stuck up for GREENOCK.—An important public meeting was the edification of the cotton spinners employed in a held here on Friday week, in the open air, to take mill or hell not a hundred miles from Bardsley, near

Those rules are adhered to with the most savage with him, Mr. James Boyd was called to the chair, rigidity, and the persons to whom they do not or canand opened the business in a neat and spirited ad- not extend, whether male or female, are visited by dress. He impressed on the assembled multitude, these praiseworthy admirers of the big loaf with corwhich could not be less than from three thousand to poral punishment, in the event of the merest accident six, to shew by their conduct this night, that they taking place, or their work not answering their hard-

They employ ten spinners, and it is well known in the contemptable conduct of the Staffordshire au- this town and neighbourhood that since their entry thorities and their emissaries, in their late attempt into the trade, they have had more than twenty sets of to stifle public opinion, by disturbing the people of spinners; they are ever watching the poor slaves while Sedgley, when peaceably and constitutionally as- at work, just like policemen watching thieves; and one sembled for the purpose of discussing their griev- of the parties is ever present from the starting time in ances, and also in apprehending Mason and others the morning until they are liberated at night; and the

The following are the rules posted up in each room: 1. The spinners in this mill shall be paid for spinning one thousand hanks of forty's two shillings and three- the subscribers to the petition, amongst whom should efficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and loseph M'Lean supported it in a speech of consider- pence, and for one thousand hanks of thirty-nine's, two

2. If any spinner spins less than twenty-one hanks shilling and tenpence.

4. Any spinner lashing his cops under, or for general bad spinning, shall have nothing for that set or sets. 5. Any spinner throwing away any thing, or if his piecer should throw away any thing, shall be fined one

6. Any part of the machinery broke while at work, to be paid for by the spinner.

The first rule may not admit of complaint, although other mills. But the second rule is so unbearable that satin breeches, velvet robes, and cocked hat to the scores of useful and steady workmen have left this devil-and seizing with a hand trembling with age and strong hold of tyranny sooner than submit to it, as acci- enmity, the pen, he scrawls over the words of justice and appreciated. the length required, and yet no allowance is made for these daily casualties.

where the set was only one ounce above the fifty-six, here betrayed his wickedness! The publication of this pounds, and it is a physical impossibility which the employers well know, to make them always that weight, as the weather, the quality of the cotton, the speed of the propelling power and other unforeseen causes, pre- than a thousand speeches. He is already sensible clearly shows th avaricious propensity of the monster

of liberality in its true colours. WALWORTH.—A meeting of the Chartists (who have only been in their employ a single day the rules are enforced with all due rigour.

dered so, as they can be recled; and it is not always of our Association. But his reign, based on the igno-

responsible for the faults or follies of another, who if he to those eternal principles of justice, freedom, and MEXBRO'.—Delegate Meeting.—On Friday was to chastise or discharge for this same throwing, he common sense contained in the Charter, and upheld by And then the villainy of the sixth rule which I am, &c.,

A PERSECUTED COTTON SPINNER. Ashton, August 7, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—Although personally unknown to you, I feel not the slightest hesitation, where the great interests of Chartism require it. in claiming a short space in your columns, and as little doubt that you will willingly afford your powerful assistance to your Irish brethren,

Notwithstanding all that the true friends of the peo Braunton, I fracombe, and other parts of North bitter hastility of all those that batten upon the rotten-Devon. Much good has resulted from his labours. I ness of the present system, and who, of consequence, hate the name and aims of Chartism; the narrowminded prejudices artfully fostered by designing knaves in the minds of the lower classes, as they are termed. against every thing of English origin-and the jealousy of the Corn Exchange orators lest their dupes should at length open their eyes and button up their pocketsnotwithstanding the covert insinuations and public in the evening at Reading, to a good audience. A corn dencuncements to which we have been subjected by the very violent man. This kept some of our fair country- beheld his craft in danger, and dreaded the diminution women, who had previously made up their minds to of the rint-mangre all these obstructions, and in the absence of either wealth, influence, or great talent amongst us, perseverance alone has procured us success to this amount—that we have enrolled on our books at Chartism of the hideous mask in which intelligent roguery and superstitious ignorance had dressed itthat we have set men a-thinking and a-talking on the meeting, and also Mr. Forster; but Mr. Snaw was The Editor of the Nonconformist is foaming like a subject—that thousands in our city now declare they are ready to join our ranks, and impatiently await the moment when their capricious fugle-man shall have given the permissive signal—that we have silenced the second rate orators amongst the Repealers completely, of Java, in the East Indies, but now of 17, Adam and taken the squeak cut of the "Liberator" himself. Added to which we forwarded the other day to and Sept. 23 at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Mr. Sharman Crawford, Esq., a petition nearly the same as Belcher, official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs. Simpson signatures! I much fear, however, that owing to Mr. Joseph Till, formerly of Nine Elms, Surrey, and since session, when the signatures will of course be greatly

> At the suggestion of some in our Association who still entertain the linguing impressions of politieal childhood regarding the integrity of Mr. O'Connell, I forwarded to him the following, it will be allowed at least, respectful letter :--

Dablin, No. 26 North King-street, July 30, 1842.

MY LORD,-The Association to which I have the honour of being secretary are of opinion that they would not be acting with the respect due to your Lordship, as the most leading political character in Ireland, were we to omit enclosing your Lordship a copy of the petition emanating from their body, and intrusted for presentation to Mr. William Sharman Crawford. My Lord, the main prayer of that petition is for an extension of the electoral right to every man non-con-

vict of feionious crime, who has attained the age of wenty-one years; in other words, for what (without being hypercritical) may be justiy, logically, and grammatically styled Universal Suffrage.
We are very well aware, my Lord, that the regulations of the House of Commons do not now allow a discussion on the merits of petitions without a specific motion for the purpose; but we also know, my Lord that legal ingenuity, which no lawyer living, perhaps, therefore, to request, on behalf of the body for which

My Lord, it would be presumptuous in me. it would

you of the important, and in my mind, glorious truth, Wells-road, to surrender Aug. 27, at half-past eleven, that had been previously scalled, which made so that the people of Ireland are rapidly learning, and as and Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. frightful a foot and leg as I am not provided with rapidly adopting the political creed of the Chartists of Pennell, official assignee; Solicitor, Levy, Crescent-words to describe. I had so much pain that I could My Lord, our Association has now upon its books 1,000 members who have taken out cards, despite all

suppose misunderstood our objects, or doubted the official assignee; Solicitors, Martineau and Malton, me my life and it continued for a month or five legality of our organization. It must be also within the Carey-street, Lincoln's inn-fields. knowledge of those by whom you are surrounded, if not Thomas James Fehr, draper, Birmingham, Aug. 26 within your own, that thousands are predisposed, nay, eager, to join our ranks, were they not held back by mingham, Selicitors, Holme, Loftus, and Young, Newthose motives of prudence which master principle in inn, London; Bartlett, Birmingham.

And yet, my Lord, when I find you on the last day the following resolution containing instructions to Brombam. On Menday visited Bradford; lectured in you attended the Corn Exchange, declaring that you ris, Gray's inn-square, London; Galloway, Bell, and freeman shall cease to be a distinctive appellation chants, Birmingham, Aug. 26, at ten, and Sept. 27, at

spirit, not of fanaticism, but of enthusiastic perseve- colus inn fields, London.

to destroy the iniquitous system of "class legislation" which has degraded and rendered destitute the really valuable and virtueus portion of the nations—the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland. In the great change contemplated we can only see real and enduring relief. Resident legislatures made up entirely of the aristocracy of rank and wealth may throw more circulating corruption amongst the people, but even the tripartite parliament of London has failed to provide either sustenance or satisfaction for the masses—respect or safety for the ruling powers. Ireland's aristocratic tant Saving. parliament sold her, while the people remained firm, Throw then, my Lord, the magic influence of your name, the mighty power of your example into this effort for "Teetotal" reform, and believe me, with the highest possible respect, Your very obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM H. DYOTT. To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.

