HENRY HUNT:

AND THE MANCHESTER MONUMENT TO PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

The accompanying Rograving 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 amongst the working people of England, to perpetnate the name and fame of one of the most bold, most strenuous, most disinterested, and most able advocates of Libour's Cluse, that that cause ever had to beast of. He was a LEADER 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 involerate hatred and bitter scorn of the entire apper and middle classes. With the working people, "HUNT and Liberty" was a watchword. They rallied around his standard-Universal Suffrage; and, with him, they braved proscription, persecution, imprisonment, transportation, and even death!

Hunt was the first man in England who nailed and mental" administrators of the the colours of Universal Supprace 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 minciple in England! and this he did when he stood in the reign of GEORGE III.!!! sa candidate for Westminster, in 1817.

same was much mixed up. He was called upon to sums of money for their defence, and hear his full share of the persecuting power of the attended the trial himself, at great per-"strong" Gevernment.: Charges of conspiracy and sonal risk : for the Power-of-Imprireason were hatched up against him plentifully sonment Law was in full force. His mough; but his good tast and watchful eye foiled the efforts, however, were vain. The pleadstigmpts to centrap him. Castles, the noted spy, ing of the leading counsel for the dewas specially set upon him, to induce him to commit fence, Mr. Cross, sealed the doom of himself. The fiend laboured hard to accomplish his the prisoners! With the best answer purpose; but he failed !

wretch, the "Spa-fields meetings" were held, which their being the dupes of such seditions were attended by Mr. Hunr; and which meetings and treasonable writers as Cobbett formed the main feature in the famous Green Bag and Co. The men were executed an conspiracy, which ended in the passing of GAG. BEHEADED; and Counsellor Choss was GING BILLS and DUNGEONING BILLS, by immediately made a King's Sergeantvirtue 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 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 Univer signed by more than a Million and a-half SAL SUPPRAGE. These meetings were of men; and were in numbers more than three attended by almost the entire working hundred. Parliament met on the 28th January, population of every district, particu ing people of all the considerable towns in the North, prepared to go in procession to carry the petitions to "the House." Great alarm prevailed amongst the tax-eating erew; and it was determined by the Government, not only not to listen to the petitions of the people with any degree of attention, but to treat them as applications coming from conspirators, or intended traitors! They commenced this game by making the Prince Regent ntier lies and calumnies from the throne; and they fellowed it up by the appointment of a Committee in each House, to report (after examining sidence) upon the designs of "the disaffected."

The secret committees very speedily reported; and for the injury!!!

This was the guswer which the Parliament gave Here is the requisition to the Boroughreeve and in the petition for Parliamentary Reform. The Constables of Manchester :-Ministers lost no time in availing themselves of the sower: they seized upon numerous persons, drag- that you will convene a meeting at as early a day as ring them, in some cases, two hundred and fifty miles from their home; imprisoned them in a manner that hey could have no communication with wives. prents, or friends; shut many of them up in solitary ells, and forbade them the use of pen, ink. and mper; and never, from first to last, brought any mn of them to trial, and never gave any man of uen a hearing before any magistrate whatsoever ! The law was adopted with a very feeble resistance to the part of the Whigs; a sham resistance; for, thile they epposed the measure as unconstitutional. By admitted that the parties against whom it as levelled were very wicked men. They abused hen in terms still stronger than those made use thy the ministers; and, while they pretended to pose the measure, this perfidious faction; this be and detestable and cowardly and cruel faction; Presented the persons against whom it was di-Red in such a light, and represented their designs In fall of horrible wickedness, that every one who ad their speeches, and who believed what they ai, must have regarded the measure as necessary the safety of the country, though at the expense I the whole of the constitution! This is the Eiform practice of this selfish, this greedy, this macherous, body of men, who have made all the evolutions that England has known for the last to hundred years, and who have fattened on the poil of every revolution!

To accompany this act, there was another, forbiding the people meeting together to discuss political tatters; and authorizing the magistrates so to sterfere with publications as to destroy whatever here remained of the liberty of the press; and thus Tas every vestige of political liberty and of personal curity taken away from the people of England. these bills were brought into the House of Lords by HERRY ADDINGTON, called Lord Viscount Sidmonth, was an Englishman by birth; and into the date of Commons by Sir Robert Stewart, called and Castlereagh, who was an Irishman, and whom shall by and by see cutting his own throat and bling himself, at North Cray, in Kent. These acts mained in force until 1818, when they were Effered to expire; and on the 17th of March in at year an act was passed to indemnify, or bear isuless, every person, and all persons, who should are violated or gone beyond even these acts. So even if they had violated these acts on the Prons whom they had seized and imprisoned, interer they might have done to such imprisoned Asons, they were by this act, chapter 6, 51st year d Goo. III., indemnified and borne harmless. Talk be ef the cruelties and ferocity of those who stroyed the noblesse of France! After this, talk hot of any such things! Talk not of "consintion" and "order" and "the laws"; show lighing equal to this, done by any other people in world, calling themselves a government and egislative assemblies ! !!

During all this time Mr. Hunr was not idle. He descended the processized, and upheld the persecuted. He procured himself to be subprened to the trial Mesers. Warson, Thistlewood, Preston, and Hoper, who were charged with high treason for conrences in connection with the famed "Sps. Field and his evidence respecting Castles, (the indeed, the only witness against the prisoners) A secondarive as to the infamous character of the and of his hell-designed attempts to drag him that) into the mess, that the Jury, after a trial Han a days, acquitted the prisoners!

the p veccuting and dungeening of the Reformers, sper, did not but down the cry for Radical Rebroak the point of the people. On the con-

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY HUNT.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY or Pive shillings per Quarter.

trary, they seemed to add to both-And in 1818, the " mild and mercifu l' Government found itself compelled to hatch plots and conspiracies; to get up "risings" and "riots," to enable it to further coerce the nation. For this purpose they employed a set of atrocious miscreants, of whom OLIVER was one. Through their instigations, BRANDRETH, TURNER, and LUDLAN, of Derby, were induced to take part in a "rising" and a "riot," which put them in the power of the "mild

In this case, teo, Mr. HUNT did his With the events of 1816 and 1817, Mr. Hunr's best to save the marryrs. He collected to the charge in the world, he admitted Through the instrumentality of this infamous their guilt, and began to whimper about