P.S.—It may be as well to remark, that the first occurring names, those on the sheet containing the petition itself, are those of electors; of course there are many others scattered through the subtended ones.

What, Sir, do you think was the Man of the People's gentlemanly reply?—the word Bah!!! superscribed on each paragraph! Thus expressing his contempt, not only for the principles embodied in the letter and petition, as well as the association of which I have the honour to be an officer; but also for the entire of hundred electora

Sir, this was no doubt intended as an insult of the and every reflective man will regard it rather as the is respectfully submitted:very highest triumph that the Irish Universal Suffrage Association could achieve over their mest formidable and dextrous enemy. " Put your opponent in the wrong, ' is his own favourite axiom. How completely is this splenetic, peevish, irascible, vindictive, and unforgiving old man put in the wrong here! In order to gratify his own bad passions, and the malignant revenge which he feels for those who have struck the barb of truth through his hitherto-considered invulnerable sides, and exposed the dark iniquities of his he forgets the courtesy of a gentleman—he loses the temper of a philosopher and a statesman-nay, by the mass! he flings aside the dignity of an un-be-knighted

dents or other causes often prevent men from doing and truth the syllable which exactly expresses the amount of his regard for either. "Bah ?" for the Charter, and a button for Repeal!!! How The third rule has been put in force not a month ago, thankful ought we to be that this min's weakness has ceive the unthinking supporters of this huge incubus on the progress of real and rational liberty in Ireland, who sought to depreciate his master's personal vengeance, for having made himself too popular, by send-The proprietors are the sole judges of this offence ing dollars in bushels from America, has been called

ficiently fleeced people. The mendicant knows we have been greatly instrumental in traversing his designs on Cops lashed under are not reckoned useless or ren- the pockets of the poor; and hence his rabid hatred adventurer who has plundered them to glut his family And how iniquitous is the fifth rule, to make man and creatures with the spoils of their confiding credulity, Believe me, Sir,

Your unqualified admirer and sincere wellwisher, W. H. DYOTT.

Dublin, No. 26. North King-street, August 8th, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—In your paper of to-day, there is a letter copied from the Statesman, signed J. G. Burns. I would feel obliged to you if you could answer the following questions about this gentleman:-1st. Did this J. G. Burns take part in the Calton stamp.

Hill Resolutions? 2nd. Was he one of the seven who used their best efforts to betray John Frost? 3rd. Was it the same gentleman who in Dundee Forfar, and Kirremuir, talked of Moscowing every town 4th. Was it this same gentleman who figured in

Dundee with a double barrelled gua, bought in Birmingham, but suspected to be not yet paid for? as "being wanted" at the offices of the Chartist Circular per Box. and True Scotsman?

6th. Is it this same J. G. Burns, who when he thought he had brought honest men into trouble, borrowed For both sexes. Price is 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box. money from every source, and found his way to Aber- A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious deen, and from thence to London? Your answer to these questions will much oblige,

AN ARBROATH CHARTIST.

Arbroath 13th August, 1842. P.S.—If characters such as the above are the friends and associates of the Editor of the Statesman, in his " new move" against his old friends, his case must be desperate!

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Aug. 12. BANKRUPTS.

George Garden Nicol, late of Batavia, in the Island street, Adelphi, London, merchant, Aug. 23, at two,

Court. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. John James, 5. Basinghall-street. John Litchtield, of Bethingl-green, builder, Aug. 23 at half-past two, and Sept. 23, at one, at the Bank-

rupts' Court. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. Huson, 34, Old Jewry. John Thomas Ring and John Groombridge, of 12. Crimscott-street, Bermondsey, carpenters, Aug. 18, at and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not two, and September 23, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court Mr. James Foster Groom, official assignee, 12, done by all-sufficient pill proprietors.

Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street; Solicitor, Mr. Joseph Raw, 248, High Holborn. William Cooper, of Belfast, Ireland, Manchester &c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes warehouseman, Aug. 25 and Sept. 23, at two, at the and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) Hull, debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts William Cooper, of Belfast, Ireland, Manchester Commissioners' rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mesers. or of any of his accredited Agents caumerated; a period to their dreadful sufferings. R. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's-inu-fields, London; and

Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester. Joseph Raleigh, Manchester, merchant, Aug. 29 and Finsbury-circus, London; and Mr. Nicholas Eirle, Kerman," to imitate which is Felony. Manchester. Peter Seddon, Middle Hulton, Lancashire, coal

lealer, Sept. 9, at one, and 23, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Bolton-le-Moors. Solicitors, Messrs. Winder and Broadbent, Bolton-le-Moors; and Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple, London. Moses Buckley, Oldham, Lancashire, draper, Aug. 27 and Sept. 23, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms. Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co.,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Albert Pilling and Edward Farrar, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, merchants and commission agents: R. Alexander. Thomas Carter, Lenthall Coates, and James

Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Morris, Manchester.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Aug. 16.

BANKRUPTS.

William Freeman, builder, Acton-street, Bagnigge Wells-road, to surrender Aug. 27, at half-past eleven, place, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Henry Oglan, victualler, late of Holywell-street, Shoreditch, Aug. 24, at half-past eleven, and Sept. 27,

and Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Waterloo Rooms, Bir- Pills and Ointment; by this inducement I accor George Boyd and Wm. Boyd, millwrights, Kingstonupon-Hull, Aug. 30 and Sept. 27, at one, at the George

Inn, Kingston upon-Hull. Solicitors, Hicks and Mar-Rebert Nicholls Munton, jun., miller, Fletland-mills, Lincolnshire, Ang. 29 and Sept. 27, at twelve, at Standwell's Hotel, Stamford. Solicitors, Temple and Bonner, Furnival's-inn, Holborn, London; Law, Stam-

Joseph Baker and Edward Swinburne, timber mertwelve, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors,

William Trubridge, grocer, Swindon, Wilts, Aug. Yes, my Lord, calculating upon obstruction and pre- 30 and Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Bell Inn, Swindor. pared for delay, we are yet determined to work in the Solicitors, Browne, Swindon; Clarke and Metcalf, LinTHE NEW BEVERAGE.

EDWARD'S BREAKFAST POWDER. THE general satisfaction this article gives, and the increasing demand for it in all parts of the Kingdom proves its great Superiority over every Substitute for Coffee hitherto discovered. It is Prepared from a Grain of British Growth, and is known to be far more nutritious than Tea or ence to either, and thereby effect a most impor-

Sold by Agents in most Towns, Price 6d. per Pound; Superfine Quality, 81. The Public are cautioned against imitators in London and various parts of the Country, who acknowledge the inferiority of their own, and

pay a tribute to the excellence of this Preparation, by copying as closely as possible the name, labels, and packets. Each Genuino Packet has the words. "Edwards, Brothers, Manufacturers, London," printed thereon. All others are spurious, and some of them highly pernicious. A Liberal Allowance to Agents and Co-operative

Societies. 99, Blackfriar's Road, London,

Angust, 1842.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. THE manifold advantages to the Heads of Famihe ever again dare to stand for the City of Dublin, he used with success in cases of temporary sickness, will find, to his discomflure, there were at least one occurring in families more or less every day, are so obvious to all, that no question can be raised of its importance to every householder in the kingdom. most cutting order by Mr. O Connell; but, I think, you From among numerous testimonials, the following Street.

" To Mr. Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London. "5, Cooper-street, Manchester, March 12, 1842. "Sir,-I have much atisfaction in communicating to you the result of my experience after repeated trials of Frampton's Pill of Health, and I feel it but justice to state, that in the course of many years' trial of various Aperient Medicines, I have never found results at once salutary and efficient in the BOOKSELLING AND LONDON PERIODICAL relief of the system from redundant bile, &c., with so little inconvenience; I am, therefore, warranted dealings with the pillaged and betrayed Irish people— in declaring that they supply to me a means long wanting, of being able to recommend to Families, Schools, and especially Mercantile men, whether at the desk or on the read, a most valuable resource in an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit to myself if, in giving this testimony, I am the means that he has OPENED the above Establishment, of making Frampton's Pills more generally known where he intends carrying on the above business in

"I am, Sir, respectfully yours, WILLIAM SMITH." The unprecedented sale of these Pills, arising from the earnest recommendations of the many thousands who have derived benefit from their use, render any lengthened comment unnecessary; they are not put forth as a cure for all diseases to which mankind is liable, but for Bilious and Liver Complaints, with their many well known attendants, bilious and sick head-acho, pain and oppression after meals, giddiness, dizz ness, singing noise in head and ears, drowsiness, heartburn, loss of appetite, wind, spasms, &c. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strongth; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys, will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pains, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, extending to good old age, will be the result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxen, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Todcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kav, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield : Borry, Denton : Suter, Leyland, Hart-Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government

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

SPECIFIC PILLS for Gout and Rheumatism. Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciatica, 5th. Is it this same gentleman whose name flourishes Pains in the Head and Face.-- ls. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE PILLS, Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel, Dropsical Complaints, &c.

ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT. For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indolent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, country patients requiring his assistance, by making Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years stand- only one personal visit, will receive such advice and ing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased

UNIVERSAL UINTMENT.

Price 1s. 13d. per Pot. These Medicines are composed of Plants which from business, will ensure to the patient a permaare indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must | nent and radical oure. be far better adapted to our constitutions than Medicine concocted from Foreign Drugs, however ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can well they may be compounded. These Preparations only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being and have previously gone through a regular course arrived, that the petition cannot be presented till next twelve, and Sept. 23, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignothroughout the whole Human Frame. Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti-

GRATIS. No pretensions are made that any of these Medi- which being carried by the circulation of the blood cines form a PANACEA for all Discases; but they are into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy conclaiming the merit of universality as is frequently

the Proprietor, Gro. Kerman, Dispensing Chemist, in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mis-(for which see small placards on the wall,) who have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) for vending the same; or through any respectable September 23, at ten, at the Commissioners rooms, Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. John Ediott Fox. 40. bears his Name, in his own hand thus—"George

This is to give authenticity to the great and wonderful immediate benefit I derived from taking Kerman's Specific Pills for Gout; having tried various medicine in my lifetime without any direct visible good | pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. eff ot, but am induced to speak in the highest recommendatory terms of the medicine prepared (and now so very generally known and depended upon in this neighbourhood) by Mr. Kerman. I can also speak of the medicine being as direct a remedy for rheumatism as for gout, my daughter having been rebeen subject to long and violent attacks, and never they may cure themselves without even the knowcently remedied by the above medicine, she having found medicines to act visibly on the complaint ledge of a bed-fellow. JOSEPH LAYPISH.

February, 12th 1842. A SEVERELY SCALDED LEG WHICH HAD BEEN SCALDED BEFORE. Wincolmice, Hull, 1841.

Sir,—I certify by these lines the praise I think due variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly to your Pills; the which you have full liberty of introduced by the same neglect and imprudence. stating to the public. I was most severely scalded, and it unfortunately happened to be over a part not remain long in any position, neither standing, sitting, or lying; sleep I seldom got, which often occasioned me to express myself that I thought it weeks, getting more and more frightful. But by a friends I was recommended to try your invaluable dingly did, and in a very short time the pills, with the application externally, made a perfect cure, to the surprise of all who saw it.

A SERIOUS WOUND OF THE LEG. I, JANE GREEN, of Ulceby, Lincolnshire, was remedied of a serious wound by taking Kerman's Aperient Restorative Pills, and using the Universal Ointment as he recommended. My leg put on a most alarming appearance at the time of my first Sheffield—A consulting him. I was induced to remain in Hull a M. msfield—I short time under his instructions, and to the surprise vedere-street. of my family I returned comparatively well. This he has my liberty of stating to the public.

JANE GREEN. Agents.-Leeds-John Healon, 7, Briggate Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Burmandtofts; Stocks & Co., Medicine venders, &c. 5 Kirkgate.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN

AND PARISH OF HALIFAX: WE beg to announce our commencement of the Manufacture of the Celebrated BREAKFAST POWDER, or CHARTIST BEVERAGE, which may be had in large and small quantities at the Tea

Mart. Crown-street. A liberal portion of the Proceeds will be appropri-Coffee. Thousands of families now use it in prefer- ated to the charitable objects connected with us Also to the cause of Chartism.

Your obedient Servanis, THOMPSON BROTHERS. Wholesale Tea and Coffee Dealers, Halifax.

KING CHARLES'S CROFT, OR ROYAL WEST-END MARKET

ccommodation for Carls in a most convenient Situation, between Briggate and Albion-street,

LIKANAH OATES, BROKER, &c. No. 3, King Charles-street, begs to inform the Public that he has taken the above Croft, and from a general opinion expressed by the inhabitants in its favour as the most eligible situation for a VEGETABLE MARKET, he has the satisfaction to announce that it is intended to erect for the purpose a suitable Building, to cover upwards of One Thousand Square Yards of Ground, still leaving some Thousands of Square Yards open, to accommodate Caris from the Country, for unloading and loading, or standing, at Two pence each per Day.
Entrances—From Guildford Street and Land's Lane for Carts; and a Foot Passage from Albion

Stabling and other Accommodation may be had at the Cock and Bottle, Upperhead Row, and other Inns in the immediate Neighbourhood. Leeds, July 21st, 1842.

NEWS AGENCY,

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 10, KIRKGATE, (opposite the Packhorse Inn.)

HUDDERSFIELD. DWARD CLAYTON begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, all its various departments, and hopes, by strict attention to all Orders confided to his care, to

merit a share of the Public's patronage, which will ever be his study to deserve. Orders received, and promptly attended to, for all the London and Country Newspapers, Periodicals, &c. Every description of Books and Periodicals,

constantly on Sale. Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, and Liverpool Papers. Agent for the Sale of Dr. M'Douall's Cele-BRATED FLORIDA PILLS, which have only to be known to be duly estimated; no Family should be without these Pills in the House, read M'Douall's Pamphlet and judge for yourselves.

fast Beverage. A liberal allowance made to Country Agents.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d.

Wholesale and Retail Agent for Jackson's Break-

(Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingdom, in a scaled envelope, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.) THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER

Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner,
Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold;
England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richroond; Cameron, Knarecky, Pages Cliver, Dadies. mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darling- in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; ture. Gleets, affections of the Bladder. Prostrate Glands, Gravel. &c. shewing also the dangerous consequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; An ample consideration of the diseases of women; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, also nervous debility; including a comprehensive Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

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

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

BY M. WILKINSON,

CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his Agents.

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

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per package; is completed in one week, or no charge made for the Ointment can be had seperate, 1s. 13d. per Pot. | medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatrant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, tution by suffering disease to get into the system, sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy. The Celebrated Golden Packets, prepared by at another period producing the most violent pains

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

> Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

> PURIFYING DROPS, price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a

introduced by the same neglect and imprudence. Hull-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr.

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

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

Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl. York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street. Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale! Bookseller. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-

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

Minsfield-Mr. S. Dowson, News Agent, 519, Bel-Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. Attendance every Thursday in Bradford, at No. 4, George-street, facing East Brook Chaple.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My DEARLY BELOVED FRIENDS,-Little did 1 sent our cause to you in a completely new light. reproaches against the Chartists for turning the from a bloody revolution. The League dreaded the lie which a good harvest and the operation of Sir Robert Peel's Tariff would have given to their Free all hope of improvement, save from their own fallacies, and carried out by their own friends.