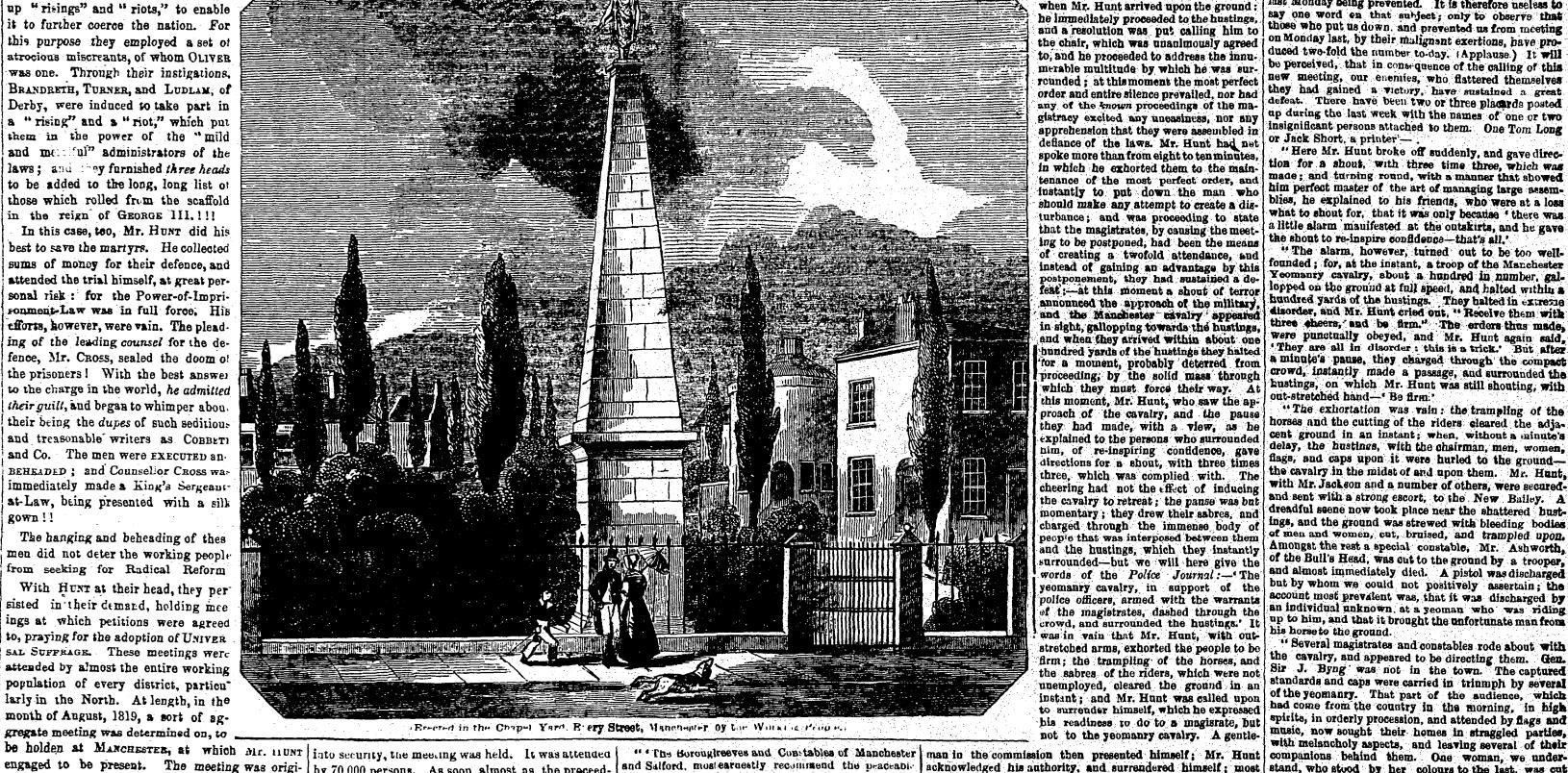
> The hanging and beheading of thes men did not deter the working people With HUNT at their head, they persisted in their demand, holding mee larly in the North. At length, in the month of Angust, 1819, a sort of aggregate meeting was determined on, to

nally called for Monday, the ninth day of August. The Magistrates, however, having issued hand-bills, denouncing the intended meeting as illegal, and "cautioning all persons to abstain, at their peril, from attending it." the promoters of it looked over the steps they had taken in convening it, and examined the wording of their advertisement, to discover wherein the "illegality" consisted. Not content with their own judgment, they took the a bill was brought in, Chapter 3, 57th of George the opinion of an eminent counsel who happened to be Third, "to empower his Majesty to secure and detain at Liverpool. He pointed out to them that one or such persons as his Majesty should suspect of con- the advertised objects of the meeting, that one string against his person and government;" that is which was to the effect, that the meeting would may, an act to anthorize 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 ant 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 their accusers, without ever being brought to any 9th would not be held; while at the same time rial at all, or to have a hearing before any magis- another requisition, of which the following is inte, and to turn them out of prison when they a copy, was laid for signature at two places in the these, without any power of obtaining legal redress town for one day only; and it received the names of nowards 700 inhabitant householders in a few hours.

> "We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, request possible, to consider the propriety of adopting the most legal and effectual means of Reform in the Commons

House of Parliament." This requisition, when signed, was presented to the anthorities, and no answer having been given to it, after waiting a reasonable time, the requisitionists proceeded to call the meeting themselves, for the above objects, set forth in the above words They fixed on Monday, the 16th day of August, at twelve o'clock at noon, as the day and hour at which the meeting would be held; and the place o' meet ing was an open area near to St. Peter's Church. called St. Peter's Field.

The Magistrates did not issue other notices respecting this meeting, denounceing it as "illegal." They suffered all the necessary arrangemen a to be made without warning or caution as to the con-



by 70,000 persons. As soon almost as the preced- and Salford, most earnestly recommend the peaceabings had commenced, the Manchester and Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry were let loose upon the assembled of this day (Mondy, Aug. 16), and to keep their chithousands, without notice or warning of any kind! dren and servants within doors." Havoe and slaughter was the consequence! The ' heroes" had been made drunk, to string them up to the work they had to do; and their sabres were newly ground to enable them to do more execution! This attack was wholly unprovoked! There was no riot; no violence of any sort; and there had beer no riot, and no violence. Yet this multitude, thus peaceably assembled, for a lawful purpose, and that purpose amply made known before hand, was elanghtered without the slightest provocation !!! The following are details connected with this trocious 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 Messrs. Barnes's own office-file, which they have been kind enough to lend us for this purpose; and whose courtesy in so doing, we thus publicly acknowledge The facts, as narrated, were witnessed by Mr EDWARD BAINES, ian. He was on the hustings at the time" the charge" was made; and it is his account

that the reader is now presented with :-"MANCHESTER REFORM MEETING. "DISPERSION OF BY AN ARMED FORCE,

latal day, it may be proper to premise that this meet ing 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 was considered, after taking Counsel's opinion, expedient to postpone the meeting to afford time to call another, to which no such objection could apply. To object of this second meeting was stated in the notice 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 th. newspapers and placards, no official objection was minby the magistracy on the ground of its illegality: though the Boroughresves and Constables of Manchester and Salford, expressing in oblique terms their dislike of the proposed meeting, published a notice, which was couched possible to remair in their own houses, during the whole

"At ten o clock on Monday morning, the magistracy who, probably, atthat time, had not determined upon adopting any mesure either to prevent or disperse the meeting, assembed a considerable number of special constables in the icinity of the place of meeting which was fixed upon b be in a large open space of ground were resting ontheir arms, prepared to act at a mo nent's notice i their services should be deemed

The Reformers, who seemed determined to make this splended day, were equally on the alert, not indeed to oreparing arms for of those they were totally destitute but in preparing flags and small bands of music, and in rranging matters for the approaching meeting. It is vident, however, from the great number of females and even childen, who formed part of the procession that nothing was anticipated that could involve them n the least degree of peril; and an immense multitude gathered together, relying with confidence on each ther'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 and thrm, danger and death. "Mr. Hun left the residence of Mr. Johnson. at

Smelley Cottage, about twelve o'clock, in an open arruge, in which were also seated Mr. Johnson, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Carlile, and on the box with the conciman, was a female of the name of Waterworth neurng a white flug. The procession, which consister f unny thousands, passed through Shude-Hill, Hanging Litch. Old Mill-Gate, Market-Place, St. Mary s Gite Dian's-Gate, and St. Peter's-street, to the area appointed for the place of meeting. Some idea may h formed of the immense numbers that attended thus meeting, when we state, that Newton-Lane, which is not ess than thirty yards wide, was literally choakeup for above a mile with the divisions from Sandle worth Olahim, 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 f both sexes. Mr. Hunt reached the ground a little after one o'clock, and was received with repeated beerings from the innumerable thousands that were

"It may be proper here to state, that the magistrace and assembled about twelve e'clock, at the house o ir. Buxton, probably about one hundred and fifty ards from the hustings and from which they can

and did not use their sabres to the injury of a single individual. So far the Mercury's account is written editorially.