They saw trade reviving, after years of desponding; and to save their masters from the charge of tion-indeed, whenever the Corn Laws were hinted ignorance and themselves from the odium of discom- at there was nothing but assumption; but every fiture, they have originated a revolution! aye, a revolution!! It deserves the name, for already has society been paralised and life destroyed. In this emergency your Conference elected for the purpose by the meeting. He continued until twenty minutes of revising the organization of the Chartist body, had no alternative but to turn all attention to the League Revolution. Our language was cool and temperate; our unanimity was complete; while our on the ingenuity with which he had " made himself promptitude and courage will, I trust, be evinced ready for discussion," by evading all which was usually considered disputed points, having first had in our address, which will be read throughout the

"rising" and "rioting;" and that the Sun and all the organs of the Revolutionists trumpeted forth the the wicked! How, you will ask? By holding no strictly within the boundaries of the law-and upon tire confidence! Have I not lived for you, and endangered my life for you; and now will you not give ear to my counsel, and especially when that counsel tends to the salvation of life, and to the success of your cause? Don't mind " big talkers." We had them in the old Convention! we have had them in our several assemblies, and they were the first to abandon the cause when danger threatened.

Look to the renegade Stephens, and to many movement is peaceable there is no law to make you work; but should you once abandon your peaceable On Monday and Tuesday evenings Mr. Skevington the Carpenters' Hall, of which I sent a notice yesposition, then there is law to shoot you like dogs!! delivered addresses in the Market Place, to numerous terday evening, took place according to announce-ment. Mr. John Middleton was unanimously called The League have put the wrong leg foremost; they have taken a false step; they have bribed some, and have tampered with others of our leaders; but enough of virtuous power still remains to render Leeds, Messrs. Fraser and Ambler; Holbeck, John desertion harmless, and treason fruitless. We have Davies and Thomas Walton; Hunslet, Mossrs. long courted the Trades of Manchester; and at Beaumont and Longbottom; Churwell, David Dodglength they have adopted our principles! May heaven bless them; and when our object is achieved; which shall give peace to all, then will their names Abraham Eliis; Woodhouse, Samuel Armitage. considered that meeting a strictly legal one, and the considered that meeting a strictly legal one, and the considered that meeting a strictly legal one, and the charter movement should have been at all mixed

not lost its wonted charm, I say foster the opportu- specting local affairs, and the other the Confernity which faction has given you, to accomplish ence at Manchester. It was moved." That the disyour Charter; and though I stood alone in opposing trict take no part in the Conference;" an amendment the destructive sacred holiday, in 1839, if I now stood was moved, "That the district do take part." The slone, I would say, "flesh and blood, never bow to the lewd sway of the owners of machinery." I Several instructions were then agreed on; one was would not have counselled; I would not have count that the Conference call upon the Editors of the two tenanced, the present strike, had it been suggested as a means for carrying the Charter, and had the people been the originators of it; but as we have to abide by the plan of organisation respecting the been assailed in our peaceful position, you have no election of the Executive. The next thing was the alternative but to bow to, or to resist, the tyrant's choosing of the delegates. Mr. Frazer and Mr. will. You must know what my anxiety and feelings O'Connor were proposed. It was said that one are as this moment; and O! how my mind would be eased, by a general announcement from the whole discussion, Mr. Fraser was carried as the delegate. body of Chartists, that they would not peril their It was then carried that Messrs. Brook and Smith lives by any recourse to physical force. Will you be re-elected as Secretary and Treasurer for six act upon this my suggestion! and believe me that months; the meeting then broke up. your peaceful demeanour, and manly resolution, will effect what your physical strength would fail to

Let no blood be shed. Let no life be destroyed. Let capable of effecting.

Ever your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Manchester, Wednesday night.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A RESPECT-ABLE FEMALE, AT HENRIETTA-STREET, BATH.

Bath has been thrown into a state of very great excitement for the last two days, in consequence of tists of Great Britain, adopted by the National its having been discovered that a Mrs. Parsons, a Charter Association,-Public caution; revival of most respectable female, residing at No. 33, Henri- the Castlereagh and Sidmouth Policy.—An address etta-street. Bath, had been murdered. Suspicion to the reflecting of all classes.—Labour is the only having fallen upon the husband, he was immediately taken into custody to await the Coronor's inquest. which commenced on Monday, and was continued Popular poetry.—Chartist hymns.—The beauty of by adjournment, Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Liberty.—Crush the Afighans.—Facts for enhouse of the deceased.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the London: Cleave, Shoe Lane, and all the Agents of deceased and the prisoner had lived on ill terms the Star in all parts of the Country together for some years; they seldom spoke, and had not slept together for seven years. They were respectable lodging-house keepers. They were at the time of the murder without a servant, and a tharwoman who had been acting as servant to them for a few days, had gone home, leaving the window of a washhouse open sufficiently wide to admit a person through, and leaving only Mr. and Mr. Parsons at home .-This was about six o'clock on Friday evening. Between seven and eight o'clock the same evening, a female in the neighbourhood was alarmed by groans appearing to come from the kitchen, and while she and another woman were ringing the bell at the front door, and otherwise vainly endeavouring to obtain admission, the prisoner came down the street. They informed him of the groaning, and went with him into the house, where they found the deceasedlying in the kitchen, in an oblique direction from the fire, with a large pool of coagulated blood under her head; there was blood under the grate among the cinders, and at the side of the fire-place there were marks of blood, as if it borious Session. had been smeared with it; there were no marks of

It appeared from the examination of the surgeon fare of all classes of my subjects. that the skull was fractured in several places, and denied all knowledge of how his wife had come into that condition, stating that he had been out walking renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty more than half an hour, and that it must have and affectionate attachment, by your ready and unanioccurred in his absence. A man named Tucker, mons concurrence in an Act for the increased security going by the house about half-past seven o'clock, and protection of my person. saw a bit of a scuffle between a man and a woman going on in the kitchen, and thought it was a man and the servant. Heard country. the woman say, "Oh! don't." Thought the woman cried " Murder," but was not sure of it. Thought time he was there. The man appeared to have the best of it. He kept the woman up in the right-hand tude of their distinguished Commander. corner, near the fire-place. Witness thought it was the servants of the house playing, and went down the street laughing. Thought the man was taking plies to meet the exigencies of the public service deimproper liberties with the woman. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

Chartist Entelligence.

HULL.-MR. JAMES ACLAND, THE ANTI-CORN where the remembrance of his former visits sits have caused me the deepest concern. yet in freshness on the public mind. Three lectures generally to be confined to their respective active exertions that spirit of order and submission to

Box, for which admission was to be had only by t cket-the ticket distributors having distinct orders to given none to any parties who were Chartists. think, when writing my last letter to the middling However as the time approached on Monday even classes that I should be so soon called upon to pre- ing a fair sprinkling of the working men of Hull amounting to a majority of the meeting, found means Long have I cautioned you against the endeavours to seat themselves in the Hall. A few minutes after the time specified the lecturer presented himself, and of the Corn Law League, to push the dominion of after he had delivered a few sentences, Mr. Hill rose machinery even to the war point. They have done and apologised for the interruption, but begged to ask it! and, however the servile press may teem with whether the lecturer was disposed, at the end of his lecture, to substantiate his positions by argument. This he refused to do-alleging, as his reason, that malevolence of faction to general purposes, yet, be-lieve me, that no move short of that which the the arrangements of his friends, made without his people now contemplate could have saved this land knowledge or consent, and which was that the lecture should begin at six and close at eight, thus precluding discussion by the lack of time. He professed himself, however, willing to answer any question touching any matter on which he might not make him-Trade nostrums; and they were anxious to frustrate self well understood and to hold discussion at the close of his three lectures. The lecture was a mere harangue against class legislation generally, and the principle of taxing the many for the advantage of the few. He dwelt largely in assumppoint commonly thought to be at issue between the Chartists and the Corn Law Repealers was carefully avoided. The lecturer declared himself a Chartist, and which declaration was received with shouts of derision past seven, and then with great shew of magnani-mous daring challenged Mr. Hill to fill up the remaining period in discussion speeches of ten minutes each. Mr. Hill complimented Mr. Acland his (Mr. Hill's) pledge given at the commencement, that if discussion were allowed he would not "travel Bear in mind that Acland informed me of the out of the record." Mr. H. then adverted to a ew conspiracy at Halifax; that Taunton and the of the unsupported assumptions of Mr. Acland, and devils of the Corn Law Conference recommended require his proofs of the positions he had laid down. Quibble and misrepresentation furnished the