ffl ... and the Wanchester yearn bry and Cheshire cavairy 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 arrived upon 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 had not spoke more than from eight to ten minutes, in which he exhorted them to the maintenance of the most perfect order, and instantly to put down the man who should make any attempt to create a disthat 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 stponement, they had sustained a de-

were drawn up under arms behind the

feat :- 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, who saw the approach of the cavalry, and the pause they had made, with a view, as he explained to the persons who surrounded firections for a shout, with three times three, which was complied with. The cheering had not the effect of inducing the cavalry to retreat; the panse was but momentary; they drew their sabres, and charged through the immense body of people that was interposed between them and the hustings, which they instantly surrounded—but we will here give the words of the Police Journal: - The yeomanry cavalry, in support of the police officers, armed with the warrants of the magistrates, dashed through the rowd, and surrounded the hustings.' It was in vain that Mr. Hunt. with outstretched arms, exhorted the people to be instant; and Mr. Hunt was called upon to surrender himself, which he expressed

not to the yeomanry cavalry. A gentle-

acknowledged his authority, and surrendered himself; most stand, who stood by her colours to the last, was cut and well-disposed inhabitants of those towns as much as 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 reporter 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 un escort to the New Bailey prison. Mr. Hunt was taken to the rendezvous of the magistrates. At this moment, the Manchester yeomanry were joined by the 15th hussars, 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 near St. Peter's Gurch; and the different military corps and the Manchester yeomanry cavalry began to act with creat vigour, gallopping about, and thrusting their sabres n every direction. The hustings, with a considerable number of persons upon them, were instantly thrown town, and a scene of terror, confusion, and dismay presented itself, to which no language can de justice; the people were thrown down by hundreds, and gallopped over, and so ndiscriminate was the attack, and furious the enset that the special constables shared the common fate, one I them being killed, and many wounded, and still more thrown down; nay, the softness of the female sex itself could not procure protection; defenceles women and ender children, shared in the common overthrow. And it has been stated to us, that the former seemed more made against this terrific display of military force; it is

said, indeed, that when the military had surrounded the hustings, a few brick-bats were thrown, and that Mr. Hulme, one of the Manchester yeomanry cavalry, was knocked from his horse by this means, but his fall has been assigned to another cause, and the dreadful injury ne received was the result of being ridden over. It is impossible, by any verbal description, to convey an adequate idea of the dreadful scene which now presented itself; t had more than the horrors of a field of battle, because t presented the unusual spectacle of unarmed men, defenceess 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 "The Hussars conducted themselves with great propriety

"The streets into which the terrifled people had fled for shelter, were secured by detachments of cavalry; and n 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 a names are written are those of blood! They cannot be ingle group, save those that were laid bleeding on the ground."

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. surmented with the cap of liberty. The assemblage was also or cial constables armed with sunfis, the insignia of their entirely composed of the working classes, except where strong

'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 applause from the crowd. He was called to the chair by acclamation; and having taken it, he spoke to the fol-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 hepe you will exercise the all-powerful 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; and all I have to beg of you is, that you will indulge us with your patient attention. It is impossible that with the most silent and patient attention, we shall be able to make ourselves heard by the whole of this tremendeus 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 en that subject; only to observe that those who put us down, and prevented us from meeting on Monday last, by their mulignant 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 fisttered themselves they had gained a victory, have sustained a great defeat. There have been two or three placings 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 direction for a shout, with three time three, which was made: 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 short 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 halted 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 safter 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 horses and the cutting of the riders cleared the adjacent ground in an instant; when, without a minute's delay, the hustines, with the chairman, men, women, flags, and caps upon it were hurled to the groundthe cavalry in the midst of and upon them. Mr. Hunt. with Mr. Jackson and a number of others, were securedand sent with a strong escort, to the New Builey. A dreadful seene now took place near the shattered hustings, and the ground was strewed with bleeding bodies of men and women, cut, bruised, and trampled upon. Amongst the rest a special constable, Mr. Ashworth, of the Bull's Head, was cut to the ground by a trooper, and almost immediately died. A pistol was discharged but by whom we could not positively assertain; the account most prevalent was, that it was discharged by an individual unknown, at a yeoman who was riding up to him, and that it brought the unfortunate man from his horse to the ground.

"Several magistrates and constables rode about with stretched arms, exhorted the people to be 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 had come from the country in the morning, in high his readiness to do to a magistrate, but spirits, in orderly procession, and attended by flags and music, now sought their homes in straggled parties, with melancholy aspects, and leaving several of their hustings, while the soldiers were cutting round them; and afterwards seen at least four or five women dreadfully wounded, conveyed to the Infirmary." -Leeds Mercury, Aug. 24th,, 1819.

And this was the way the middle-class men

of Manchester and Cheshire. the "Yeomanry." served a peaceable and unarmed people, seeking to petition for a Reform in the system of Representation! These were the terms of "Union" between the middle and labouring class at that period! This was the way one class, bloated, blustering, big, and inflated with gin and pride.-brandy and arrogance: this was the way they attempted to prove that the "interests of the two classes are identical"? and that the middle classes are the "natural leaders and protectors of the labouring portion of the community"! O! how arrogant, how puffed-up with paids, they were Diene How they succeed, and scoffed, and turned up the nose of affected contempt! How they gloated and glorified over the blood they had shed—the suffering they had caused—the life they had sacrificed !! What "heroes" they then were! WHERE ARE THEY NOW! How many of them are Yeomen now? How many of them have been able to keep out of the Gazette, or out of the Insolvent List ! How many of them have been able to keep out of the workhouse? And how many of them have out thing amongst them that would now glory in the bloody deeds he then committed! Where is the thing amongst them that would not give his ears to have his name erased from the damning record—the list of the "heroes" of Peterloe!! It is in vain, howwashed 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 1819 feast their eyes upon it!!!

Names of the Manchester Yeomanry on the 16th of August, 1819.

Hugh Hornby Birley, Commander. Ascough, Christopher, butcher. Anthony, Joseph, cheesemonger, Deansgate. fustian-manufacturer, Cotton-court Deansgate. Bowker, William, King's Head, Old Shambles.

Bowker, John, cotton dyer, Back Salford. Bowker, William, corn and fleur warehouse, 25, Brid 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. Mary's Gate. Barns, Thomas, cetton dealer, Ardwick Green. Burgess, John, corn dealer, Worsley. Burgess, George, late of the Hen and Chickens. Deans-Bailey, George, watchmaker, near St. Ann's Square.

Barker, James, Newton, (son of Joseph Barker). Bourne, Joseph, Andrew's lane, (son of the coachmaker). Bentley, John, labouring man, (substitute for Thomas Gaodier, butcher, Stretford.) Calton, William, horse breaker, sign of the Fox, Dean's-

...., liquor vaults, corner of Bridge street. Chadderton, Jacob, Wool Pack, Pendleton. Choriton, James, butcher, Stretford. Chappee, Paul, Pendieton, (a foreigner). Cooper, James, near the Cottage, St. Peter. Coates, John, (son of Richard Ceates, cotton dealer). Chadwick, ---- (son of Chadwick, late Chadwick

and Clogg). Derbyshire, George, shopkeeper, Stretford. Day, pork-butcher, St. Mary's-gate. Fiddian Edward, (for T. and R. Barton). Fletcher, Jacob, Eccles. Fallows, William, Stretford. Fox, Edward, V., Lieutenaut, 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. Greenhalgh, John, (son of the Sheriff's officer). Gregson, —, Sergeant Major, 15, Back King street. Grimshaw, ____, warehouse in M'Donald's Lane.

Holliss, John, Bath-lane, near Bury, gentleman's ser-Hardman, James, tobacconist, Salford. Hughes, ——, cotton spinner. Horsfield, Parker, British Protection, Waterlog-street. Hulme, John, calico printer, Cannon-street. Holdgate, John, partner with Lindsey, Denne Heyward, _____, cheesemonger, St. Mary's gaie. Hamnett, James, hackney writer, Salford. Hulme, Edward, Blue Cap, Salford. Hardman, , brewer's clerk, Miller's lane. Halton, , ironmonger, Sajford.

Harrison, Samuel, Miles Platting, (for T. Porter, Brad-Hilton, John, calico dealer. Hulse, Henry, watchmaker. Jones, Richard (for T. Marriott), Water-street. Jackson, John, Park House, Trafford-road Jackson, Peter, Under Trafford, of Trafford Hall.
Krauss, John, drysalter, Cheetham, (a foreigner),
Knowles, John, jun., painter, 10, Meal-treet, Lilly, Frederick, flour dealer, Shude-hill.

Hindley, Robert, captain, brewer, Salford.



THE "MASSAGRE" ON THE FIELD OF PETERLOO, AUGUST 16, 1919.

Lavender, William, Bury-street, Salford. Levatt, Richard, tobacconist, Market-street. Lees, George, print works, Strangeways. Lees, ----, Crown and Thistle, Half-street. Long, James, saddler, Market-street. Moon, James, cotton-dealer. Milne, ----, liquour merchant, Apple-market. Meagher, Edward, tailor, Trumpeter. Ollier, —, (son of Dr. Ollier). Oliver, Alexander. (sen of the publican on Shude-hill). Pollard, Jonathan, jun., cotton-spinner, Ancosts. Pixton, 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. Reid, John. Globe, Gartaide-street. Raingill, Parker, butcher, Stretford. Savage, _____, Stretford, quack-doctor. Shawcoss, James, near Flixton. Sheimerdine, Thomas, (for John Collyer, dyer, Spring-

field-lane, Salford). Sharp, R., iron-dealer, Market-street. Smith, John, Shaw's-brow, Salford, (son of the landlere of the York Mineter, Deansgate). Stott, William, 9, Parsonage, stable-keeper. Simpson, Richard, estion-spinner, Miller's-lane. Street, Samuel, surveyor, Bridge-street. Sykes, (son of the fandlord, Tib-street). Shawcross, William, labourer, Sheffield. Tebbut, Edward, manufacturer, Peel-street. Trylet, John 69, Bridge-street. Thorie, Robert, surgeon, Taylor, Robert, andler, Streiford (substitute for Peter

Turner, William, for Smalth and Jagle, paper-makers. Withington, Robert, Terner's Laze, Pendleson, warehouse, Back-square. Wilde, James, surgeon, Eccles. Wilson, Richard, Albion Hotel, 4son of the kindlord).

Whitlaw, Meadowcroit, Richard, attorney. Ward, William, plumber and geszier. Danusgate. Whitworth, James, Back Briege-street, (for Cheshyre, Attorney.)

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

Life of HENEY HUNT.

account, was arrested. Indeed, his arrest was made hatched the lie. the pretext for the butchery and massacreing in- I shall now, before I offer you further remarks upon rendered himself to Mr. Nadin, the civil officer eavelry and the truncheens of the specials. He many other things worthy of strict attention; and, dered. They were to press in upon him and the permitted to read, pray read this report attentively, officers who had him in charge; detach him from I shall make. them; NADIN was to have eried "an escape"! and then the Fermany were to have used their newly. sharpened swords!! He defeated this hellish scheme by mere presence of mind. He was a strong powerful man. He seized hold of Nabin, and, as Jury of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity the blood running from him while Dr. Bankhad held it were, kept him in custody, as an hostage for his OWE safety.

was indicted for conspiracy, redition, and riot. On arrangements attendant upon this melancholy occasion, few minutes in my Lord's dressing room, I followed Dr. as to the latter of these; but, I shall first proceed with passed in harrassing debates, and of days devoted to this indictment he was tried, at York, along with not the slightest attempt was made to keep the proceed. Bankhead to my Lady. I had previously rased an indictment he was tried, at York, along with not the slightest attempt was made to keep the proceed. Bankhead to my Lady. I had previously rased an indictment he was tried, at York, along with not the slightest attempt was made to keep the proceed. eight others, an the 22nd of March, 1620. Mr. same defended himself; and a clorious defended himsel HUNT defended himself; and a glorious defence it inquest. The Jury having been sworn, was. The trial lasted ten days; and the Jury The Coroner addressed them in nearly the following nor any blood while he was in his bed-room. No person produce such and such evidence; and that that evidence and that that evidence is not an addressed them in nearly the following nor any blood while he was in his bed-room. returned a verdict that the defendants were "guilty terms:—Upon no former occasion in the performance of was with him in the interval between his leaving his of assembling, and attending, an unlawful meeting." sent unfortunate event. He was indeed so much affected As he afterwards humourously declared, they that they must perceive he could hardly express him 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 would have found him "guilty of sheep-stealing," self as he wished Upon this account he trusted they wild in every thing he said or did. He wanted from on the same evidence, had his persecutors put the would excuse any trifling errors which he might com- me a bex which he said Lord Clanwilliam has given charge against him in that shape. He was an Jury were summoned and sworn to inquire into the any. He also asked me for his keys, when he hat them 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 accusfore, had to lay him by the heels. It did so. It as high in the public estimation as any man in the returned a verdict of "gailty; and in pursuance of country. That his Lordship had met his death under He was very severe in his manner of speaking, which I that verdict he was sentenced to two-and-a-half learned. But it was his duty to inform them that they years imprisonment in Hohester Gaol, and to find must remove from their minds all impressions which said, 'There is a conspiracy laid against me.' A great security for his good behaviour for five years, him- should not be borne out by the evidence. The gentle- many circumstances induce me to believe that he was self in £1,000, and two sureties in £500 each. That deceased, were better able to form a just estimate of his scolded my Lady on Sunday afternoon, because, as he imprisonment he served—every day of it! The character than he was. As a public man, it was impos. said, she had not been near him all day, she had ensavage inhuman sentence was exacted to the sible for him to weigh his character in any scales that tirely forsaken him. Her Ladyship, however, had been

TION'!!! 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 twentyfour others! FIFTEEN WERE KILLED! Here are their names! When are we to have a Monument erected to their memory; and in execration of the men who killed them ?

- 1 Thomas Ashworth, Bull's Head, Manchester. Special constable.
- 2 John Ashton, Cowhill, near Oldham. 3 Thomas Bulkby, Baretrees, Chadderton. 4 James Crampton, Barton-upon-Sowell.
- 5 William Dawson, Saddleworth. 6 John Lee, Oldham.
- 7 Arthur O'Neill, Pidgeon-street, Manchester. 8 John Rhodes, Pitts, Hopwood. 9 Joseph Whitworth, Hyde.
- 10 William Bradstaw, Lilly Hill, near Bury. WOMEN.
- 1 Mary Heys, Rawlinson's Buildings, Oxford Road, Manchester. 2 Sarah Jones, Silk-street, Manchester,
- 3 Martha Partington, Eccles. 4 Margaret Downes, concenied by her friends.

1 --- Fildes, Kennedy-street, Manchester.

Into the transactions of that day, no enquiry has ever yet been had! Punishment of no sort, nor even censure, has ever been inflicted upon any of the parties who ordered, or those who execut this horrible assault! Parliamentary major inquiry there! The Grand Jury at Lanca inquiry there!

And has no punishment of any sort been inflicted upon the authors and abettors of those 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 Marchioness at present occupied was so truth was, that he had reasons to be suspicious in some "punishment of no sort" had fallen upon these parties. Punishment the most signal! JUDGMENTS law, however, required that the Jury should view the injurious to him.' His manner of saying this was so the most 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 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 stay the course of human justice! therefore, had only to request that the gentlemen would be as silent as possible. He was almost afraid that him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined the creaking of their shoes might be the means of him to barley water, and allowed him slops only. I were remarkable indeed! particularly the horrid exciting ideas which would wound the feelings of the remained with him during Saturday night and until end of Castlebragh! In the month of August: three years afterwards, and within four days of the power to prevent the least noise; and he might observe, incoherence of his speech and the uncomfortableness of anniversary of the "Massacre," HE CUT HIS OWN that it would be desirable to abstain from talking in his manuer continued unaltered. During Sunday I THEOAT! Appropriate judgment! Signal end! the room where the bedy lay, 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 God !!