reply, and so the time was filled up—the last ten or he threw himself off. minutes which remained to Mr. Hill being denied unnatural advice with unbecoming joy. The plot him, lest the exposure should appear. Three cheers was of long concection, and deeply laid; but I rely were given Mr. O'Connor, and three for the Charter, upon your firmness to frustrate the evil designs of at the close. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Acland 300, and had along with them there pieces of artistic meet to countenance "rising" and "riots," They will be, as far as Chartism is concerned, a misercourse, -at least, any auditor who was not aware of three cheers for themselves, and three groans for secret meetings; by not allowing strangers, or hired Mr. Acland's object would have considered it a their oppressors. demagogues to invade your localities! by remaining Chartist lecture, for the whole scope and tenor of the lecturer's remarks tended to show the evil of class protection and class legislation; no account present your naked and unarmed per- and, at the close of his lecture, Mr. Holliday sons to be shot at by an armed soldiery!! Have you made a practical application thereof and elicited the not known me long, and do I not deserve your en- most marked approbation of the meeting. The speakers had then ten minutes alternately, and at the close of the meeting, three thundering cheers were given for O'Connor and the Star, and three more for the People's Charter. On Thursday night. Acland took up the whole of his time with his lecture, which was full of the usual fallacies, and concluded place on Tuesday night next in front of King Wil-

others who shall now be nameless. So long as your Sunday last to the Irish reapers in this vicinity. A they stop them before the authorities know what has number of them were enrolled as members. It is been done. intended to deliver another address on Sunday next.

LRED3 DISTRICT.—A delegate meeting of this district was held on Sunday last, in the Chartist Room, Holbeck, when the following delegates attended:on: Marley, Joseph Forster and --- Rhodes Armley, John Stead and John Greenwood; Bram- officers of the police force came in, and said that the adjuncts of machinery in mills and factories. mayed and powerless, we yet fear that this will not ley, William Smith and John Booth; Wortley, the authorities had deputed him to say that they we imagine that their purpose extended not furnow be the case; and therefore we regret that then read over the minutes of the last meeting. If I have weight with you, and if my name has Two of the resolutions left over until this meeting were introduced; the one was reamendment was carried by a large majority. It was then carried that one delegate should be sent. Chartist papers to cease all recriminations and bickerings, so as to allay all cause for disunion, another was, that the delegate be instructed from the district should go; one who understood the situation of the different localities. After a deal of

THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR.

TO THE READING PUBLIC. MY FRIENDS,—It was my intention to have presented you with the first of a Spries of no property be consumed. Let us, in God's name, Letters in the Charlist Circular of this week, but I the evils attendant upon reduced wages." set an example to the world of what moral power is have not had time. All appear now to be thirsting or cheaper than in this spiritted little publication. parts of the town and neighbourhood. I rejoice to learn that its circulation is on the increase; I implore you to support it, it is the pioneer of our cause, and is worthy of your confidence. Next week you shall have the first number Manchester generally be ascertained." of a new Series.

From your faithful Friend,
F. O'CONNOR. CONTENTS OF No. 79.

Observations on the plan of organising the Charsource of wealth .- The movement, by John Oatt La Mont.—Rights of the poor.—£. s. d. Luxuries. quirers, &c-

the Star in all parts of the Country.

Emperial Parliament.

Friday, Aug. 12. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

When her Majesty's arrival was stated to the House, Mr. Duncombe was giving notice that next Session he should renew two motions-one for a Committee to enquire into Prison Discipline, another to enquire into the operation of the Gilbert Act, compared with the New Poor Law Act. He should also move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Septennial Act.

The following is the Speech:— "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,-

"The state of Public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament. "I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourself to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most la-

"You have had under your consideration measures of blood on the hook at the time he saw it; there was the greatest importance connected with the financial and the grate window under the grate with a few commercial interests of the country, calculated to mainmarks of blood on it. The poker was afterwards tain the public credit, to improve the national resources found with blood, hair, and some skin adhering and, by extending trade, and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent wel-

"Although measures of this description have neces large pieces of bone forced into the substance of the sarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the

"I return you my especial acknowledgments for the "I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this

"Although I have deeply to lament the reverses whish have befallen a Division of the 1rmy to the they had been scuffling for some time for the woman's Westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of voice seemed faint. The man had a dark coat on, reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellala. fond of strikes! When the Trades Unions were Went away after about three minutes, leaving them still scuffling. They were not in his sight all the eminently proved the courage and discipline of the pown as these same Factory Masters and Shop-European and Native Troops, and the skill and forti-"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The librality with which you have granted the Supmands my warm acknowledgments. "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God for the favourable season which His bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of re-

"There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery Man.—On Sunday morning the walls were placarded from that depression which has affected many branches with announcements of the purpose of this worthy to of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large present himself once more before the Hull lieges, classes of my people to privations and sufferings, which

"You will, I am confident, be actuated on your were announced for Monday, Wednesday, and return to your several counties by the same enlightened Thursday evenings, in the Town Hall, to commence zeal for the public interest which you have manifested at six o'clock each evening,—an hour at which during the discharge of your Parliamentary duties, and the league-men well knew the "workies" will do your namest to encourage by your example and avocations; and when therefore they presumed on the law, wich is essential to the public happiness, and having but little difficulty in packing the Hall To without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits which they added the extra prevention of reserving of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of the Bench, the two galleries, and the Grand Jury social improvement."

FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST

TURN-OUT IN LANCASHIRE. (Continued from our 5th page.) Manchester. Thursday Evening. August 11th, 1842. (From our own Correspondent.)

At four o'clock this morning, great masses of called to the chair. Mr. Dunavan and others addressed the multitude. About seven o'clock, the Mayor, Mr. Neild, Mr. Pattes, and Mr. Maude, magistrates, along with Mr. Beswick, Town's Clerk, crowd near to the cart in which the speakers were. They then commanded the people to disperse, on the appoint delegates to wait upon the manufacturers and employers, to endeavour to get them to raise their wages to the price they had in 1839? The was perfectly legal; but that the meeting was too their own ends served! large to conduct business of so very important a nature; he had, therefore, only to do what the law compelled him to do. In consequence of the damage done to life and property, he would now say that this meeting was an illegal one." He was then asked if the trades met in different parts of the town, to appoint the delegates which that meeting had intended to appoint, would that be unlawful? "Yes," said Mr. Neild, the Major; "and I will now ive you just five minutes to disperse"

The magistrates then retired; and just as they got outside the people, the horse of Beswick, the town clerk, became restive, and either threw him off,

This was the signal for the approach of the soldiery, who were drawn up in Oxford-road. They were soon up, with drawn swords, to the number of

While the magistracy and soldiers were dispersing the above meeting, a great number of persons seized destroyed a new engine of 300 horse power, with some other machinery. Birley's mill was also set on fire; but no damage of a serious nature was done. Mr. Kennedy's factory, Ancoats-street, also suffered very materially.