This man had been the chief agent in all the measures against the Reformers. He had brought the unfertunate Marquis, who were in the room, for the Londonderry's maid, came to my room door, and asked in the GAGGING and DUNGEONING 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 measures by virtue of which scores of petitioners for Radical Reform, 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 commarched there as MALEPACTORS; AND KEPT THERE Posed his household. under the rain, for a whole day and night in ing the body, one of them suggested that his celleagues, ing-room. On walking from my own room to Lord the deprin of winter!! He it was, Castleragh, 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 coloccasioned by them in walking. This hint was immediahip was not in it. In an instant Mrs. Robinson said to leagues to do this; and he it was who defended and ately acted upon, and the jury left the room. JUSTIPIED the perpetrators of the bloody deeds of Peterloo. Ah! and he it was who cut his own delicacy prevented as from accompanying the jury up dressing-gown, standing with his front towards the throat! But we must have the whole tale out respecting this throat-cutting. The young men of In fact, as we have before kinted, no attempt at conthis day ought 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 Re- but on the contrary, a desire was shown to afford the formers of a former generation, by those whose of an event respecting which much interest must necesknow of these things; and it shall be no fault of the time the jury viewed it, we believe to be constables of all the first in the jury viewed it, we believe to be constables of all the first in the jury viewed it. The following description of the situation of the body at the time the jury viewed it, we believe to be constables of all the first in the jury viewed it. The following description of the situation of the body at the time the jury viewed it, we believe to be constables of all the first in the must have used it before I came into the lady's maid's account. The following description of the situation of the body at the first in the must have used it before I came into the lady's maid's account. The following description of the situation of the body at the first in the must have used it before I came into the lady's maid's account. The following description of the situation of the body at the first in the must have used it before I came into the lady's maid's account. The first is found in the lady's maid's account. The first is found in the lady's maid's account. The first is found in the lady's maid's account. The first is found in the lady's maid's account. The first is found in the lady's maid's account. The first is found in the lady's maid's account. The first is found in the lady's maid's account. The first is found in the lady's maid in the lady in the lady's maid in the lady in the lady's maid in the lady in the

CASTLEREAGH'S HORRID END.

TO JOSEPH SWANN,

four years and a half imprisonment in Chester Gaol, for selling Pamphlets and being present at imprisoned many weeks, for want of bail, before had a Wife and four helpless Children.

Kensington, 15th August, 1822.

MR. SWANN,-CASTLEREAGH HAS CUT HIS OWN THROAT, AND IS DEAD! Let that sound reach you in the depth of your dungeon; and let it vold him that Dr. Bankhead had been with him, he carry consolation to your suffering soul! Of all the justed what he had said to the Doctor-whether he had victims, you have suffered most. We are told of the talked any nonsense to him, or any thing particular, as poignant grief of Lady Castlereagh; and, while he must be a brute indeed who does not feel for her, what | was not in the room during the time that he had talked must be be who does not feel for your wife and your | with the Doctor. I then left the room. He rang again four helpless children, actually torn from you when you were first thrown into the dismal cells?

However, we shall have time to say more of your one hereafter. Let me, at present, address you on the and she answered, that my Lerd wanted his breaksubject of Castlereagh. I am about to insert the Report of the Ingrest on his body; but, I will first state to you certain matters, which ought to be remembered, and which will pass away, unless we, at once, put them on record. The mover of Six-Acts cut his throat last said there was no butter there: the butter, however was Monday morning about seven o'clock. The Courier of that night gave an account of his death; but stated it manner in which he spoke struck me as being uncomto have arisen from gout in the stomach. Now, mind, the writer must have told this lie wilfully, or he must purposely have been misinformed. A design, therefore, must, at one time, have existed somewhere to smother the truth.

A cut throat is however, no such thing to smother, and especially, where there is a house full of servants, all with tongues He then said that he wished to see him. My Lady then in their months. 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 throat 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 It is a reduced copy of a large Engraving issued Ministers who are Secretaries of State. At any rate soon after the dreadful massacre; and an enlarged there were stables full of horses; and you must know, that, at the office of Castlereagh at Whitehall, the Lady got out of bed, and retired to her dressing-room. copy of a Vignetie on the title-page of Huisn's Courser would have some account, true or false. If, Mr. Hunt, as will be seen from the Mercury's and yet, seeing what risk he ran of almost instant detections were here put to the witness to tion, it appears rather strange that he should have ascertain the precise situation of these rooms. From

dulged in by the "heroes." After he had sur- the subject, insert the report of the proceedings at the side of which was a dressing-room. Lady Lordonderry's inquest, requesting you and all the Reformers to read on the left, his Lordship's on the right. At the extrethem with scrupulous attention. You will find is 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 assailed by the sabres of the down the doctrine, that self-murder must of necessity imply inesatily in him who commits it: yeu will find was wounded in the hand. Indeed a plot had been therefore, if, only for this once, you can but get light formed amongst the constables to have him mur- sufficient to read by, and obtain the favour of being and then have the goodness to listen to the remarks that

> INQUEST HELD AT NORTH CRAY, TUESDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1822.

mit in the exercise of his duty. The gentlemen of the to me. His Lordship, however, had never given me particular circumstances, they doubtless must have never noticed before, he being in general mild andkind. he could hold. In private life he believed the world would admit that a more amiable man could not be And who were the abeliors and SHIELDERS of the found. Whether the important duties of the great office And who were the abettors and SHIELDERS of the REGENT which he held pressed upon his mind, and conduced to the melancholy event which they had assembled to 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, expressed his "GREAT SATISFAC- never could be discovered. He understood that his last Friday afternoon, at five o'clock, I received a note Lerdship had fer some time past been so unwell as to from Lady 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 gentleman would be examined on the inquest, and house in St. James's-square. Her note stated that she APPROBATION" !!!! to the Yeomanry for their would coubtless be competent to describe the disease was very anxious about his Lordship, as she thought he cuitings and sizshings; sabrings and tramplings down and and effiction under which his Lordship laboured. That was very ill and very nervous; that they were to leave the dreadful blow which deprived the Noble Lord of town for North Cray at seven o'clock in the evening, life was inflicted by his own hand, he believed the and that she hoped I would come before that hour. I Jury, when they came to hear 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. person in the house, except his Lordship, could have Upon 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, situation of the body, and hear the evidence that and of a confusion of recollection. He looked pale, would be submitted to them, he was convinced that and was very much distressed in his manner. 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 the deceased 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 nape verdict, and he would not presume to anticipate what of his Lordship's neck. After the operation was perit might be; but he trusted the result would be that formed, he stated that he was very much relieved, and 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 rash act whole day, to take a cup of tea before he got into the If, however, it should unfortunately appear that there advice, and laid himself down on the couch, where he considered the indications of a disordered mind, he of tea. I waited until I saw my Lady and himself get trusted that the Jury would pay some attention to his into the Carriage in order to return to North Cray. (the Corener's) humble opinion, which was, that no Before his departure his Lordship said, that as I was was in consonance with every moral sentiment, and rible, all Sunday. I sent with him some opening meof the information which the wisest of men had given dicines, 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 immenot adopt his opinion upon this point, unless it were in distely proceeded to his bed-room. On entering his the time and attention of the Jury than to express his expressed suspicion and alarm. He said it was very pleasure at seeing so respectable a body of gentlemen, odd that I should come into his bed-room first, before and to add a hope that they would acquit themselves of going into the dining-room below. I answered that I their important duty to the satisfaction of the public, had dired in town, and knowing that the family were at as well as of their own consciences. He must spologise dinner down stairs, I had come to visit him. Upon stifled for saying a few words more. The body was lying this he made a reply which surprised me exceedingly. stifled up stairs, and in the room adjoining to that in which it It was to this effect—that I seemed particularly grave 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 thin, that the least noise being made in the former degree, but that he hoped that I would be the last perced degree, but that he hoped that I would be sold not fail to be heard in the latter. The forms of son who would engage in anything that would be

the remaining part of their duty.

servants of his Lordship bore towards him was, we will me by-and-by.' I answered that I was ready to come net say surprising, (for kind and honourable treatment that moment; but Mrs. Robinson said, that she did from a gentleman to those persons who are dependent not wish me to come then, because her Ladyship had

Before the jury left the room, for the purpose of see-

objection would have been made to such a proceeding.

spectacle whir in they had just beheld.

went away. The bell rang again. When I answered it, him, that Dr. Bankheal had been with him about two ho ars and a half in the evening. It was about four in the morning when he asked me this question. When I he had no recollection on the subject. I replied, that I 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, fast.' My Lord and Lady were in bed at the time. left the room, and brought the breakfast up. He sat up in the bed and tasted part of it. He found fault with it, and said, it was not a breakfast for him. He on the tray, as usual, and I pointed it out to him. The mon: it was in a sharp tone, which was unusual with him. I left the room after this. The bell rang again in about half an hour; that was about half-past seven. My Lady was in the room at this time, and I cannot tell who rang the bell. When I entered the room, he casy asked me, whether Dr. Bankhead had come from town. I told him that Dr. Bankhead had slept in the house. wanted as soon as he could come. When I returned, and told my Lady that Dr. Bankhead would come, my At this moment my Lord also got out of bed, and 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 door of my Lady's dressing-room, into which she had entered, when my Lord rushed past me into his own room. I opened the outside door, and told the circumstance to Dr. Bankhead, who immediately followed my Lord into his dressing-room. I cannot tell what passed there, but I heard my Lord open his window before the doctor entered his room. Immediately when the doctor entered the room he (the dector) exclaimed, Oh, my Lord,' or 'Oh, my God,' I cannot recollect which. I heard no reply to this from my Lord. I natantly rushed into the room, and saw the doctor with ny Lord in his arms. I remained in the room till I aw the This day, at a few minutes before three o'clock, a doctor lay him with his face upon the ground. I saw of the estate of the late Marquis of Londonderry was him. I saw a knife. I heard my Lord say nothing. I empannelled, to inquire into the cause of the death of was certainly much alarmed. The knife was in his the above Noble Lord. The Coroner was Mr. Joseph right hand. [A penknife with an ivory handle, and of the decessed Lord, and to the credit of the shown to the witness.] I believe that to be he penhis duty had his feelings been so excited as by the pre-When he saw two people speaking together, he aways men whom he addressed, being neighbours of the out of his mind a fortnight before his death. He sitting with him all the morning.' The witness, in been in a state of mental delusion for some weeks pre-

The second witness examined was Charles Bankhead, which all good men desired. If the facts which he had I advised him to lay himself quietly down on the sofahis Lordship was labouring under a mental delusion. carriage to return to North Cray. He followed my was not sufficient evidence to prove what were generally remained very tranquil. After this he drank two cups 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 posunison with their own. He would not longer occupy bed-room, I observed that his manner of looking at me ay, the Marchioness at present was, and from thence in my manner, and that something must have hapt had been found impossible to remove her. To picture pened amiss. He then asked me abruptly whether I therefore, had only to request that the gentlemen would entreated him to be very tranquil, and prescribed for unhappy Marchioness. He was sure, under these cir- one o'clock on Sunday morning. Though his fever was cumstances, the Jury would do every thing in their not very high during any part of this time, yet the say, paper pertition. 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 slept in a roum very near his Lordship. On Monday During this address of the Coroner, the domestics of morning, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Robinson, my Lady returned again, and said, that his Lordship would be glad to see me immediately, as her Ladyship was After what had fallen from the coroner, a feeling of I stepped into his dressing-room, and saw him in his me, 'His Lordship has gone into his dressing-room.' stairs, although we were given to understand that no window, which was opposite to the door at which I ntered. His face was directed towards the celling. Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my step, he exclaimed, 'Bankhead, let me fall upon your ing to one of these witnesses, he he had been insane for arm-tis all over. As quickly as possible I ran to a jorinight. According to the other, he had been imans

vious to his death.

The first 'sitness called was Anne Robinson, who him in one minute. I am satisfied that a minute did Who was sentenced by the Magistrates of Cheshire to being sworp, deposed as follows:—"I wait upon the peing sworp, deposed as follows:—"I wait upon the until he died, and during that time he st id not a word marchione is of Londonderry: I knew the Marquis of marchione is of Londonderry: I knew the Marquis of Londonde rry: his body now lies up stairs. In my opinion the has been ill during the last fortnight, but impossible that any human being could have inflicted a Meeling for Parliamentary Reform; who was particult aly so since Monday week. On Monday morn. nus Irial; who has now two years of his imprisonment unexpired; and who, when imprisoned,
Lady: hip at this time was not in the room. I then

had a Wife and four below of his imprisoned.

After Dr. Bankbead had finished his testimony, the Coroner inquired whether there were any more wit-

After the Coroner and Jury had been left to themselves 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 were again permitted to enter the room in which they were sitting. On reaching it we found the Jury ranged That on Monday. August 12, and for some time previously, the Most Noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, underagrievous disorder did labour and languish, and became in consequence delirious and of insane 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 imside of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound 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 except himself was the cause of his death."

Birthday. A thing more necessary to be observed, is.

that he is here called the Marnuis of Londonderry. which was his title; but, I have always continued to nation, and by that name I shall always speak of him. The first thing that strikes our attention here is the persons, be 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 contempt and disdain, and whom he insulted with the If all this were true, which, observe, I by no means ENDS were truly remarkable! The Premier sunk former conduct of the master.

spoke as being at hand, but which he regarded as unne- | Commens. cessary, seeing that he had the Letter of the Duke of Wellington, of which letter I shall speak by and by. We next come to the Speech of the Coroner, which,

dence would, if produced, lead to such and such conunder mental delusion. But, and now mark, he is re-

This was no very kumble opinion. It was a very self-murderers, and also the confiscation of their property to the King. Mr. Coroner told his Jury, that, of his colloquial endowments. his opinion was in consonance with every moral sentiment, and with the information which the wisest of his business is quite monstrous. The whole that he Juo. Burbie ... 0 2 6 projectes self-destruction. He repeated his opinion in these words-"He therefore viewed it as an axiom, that a man must necessarily be out of his mind at the

moment of destroying himself."

Let the public judge, then, of the mander in which way with a stake driven through it, and makes his be in fashion, they take special good care never to cut goods and chattels forfeit to the king; "hoping," says theirs. refer? Besides, if this Coronor be right, what enormous wrong has been committed on self-murderers and their familles? How many bodies of poor men have been buried in the highway! Was not Smith at Man-

Spanish General, the Marquis de Castro? Were not

these buried in the highway? And, if this Coroner was right, again I say, what wrong has been done! Blackstone is very particular in observing, that, a the Doctor went into the dressing-room, he found Castlereagh in it; and the Doctor says, "his face was in an elevated position, directed towards the ceiling. Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my slep, he exclaimed, " Bankhead, let me fall upon your arm—'tis all over. He never spoke again." Was there ever any thing in the world more rational than this? Must not the mind have been perfectly saue, that could have distinguished the Ductor's step without seeing the Doctor; that could have, not only anticipated the fall, but have provided against it; and that could have stated, in words so appropriate, the effect which the knife had ensured? 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 another man. It is easy to conceive how anxious the family o (Castlereagh must have been to prevent the consequences of a verdict of felo-de-se. Besides the burying in the highway, there was property to the amount of perhaps two or three er four hundred thou-sand pounds. On what ground the Jury did decide in favour stexisting insanity it is not for me to say: but if their decision was founded on the axiom laid down by th Coroner, their decision was clearly contrary to

Now let us take another view of the matter. Accordours if they do not learn them

The following, then, is a full account of this threat.

The body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the sutting affair. It is from the pen of a master hand —COBERT:—

COBERT:—

The body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the success from a watering of the pen of a master hand described. The body was enveloped from years the pen of a master hand head was covered with a handkerehief. The feet were towards the window. The blood which proceeded from years the pen of a master hand head was covered with a handkerehief. The feet were towards the window. The blood which proceeded from years and head was all over blood. I did not see him lady maid's account, he was insure some days white pen of a master hand are covered with a handkerehief. The feet were towards the window. The blood which proceeded from years I think the wound must have been inflicted and all over blood. I did not see him lady maid's account, he was insure some days white per them without trial by jury. It is found in the lady maid's account, he was insure some days white per them without trial by jury. It is found in the lady maid's account, he was insure some days white port them without trial by jury. It is found in most in the lady's maid's account, he was insure some days white port them without trial by jury. It is found in most in the lady's maid's account, he was insure to sum of them without trial by jury. It is found in most in the lady's maid's account, he was insure to sum of the lady's maid's account, he was insure to sum of the lady's maid's account, he will be one of a master hand and count in the lady's maid's account, he was insure to sum of the lady's maid's account, he was insure to sum of the lady's maid's account, he was insure to sum of the lady's maid's account, he was insure to sum of the lady's maid's account, he was insure to sum of the lady's maid's account, he was insure to sum of the lady's maid account. Bull of the lady's maid's account in the lady's maid's account in the lady's maid acc

that decision which reason and justice dictate.