The police and soldiers are much fatigued from the harassings they have had to endure during the by giving a challenge for a public discussion to take last two days; and this is not likely to have an end with it! as yet; for when the soldiers arrived at any point liam, where a hustings will be erected for the pur- where the turn-outs are, they quietly go to that part of the town which the soldiers and police have LOUGHBOROUGH.-Mr. Skevington lectured on vacated, and if any parties are there found at work,

> The meeting of mechanics and other trades in to the chair, amidst the most rapturous cheering. A calm and sensible discussion was held, and the to the latest moment; and from his statement, following resolutions were passed:-

illegal or immoral proceedings."

present conduct of the employers who are reducing wages, and by that means depriving the labourer of the means of sustenance, and also destroying the carpeter's discontent and their predictions of the means of sustenance, and also destroying the carpeter's Hall. home trade; but at the same time we cannot sauction the conduct of those individuals who have been going about destroying property and offering vio-

3rd. "That this meeting is of opinion that, until will not be in a position to enjoy the fruit of his own 4th. " That it is the opinion of this meeting, that

and we pledge ourselves never to relinquish our de- become a Chartist strike in good earnest, so far as strike is to be for the Charter, let it be national, monds until that document becomes a legislative Manchester, at least, is concerned. The trades and let it be simultaneous; not progressing 5th. "That a committee be appointed by this

meeting to wait upon the other trades, to endeavour, if possible, to secure a more general union before friends in forcing out their brethren; they think who have attempted the reduction, be battled singly entering into any practical measures for redressing what is good for some must be good for all; by the people of their districts; and made to feel

an addrese to the employed generally, showing them 7th. "That the resolutions passed at this meeting as to a secondary benefit; that there is little use return to its original character, and be productive, if for knowledge, and where can any procure it better be published in placards, and posted in different

to work again until the decision of the trades of

9:h. "That this meeting adjourn till Friday, at

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman and the meeting quietly dispersed. Whilst the above meeting was being held, the dragoons were

gallopping about with drawn swords, and the police were bludgeoning all they came near. Many of the police themselves have been very roughly handled. Policemen have been caught in the crowds in disguised clothing, and as soon as they were discovered they were set upon by the people, and beat, kicked, and in some instances their clothing were torn from their backs. This moment they have just carried a constable out of the crowd dreadfully

Two o'clock, Thursday afternoon.- I have just seen letters from various towns, and delegates have also arrived, who state that everthing is at a complete stand at Bolton, Heywood, Rochdale, Denton, Bury, Stockport, Lees, Mottram, Hollingwood, Oldham, Royton, and all the villages contiguous.

Eccles.—The mechanics and others of this place neld an important meeting this morning (Thursday) and passed a resolution to the effect that they would cease to labour, and co operate with the men of Manchester and the district until they obtained their political and social rights.

As a proof of the inaccuracy of the Manchester Guardian's report, we beg to state that Linney, whom he says addressed the meeting at Manchester six months, nor within eighty miles of it: he is at Bilston. This is another proof that he is worthy the name of the bloated liar of Manchester .- Manchester Correspondent.]

FROM OUR THIRD EDITION OF LAST WEEK

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE EVERY post brings us additional confirmation

brain. There were other bruises also on the arm, same time effected great improvements in several all the proceedings connected with the STRIKE. hesitation—no waiting.

Sc. The poker had been applied to the marks on branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with some of these, and found to correspond. Parsons the administration of domestic affairs. finding money to dispatch "delegates" to all parts, to induce the workers to join the Ashton and Manchester men, and come out of the workshops. Now, how is this? How is it that Factory Masters

and Shopkeepers are now providing the moneymeans to induce the working people to leave work. and strike against a reduction of wages? How, in Heaven's name, is this?! This conduct, on their part, is something new! They did not use to be and "resist" !! The money-finders themselves! and thankful to be thus let off.

and they will convict their poor dupes with all the storm they cannot quell! Its fury may be turned expends its force in vain. ardous game they are playing.

O ! it was no idle boast of ACLAND, the Leaguetool, when he asserted that the Conference were contemplating the shutting up of the mills! They people were seen wending their way to Granby contemplating the shutting up of the mills! They Row Fields; and by six o'clock there could not be did contemplate it! They not only contemplated. less than 40,000 persons present. Mr. Barker was but they are now acting upon their determination. They do not, however, do the thing openly and of too zealous men; the passing of resolutions arrived on horseback, and drove through the dense Their hired "delegates" are sent abroad, and are the failure of all this for want of due support; and actively at work ! Their instructions are two fold. the finish of the whole by the "going in" of these They then commanded the people to disperse, on the ground that the meeting was illegal. They were asked by Mr. Donovan if it was illegal to meet to they are to give the strike A CHARTIST TINGE! practical advantage, probably to the great disadvan-They are to mix the Chartists up with it; and thus tage of many of them, would have a great tendency afford a pretext to the Leaguers and the Govern- to dispirit the people; to damp their ardour in the Mayor said if that was the object of the meeting, it ment to Pur Chartism Down, when the former have movement; and to throw seriously back the Charter

> proceedings! Keep Chartism distinct from the see of the whole case, we fear that this "risings" and the "riotings"! Give your enemies will be just the effect of a perseverance in the preno hold of you; and suffer them not to use you, and sent movement. We see no chance of its becoming then coerce you!

next week. This is folly. The Chartist Conference has nothing to do with the STRIKE! They can come to no decision respecting it. They will meet to consider upon, and devise measures to whole people at one time towards one point; and advance, the Chartist movement: but they will not again we repeat, that unless this be so, the whole delivered a prosy Chartist lecture, the second of the lery. The people immediately dispersed, first giving will not meet to countenance destruction of pro- able failure, and do us much harm. There is no perty. They will not meet to countenance breaches power in any section of the country to remain out of the peace. They will meet to advance for any length of time, without coming in contact the march of right, and not to endanger or jeopardize with the law. The people must have food. a boat, which they put across the canal adjoining to the holy cause committed to their care and keeping. If a general cessation of labour in any Beckton's mill, Lower Mosely-street, and nearly All attempts, therefore, to mix Chartism and the given district be kept up for a considerconsequent on it, are either insanely foolish or despe- people of that district must obtain food by means their tub to be bottomless before they have done upon many of them at least of a much greater

> FURTHER PROGRESS. Northern Star Office.

Saturday Morning, Two o'Clock. When the wicked bend their bow, they not unfrequently shoot beyond the mark they aimed at. We to-day despatched our own reporter into the disturbed districts, to learn the real state of matters up which we subjoin, the League men appear 1st. "That this meeting will not sanction any to have done so in this instance. Their object, doubtless, in the forcing on and sustaining throw up their hands, and fold up their arms, while mously, by the crowded meeting, with the exception When this had been carried, one of the head of this preconcerted strike, was to confine it to faction stood, as she would then stand, amazed, distored strike, was to confine it to were coming to disperse the large meeting out of stock of manufactured goods by a temporary up with the strike. We fear that it will eventually doors. The next resolutions of the meeting were:— cossation of productive power in that particular be found to have only served the purpose of the Rifle Brigade, a body of mounted police, and 2nd. "That this meeting deprecates the late and department; while they might make it also enemy. Louth would we be to damp the ardour, to another on foot, with drawn cutlasses, besides ing for them another "Extension of Commerce" for to infallibility of judgment; we presume not to dic- meanour of the assembled crowds outside, to call the keeping up of the golden showers to which they tate a course of action. The people will determine for their interference. Not a row could be raised; have become so habituated that they take badly to on their own course; but they have a right to and after fatiguing the poor fellows by marching 3rd. "That this meeting is of opinion that, until a change of weather: while, as we have already our opinion, and while we have power of wielding and counter marching, they disappeared, no one class legislation is entirely destroyed and the prin- a change of weather: while, as we have already our opinion, and while we have power of wielding knew how, the meeting they had been set to watch class legislation is entirely destroyed and the print a change of weather. While, as we have it also a tongue or pen, they shall always have it hop thy, having separated peaceably. weapon against Chartism. They have overreached without fear or favour. We have, then, on this themselves! The wicked are taken in their own snare! and the sham Chartist League own snare! and the sham Chartist League it contains the elements of justice and prosperity; strike seems, from our reporter's statement, to have generally have now followed out the mill hands. slowly, but at once bringing out every place; They appreciate the kind feeling of their League or let it not be attempted. Let the Leaguers and so have turned out for company. While that a single Leaguer is as powerless against a large in obtaining an advantage of which they may again not of benefit, at least of less mischief than we be deprived to-morrow; and that therefore the apprehend from it should it remain sectional and yet all trades and callings, to forthwith cease work, 8:h. "That this meeting pledges itself not to return thing in which they are most interested is not so tend politically. The question is one of the highest until the above document becomes the law of the much the prevention of the present reduction, nor importance, and greatest delicacy that the people land." even the obtaining a present advance in wages, can entertain. Let it not be entertained thoughtas the securing of that political power of lessly! Let them bring to it deep consideration and self-protection which may enable them to bring expansive views; taking in the whole range of their labour to the market free from the iniquitous circumstances, effects, and consequences; and God

and oppressive disadvantages which now beat speed them in their efforts for Right! down its value. This is a glorious conclusion. It is a point worth struggling for : worth suffering for : worth passing through some risk and hazard for; because, once gained, it cannot fail to compensate. Our opinion on the means now used for its attainand simultaneous: it cannot then fail to be successmere sectional display of this most decisive of all

the forms of moral force, like a mere sectional dis- smoke but plenty of sabres. play of physical resistance, is sure to be overpowered by the strength of faction, consisting in its every town in England, Wales, and Scotland, must purpose of the people to be free; and such a declaration will be to those whom it concerns the fiat this; the men of Lancashire have done nobly; let to get a meeting, but to find room. them speak out at once, like men, and say "Yes" day's meeting, was called on to preside. or "No," to the great question of "Shall we

" If, when done, 'twere well done, Then, 'twere well it were done quickly."

Never, however, for one moment let it be forgotten not to work. but they have no right to break windows, destroy property, or burn factories.

Above all things, they have no right to insult. annov, or fight with the police force or the soldiery. Every hellish invention will be practised to induce them to do this: let the bridle be kept DOWN as these same Factory Masters and Shop- tightly on their tempers and even on their tongues : keepers who are now subscribing money to get the let them even patiently bear annoyance, insult have more wages than they had in 1839; and, thereworkpeople OUT! How is it that this strange and indignity; resenting them only by the fore, they have come to the conclusion that they want "change has come o'er the spirit of their calmness of a manly contempt, the offspring the power to protect themselves by the obtaining dream"? They have a purpose to serve just of a lofty purpose not to be turned aside. It renow! And they will serve that purpose at joices us to see from our reporter's statement that object. the expence of the workmen, unless the latter it is so now. That the people laugh at all efforts to take precious good care ! It may be very well for bring them into collision with the soldiery. Right these parties to remain behind the curtain, pull the thankful are we that our often and again reiterated strings, and find the money, until their end is served : lessons of forbearance have been thus appreciated, but THE POOR TURN-OUTS WILL GET ALL THE RICKS!!! even by a starving people, goaded as they are. Let None of the money-finders will be imprisoned or but this spirit bestill manifested: the "risings and the transported !!! Look at the Lancashire Gaols riots"left to the infernal hatchers of the plot : the calm inst now! Who are they that have been ar- determination of the people held up to its point; rested and confined! Are they masters or the enemy disarmed by peacefulness; and the strike the door, and requested to be admitted, but as there shopkeepers? Are they those who have sub- becomes universal-England, Wales, and Scotland had been many a fustian jacket refused admittance, scribed money to send delegates over the country to presenting at the same moment one workless workinduce others to join the strike ! No !!! but they shop-while the dogs of war have no pretence to the Charter; for if they had the wages they ask for, are working men! And who will appear in the jury- tear; and the fiends of faction will soon "scratch their the employers would have the power to reduce them boxes to convict them? The very parties who are heads," and knowing such an "asking" to be equivasecretly bounding on their workpeople to "rise" lent to "taking," will give the Charter in a trice, right, and they, the fustian cutters, are determined

gravity in the world, and chuckle when they hear The rolling of the ocean's waters bears away the pledge themselves to be bound by the decision of this the judge pass sentence of transportation. But let dam upon which, though running in the same direc-

upon themselves! If property is to be destroyed. Let nothing therefore be done hastily. By hastily theirs will stand but a poor chance! It is a haz. we mean thoughtlessly, and without due considera-

Destroys us.'

"The attempt, and not the deed

If the people are prepared to carry out a national

strike let them do so : but let them not attempt it

without first knowing that they can carry it out. The vauntings and boastings of a few thousands of agitation. This, no true patriot could desire: and Chartists, beware! Be not mixed up with these yet from all the circumstances that we are able to national. There has been no concert, save amongst At one of the meetings holden in Stockport, a the rascals of the League. There is no organisation resolution was passed that the workpeople would for it. There are no means upon which for the not return to work till they heard of the deci- different sections of the people to fall back for sussions of the Manchester Chartist Conference tenance, while the flame spreads through the land. And it seems almost unnatural to expect that the corrupt tree of Corn Law League plottery should produce any fruit so wholesome as the bending of the whole energies of the clair that they are quite willing to strike for the Chartists up with the STRIKE, and the proceedings able length of time, a great portion of the rately wicked. Each tub must stand upon its own which will bring them into collision with the bottom; and we opine the League-men will find authorities; and this must end in the infliction endured; to say nothing of all the prescriptions; the imprisonments, the transportings, and perhaps the hangings; nothing of all the shootings and saberings, to which it may be a prelude. An universal strike would be free from these risks; for its very appearance and existence would at once paralyse the arm of power and sicken the heart of faction: while a sectional one, of almost whatever magnitude, could only, and certainly entire Charter amongst all trades, as rewould only, be productive of the evils we have just enthusiastic in the extreme; and after some discus-

(From our own Reporter.) Manchester, Friday, August 12th,

As you are aware, I left Leeds at a quarter past ment by the trades of Manchester was registered ten, and arrived in Manchester at one. After the train arrived at Todmorden, and during all the three years ago. That opinion has undergone no subsequent route, the greatest excitement was change. A cessation from labour to be effectual to the carrying of any political object must be national dragoons was in the streets, and immense mobs of turn-outs. The mill hands had all and simultaneous: it cannot then fail to be success-ful, because it indicates the nation's will, against Neither at this place, nor any one through which which, in its full strength, whether positively, or thus we subsequently passed, was there to be seen anynegatively, manifested, no power can stand; but a thing like smoke from any of the numerous long chimneys. At Littleborough, Rochdale, and Oldham, the same appearances were discernable; no

On arriving at Manchester I found the town in comparative tranquillity. The people, in fact, have cleared of its workmen, and not an engine now got an object: the trades have met; they have immense wealth and its organized physical resources. determined to be peaceable, and to join the autho-If then the strike is to be a Chartist strike, it rities in keeping the peace. Moral might was must become universal: not merely Manchester, but never so signally displayed: they laugh to scorn the Manchester, are expected to be finally clesed to attempts made to force them to face the soldiery morrow. Nor is it at a solitary place or two that and police. They are determined to maintain the these events are taking place; the strike extends all on Tuesday, has not been in this town for the last at once—as one man and with one voice—declare the law, but not to rest satisfied, or to return to work, round Manchester to a circuit of nearly twenty until their just requirements are satisfied.