After being a point about ten minutes, the jury re- as its nature was such that the extinction of life must amount to this, it was nothing in exculpation. Here dressing you, shall be so loaded with paper and turned, evider thy much affected by the melancholy have followed it in the twinkling of an evider the proof; proof sufficient to satisfy a with price, as to make it difficult to effect its circuthat no less than two quarts of blood lowed from Jury, that we had a mad "leader" of the House of lation. It is found in another of those Acts, which Commons; and a mad Minister sitting in Council with was intended to transport men, and which does

with other circumstances. The letter is written by the and eight ciphers, which represent the amount of the partition arry so since monday week. Un monday morning he rang the bell; I answered it: he inquired why for the last thirty years, I have no hes station in saying thing in itself. It is very extraordinary that one of the have reduced the most industrious and enterprising that he was perfectly instance when he accommitted this King's ministers should write a latter to a declarate to see him. Her Ladyship had King's ministers should write a letter to a doctor; farmers in the world to a state of beggary, and have 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 And then it comes in so pretty a way, "I beg you will pauperism, hitherto wholly nnknown to England, and went away. The bell rang again. When I answered it, 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 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 families 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 angulah 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 had already told his secret, and that too without any persecuted, thrown into a dungeon at a hundred miles

> before the letter was produced! 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 a verdict which he read to them. The verdict stated greater than that of the whole of this nation, at the that exemplary and affectionate wife, Mrs. Johnson. various parts of this wonderful proceeding.

> observed it on the Friday. So that, if this public; towards the Reformers more especially; and, 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 observe, 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 the office of Foreign Affairs in the hands of a madman! when the sentence was passed upon you. You did not The Courter further tells us in the same paper, that talk of cutting your throat; but, darting a look at those 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 those numerous deeds, by which we have se long and account for those expressions at which I used to laugh, good cheer; they may live to see the day when they so well known him. His name was Robert Stewart; about "sudden transitions from war to peace;" about will not have to mourn over a father in a dungeon. but, by that of Castlereagh he was known to the capital finding its way into new channels; about digging holes one day and filling them up the next: about 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 true and Castlereagh is likely enough to have been a never before uttered by any Gentleman out of Bedlam. gentle and liberal master. But while we can discover The Courier, in the same paper, tells us positively, that no very great 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 Con-

> name of basest populace, when they stood forward in either assert or believe, what a pretty situation this defence of the persecuted Caroline. Those tears should nation would be in! It would indeed be the envy of have been hidden by his enologist: for, in those tears surrounding nations and admiration of the world. Men off, at least, in a marked way; and the burial-day 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- SOVEREIGN) was a complete day of holliday-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 Probably to give that evidence of which the Coroner Secretary of State, and a mad Leader of the Heuse 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 the massacre yet be given up. as far as my observation has gone, was something and overworking during the last Session of Parliament. whelly new. He began, it appears from the Report, are stated as the cause. The Courier comes with an He was remanded, at first, on a charge of High Carttar, of Deptford. The inquest was held at the Treason. This, however, was seen given up, and he individuals who were appointed to superintend the knife which I saw in my Lord's hands. After saying a capacity. I shall dispute the assertions of the Coroner tion, unrelieved by any recreation or leisure—of nights the week ending the 13th of August: reflect how few hours could be passed in bed and fewer The Coroner here spoke after the manner of a lawyer still be passed in sleep." What impudence as well as minutes after I saw him. I did not percieve anywound opening his case. He told the Jury that he should nonsense! What diplomatic discussions had he to worry him, when he had two under Secretaries of State. two or three dozen of clerks and messengers; somebody clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen state of mind appeared to be very incorrect for he last were proven, there could be no doubt that the person hands to write as many lines of writing; and this too incessantly telling us, twice a year, that he continues to ported to have said, "If it should unfortunately ap- receive nothing but assurances of peace and friendship pear there was not sufficient evidence to prove the in- from all foreign powers! What diplomatic discussions sanity, he trusted the Jury would pay some attention had he, then? And as to the "harrassing debates:" to his humble opinion, which was, that no man could what harrassing had he, when every motion that he indeed, proved him to be insane, insane he has been bold one; and a very daring one; seeing that it was ever since I knew any thing of him; and certainly, in direct opposition to the law of the land, which, so the question that he put to the witness, Anne Ro fer from saying that self-murder must proceed from insan- binson, whether he had lalked any nonsense to Dr. ity, provides a degradation to be inflicted on the bodies of Bankhead, proved any thing but his insanity; for it P. M. Muldrew 6 5 proved that he had formed a tolerably correct estimate R. M. George ... 0 5 0

> 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 said this, to be sure; but such is the Report that has to a tenth of the labour that I have been constantly Juo Miller ... 0 2 6 been published in the Courier and other papers. He performing for these twenty years; and if his mind P. Johnston ... 0 2 6 quoted the Bible to show how strongly man was at sunk under his business, what is to become of the Mr. Farish ... 0 2 6 tached to life; but he forgot to say how the Bible remaind of a lawyer in extensive practice; of a Lord James Watson ... 0 2 6 Chancellor, or of a Judge? The Chief Justice has more to do in a month than he had to do in seven John Hannah ... 0 2 years. Why, at this rate, no Lawyer, or Chancellor, R. Watson ... 0 2 6 or Judge ought to be suffered to move about without A. Adamson ... 0 2 6 no nore than newspaper authority, mind, I say that proceeding out of a complicated declaration and pleadhe delivered a doctrine completely at variance with the ings of length enormous; only think of sitting and John Nicholson 0 2 law of the land, and that he was guilty of a breach of hearing the statements of the lawyers on both sides!; of law of the land, and that he was guilty of a breach of hearing the statements of the lawyers on both sides; of John Carruthers 0 2 6 his duty. The law adopts no such axiom. Blackstone, hearing the evidence of twenty or thirty witnesses, G. Knex ... 0 2 6 in his Fourth Book, and 14th Chapter, after calling swearing to different points of the question, irreguought 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 insanity; 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 of cards, and 5s, to be given to the Executive Comwrong; and, therefore, if a real lunatic 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 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

> > Blackstone, "that his care for either his own reputa- It is beastly nonsense, therefore: it is nonsense such as scarcely Castlereagh himself ever uttered, to talk of determined to have an excursion to Stockton and motive to restrain him from so desperate and wicked his having been driven out of his senses by his load of Middlesborough, on Sunday, the 28th instant, proan act." But what is there to restrain any man, if business. Deep thinking, some people say, will drive a vided the friend; at Stockton can make arrangements Juries act upon the opinion of this Coroner, who sets the man mad. 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 calls moral sentiment and the information of the wisest by his speeches and the result of his measures. It is of men. What had he to do with moral sentiment? not now that I say it for the first time or for the thouwhat had he to do with information of the wisest of sandth time, for I have always said, that it was one of men? What had he to do, in short, with anything but the most empty-headed creatures that ever existed; and the law; and, had he not that law in Blackstone, in | that it was sheer impudence and the imbecility of its Hawkins, and in all the authorities to which they opponents, that carried it through with a sort of eclat, such as a mountebank obtains amongst clowns.