In a former account you have the result of a trades' of omnipotence. But if Manchester, or even Lanca- that meeting on Thursday morning, and you are aware that meeting was adjourned until this afternoon at cashire, sustain the struggle singly, it will be uncestwo, at the Carpenter's Hall. It would have done

cessful, and, in all probability, retard the move- you good to witness the calm demeanour of the thousands assembled round the building for hours triet before Sir James Graham, and to solicit more ment it was meant to hasten. Let the country see to before the doors were opened—the difficulty was not their brethren throughout the empire arouse : let Mr. John Middleton, the chairman of the Thurs-The meeting was most unanimous and enthusiastic

The following delegates gave in the result of the evening, calling upon all "good citizens," who that the anti-Corn Law League are at the bottom of now strike for the Charter?" No higgling—no general meetings which had been called by their are owners of horses, to assemble in front of the respective bodies, and which they had been regularly Town Hall mounted, at seven o'clock in the morning. deputed to do :-Mr. Donovan, from the weavers, gave in the

report from several meetings of their body, one room not being large enough to hold all. The resolutions Never, however, for one moment let it be forgotten agreed unanimously by all the meetings, were, that by any Chartist, that to be successful they must be the weavers, as a body, would cease work until the peaceful. They have a right to strike, but they have same wages as they had in 1840 were paid them; no right to riot. They have a right to work or and secondly, in the event of this not being acceded, they would go for the People's Charter whole and entire. The Speaker, on being asked if the resolations were separate or combined, said that they were combined, for they had determined to have the wages, and at all events the Charter.

Mr. DUFFY represented the tailors and mens' shoemakers. These bodies agreed to all the resolutions contained in the placards pased vesterday. The ladies body have come to no conclusion.

THE DYERS -Their conclusion was, that they political power by the enactment of the Charter, and will stand to the last to accomplish that

THE BRICKLAYERS are not standing out for wages, but are determined to stand out until the Charter is the law of the land. The Joiners & Carpenters came to this conclusion

That we, the joiners and carpenters of Manchester. in public meeting assembled, do pledge ourselves not to go to work until the Charter is the law of the land, if the other trades will do their duty to their country and themselves." It was here announced that " Tom Steele" was at

he was not in consequence allowed to enter. THE FUSTIAN CUTTERS.—Their conclusion was for the week following: and nothing but the Charter would give us that political power which is our

to do their part in the work.

But mind! to be thus effective it must be universal. THE STRIKERS have not had a meeting, but they

The IRON PLAINERS came to the conclusion of adoptthese money-finders beware! They may raise a tion, the rivulet makes no impression, and the stream ing the resolution passed yesterday, and especially that for the Charter, as they were convinced that nothing short of that document becoming the law. can protect them.

THE BOILER MAKERS-The same. THE BOOKBINDERS.—They did not consider this mearly as a question of wages, it was a great national movement. The Charter they looked upon as the only remedy for their evils, and they, as a body, knew that document to be their right, and knowing that, they were determined to maintain it. SPINDLE MAKERS.—They had a meeting this morning, and the delegates instructions was to listen to the proceedings, but to go for the Charter.

not to work until they can obtain a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, with political power to protect THE SILK WEAVERS .- This body had a large

meeting in the neighbourhood of Holingwood, when thousands were in attendance, and the resolutions passed were the same as the trunk makers. THE SAWYERS held a meeting this morning, and sent a delegate to the meeting in Tib-street; and when he returned, the conclusion that they came to was, that he was to inform this meeting that, as a

the Charter. CARD GRINDERS AND STRIPPERS .- For the Charter, whole and entire; for they believe that all men were ripe for the accomplishment of that object. CALICO PRINTERS.—This body condemned class legislation, and determined that they would go for

the Charter.

body, they are determined to go for nothing less than

SPINNERS AND DRESSERS .- The delegate from this body stated that he had just come from a general meeting, and the conclusion was, that they would not go for anything less than the Charter. DELEGATE FROM THE TOWN OF BRADFORD .- The people of Bradford will not strike for wages. But de-

Charter. Mr. GRIFFIN. by the permission of the chair. read a letter from Stockport, stating that a meeting was held, when thirty thousand persons came out for the Charter.

CORDWAINERS OF LEIGH.—This body would not strike for wages, but for the Charter they will stand with them until that document becomes the law of

the land. PATRICROFT.—A meeting was held yesterday morning, when it was resolved that they, the mechanics of Patrioroft, will stand out until the Charter is law. In connection with this body are the

working men of Lord Francis Egerton. OLDHAM .- The delegate from this place said that he was elected by a meeting of 15,000. It is the opinion of the inhabitants of Oldham that nothing amount of destitution and suffering than they before less than the Charter will ever secure to the working men of this country their just rights.

THE SILK WEAVERS OF LEIGH. This body will strike for nothing less than the Charter, and if this meeting decide upon that measure they will stand to the last.

After these statements, and others entirely of the same spirit, by various trades, the meeting was addressed at great length by Mr. Bernard M. Cartney, of Liverpool, Mr. Duffey, Mr. Donovar, and others. The feeling in favour of the sion, the resolution adopted by upwards of 200 de-Dearly, therefore, as we should love to see the legates, at the Sherwood Inn, in the morning, and millions with one shout throw down their tools, and which I have given you below, was affirmed unani-

This closed one of the most important meetings hours.

During the time of these solemn and peaceful deliberations, the "physical force" gentry were not "risings and riotings" for food; and so of procurto harm the cause without warning. We pretend not They, however, found nothing there, or in the de-

The following resolutions were passed at a meet-Friday, Aug. 12th, 1842 :--

First—"That we, the delegates representing various trades of Manchester and its vicinities, with delegates from various parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, do most emphatically declare that it is our solemn and conscientious conviction that all the evils which afflict society, and which have prostrated the interests and energies of the great body of producing classes' arise solely from class legislation; and that 6th. "That a committee be appointed to draw up they reason, truly and like statesmen, that section of the people is the only remedy for the present alarming distress their efforts might as well point to a primary against all the force of faction. Thus will the strike and wide-spread destitution, is the immediate and unmutilated adoption, and carrying into law, the document known as the People's Charter."

2.—" That this meeting recommend the people of

JAMES FARRELL. Chairman. Besides affirming the above resolutions, I ought to add, that before separating, the meeting formed peace, and determined to lend their aid to the authorities to prevent any destruction of property.

I have just learned that at seven o'clock this morning, a party attacked the premises of Messrs. Wilson, the Adelphi dye works, Salford, in order to force out the workmen there. I regret to say that a private watchman, who was on duty, armed with a blunderbuss, fired amongst the people; whether by orders or not, I cannot hear. Several persons were wounded, and four, I believe, were

taken to the infirmary, one of whom is since dead.

With this exception, I cannot learn that any outrage has been committed in the town to-day. The turnout in every department, however, is made complete, there not being a mechanical trade at work; and, with the exception of the mill of Messrs. Bir-ley, in Oxford-road, (the hands in which were this day protected by a piquet of the Rifles,) every mill is standing, and even the hands in this are not expected to return to morrow. Along the line of rail as far as Rochdale, every engine house has been can be repaired at any of the stations.-At Littleborough, a colliery has been stopped; all morrow. Nor is it at a solitary place or two that

In the meantime, it is not to be supposed that the authorities are idle; all the military and police at their command are already under arms; and this evening a deputation from the magistrates has left Manchester for London, to lay the state of the disbayonets. The walls of the town are thickly placarded with large bills, in which "Riot Act," 'illegal assemblies," " people to disperse," " special constables," " peace of the town," and such like, are striking lines. Another bill has been issued this What for? To let the people see they have horses? peaceable if they will let them.

The shops in the principal streets have been very generally closed throughout the day; what they may be to-morrow, when it is market-day, I cannot tell; and it is equally hard to say how to-morrow will be got over; for the want of even the trifling wages the working people have been in the habit of receiving will be severely felt. At the time I close my despatch, the town is perfectly quiet.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY AUG. 17th-The supply of Wheat up here to day is large, other kinds of Grain moderate. The demand for Wheat continues very limited, and prices are full 2s. per qr. lower; where it is forced off, still lower prices are taken. Oats very dull sale and rather lower. Beans full as well sold. The weather has been as fine as possible, and cutting Wheat has commenced in this neighbourhood.

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