Yet, that he was not in that state of disgust and despair which might have impaired his faculties, such as they were, I do not pretend to say. He must have chester, who hanged himself on being discarded by his been an idiot not to perceive that his career was drawing to a close. I do not know that he did perceive it; sweetheart? Was not Sellis? Was not the unfortunate but he must have been little short of an idiot not to Leech, to take him into custody. They had not have perceived it; and it is likely enough, that he did proceeded far, before a large number of people had but he must have been little short of an idiot not to feel a great deal of alarm at events that he saw ap- collected together, and followed them, shouting and proaching. He well knew that he was most cordially hallowing them. Mr. Little, the head police officer, detested by the Reformers at any rate; and impudent got hold of a man, and said, "Come, you must go Look well at the evidence, and see if you can discover proof of anything like settled insanity. But this is not ail; for if even a real lunatic kill himself in a lucid got through the last session of Parliament with some and lifting his hand at the same time, began to best interval, he is a self-murderer. Now, if you look at difficulty; but he saw another approaching which he between the people and the police. The latter took between the people and the police. The latter took between the people and the police. The latter took the police are the people and the police. The latter took between the people and the police. ceiving a terrible shock of some sort or another.

Under such circumstances he might be in a state approaching insanity. What makes the bankers, money-jobbers, and merchants, cut their throats so gallantly? The dread of humiliation. False pride. Blackstone calls it cowardice, which induces men to destroy themselves, to avoid those ills which they have not the fortitude to endure. Instead of going to America to avoid the blessings of Sidmouth's Bill, which Castlereach brought into the House of Commons, I might have out my throat; but I did not like the idea of being buried in the highway with a stake driven through me. I preferred enduring the ills of a voyage to America, and living to have the chance of seeing my foes cut their own throats. This cutting of throats, therefore, has its foundation in false pride; in the dread of being humbled; in the dread of being brought to sweep those streets through which the throat-cutters have rolled In the evening another public meeting was held in with such insolence in their carriages. They retain all the same place. 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.

As to compassion; as to sorrow, upon this occasion, Miller addressed them in firm but mild speeches; how base a hypocrite I must be to affect it! nay, how base a hypocrite to disguise, or to attempt to disguise, my satisfaction! Can I forget Iroland? can I forget law. However, as I find the evidence given in the newspapers, so I give it to you: take it, and all the Mr. Pinnerty? can I forget Napoleon? Marchal Ney? can I forget the Queen, who, though she suffered so ance of any breach of the peace. When the meeting much, though she suffered to the breaking of her heart, separated the people proceeded into the town in aircumstances belonging to it into view, and come to never thought of the destardly act of putting an end to her existence? The ruffians who continue to praise this man, tell us that the history of his life is found in public an opportunity of ascertaining the particulars bim, 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-of an event respecting which much interest must necessary and that he was present, and formed one in seven years; and that is true amongh; it is found in all saving the particulars to the present, and formed one in seven years; and that is true amongh; it is found in all saving the particular to the particular the particular to the particular

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 cossible expedition to tell the Duke that the Doctor racking anxiety on account of her husband, harrassed. before the letter was produced! never before deemed unlawful; when I hear Lady
The Duke would not be a little surprised at the news Castlereagh'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 assertions connected with this affair. The Courier of before she closed her eyes for eyer; and I remember. Wednesday tells us, that the insanity under which the that that prayer was rejected by Castlereagh and his decorous to have demanded His Majesty's testimony, we prisonment as the price of permission to receive the

variet of a Courier were to be believed. Joseph Swann, particularly towards you. I anxiously I am.

> Your faithful friend, and Most obedient servant,

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, whose keeping-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

PROCEEDS DUE to the Executive from the sale of

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

NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE.

A. Furguson ... 0 2 W. Ferguson ... 0 2 6 To talk of his mind having sunk under the load of W. Milligan ... 0 2 6 J. Robson ... 0 2 6 G. M. Connell ... 0 2 6 J. Dickson... 0 2 6 J. M. Muldrew... 0 2 6 A. Dalziel ... 0 2 6 W. & N. Burkley 0 5 0 B. Brown ... 6 2 John Coulthird ... 0 2 J. Alexander ... 0. 5. 0 G. M. Calloch ... 0 2 6 Now, if this Coroner die say this, for which we have a keeper. Only think of a trial of considerable length, R. Burnet... ... 0 2 6 J. Bryden 0 2 6 Thomas Dean ... 0 2 A. Caird 0 2 6 W. Brown ... 0 2 .. 6 A friend, D. suicide pretended heroism, but real cowardice, pro- larly as possible in point of order; only think of W. Jardine ... 0 2 6 A Friend, R. ... 0 2 6 ceeds to say, that the law of England has ranked this making notes of all this, and then, when all this mass A. Jardine... ... 0 2 6 Jno. Barlow ... 0 2 6 amongst the highest crimes, making it a peculiar of confusion is over, taking it and laying the merits of W. Sturgeon ... 0 2 6 A Friend, J. D. 0 2 6 species of fellowy. Then he goes on thus: "The party the case, the pro and the con, and nicely balancing w. Kelly ... 0 2 6 Jno. Foster ... 0 2 6 must be for his senses, else it is no crime. But this excuse one part against another; drawing, at last, the contained in the case, the contained with the case, the case, the contained with the case, the case, the contained with the case, the £7 10 0

> SUNDERLAND.—At the weekly meeting of the Council, held on Sunday morning, the surplus profollows, namely-10s to be devoted to the purchase mittee 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 Mir. Hines's, South Shields. 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 time for a camp meeting on that day.

Northern Star Office, Saturday night, 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY.

About ten this day, a number of specials and the town police, headed by Captain Clark and Thomas Ashton, magistrates, set out in search of Mr. John and stones after them; some with broken noses, some with bruised heads, &c. &c. Captain Clark is gone to Ashton, in search of some soldiers. The police broke Leech's door open last night, but Leech was not at home. He is at large yet.

SHELTON, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES We are placed entirely under martial law, and the most absolute despotism is practised upon us. OLDHAM.

PRIDAY MORNING. A large public meeting took place on Oldham Edge. Mr. Bell and others addressed the numerous meeting. A reslution for the Chater to be made the law of the land was put and carried unanimously.

it is rumoured that there is an intention on the part of the authorities, to arrest some of the Chartists, but up to this time, (one o'clock at noon) nothing of the sort has taken place. There is not the least appearance of any breach of the peace. When the meeting procession—all appeared in good spirits.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

All is excitement here—the Riot Act has been

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

(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 Guards. 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 ory 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. The perceable demeanour and quiet determination of the people 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 destruc- Trades' delegates, each representing a trade. It was purpose! the other may be regarded more in the light of a firsh in the pan than any thing else.

At three o'clock 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 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. On Saturday the delegates from the Trades assem-

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 following placard:-

JUSTICE! PEACE!! LAW!!! ORDER!! TO THE INHABITANTS OF MANCHESTER, SALFORD, AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

We, the Dalegates of all the various Trades of these day met in solemn Conference, empowered by our con-

The Trades of Britain carried the Reform Bill. The Trades of Britain shall carry the Charler. We call upon you then to act with promptitude and energy. Do you your dudy! we will do ours!! We trust the issue to the protection of Heaven and the justice of

JOHN MIDDLETON, Chairman. to manimonsly :--

a public meeting of the trade he represents."

all illegal proceedings; and further, that they will

until we obtain the prices paid in 1839. 3. That each master be called upon to pay the same price for the same fabric of work throughout the whole

endeavour to preserve the public peace.

manufacturing districts. 4. That it is the opinion of this meeting that political rights are imperatively necessary for the protection of wages: we therefore pledge ourselves to act with our other friends, and the trades generally, in legally and peacefully establishing that document known as the People's Charter," and causing the same to become the law of the land, as the only means of securing our

5. That this meeting pledges itself not to return to work until 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 MRN in their factories, but in their stead employ women, over whem they can tyrannise with impunity. We therefore are determined that this cruel and unjust system shall be abolished before we go to

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 acclamation that they, the Block Printers, adopt the resolutions which have been passed by the Mechanics' delegate meeting.

Mr. P. M. Brophy was invited to address the meeting. He did so in a stirring manner, during which he branch of the National Charter Association, as the only means to secure good Government, and a protection for their labour.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Brophy, it was passed by accommation that they form themselves into the National Charter Association. A vote of thanks was then given to the host, and three cheers for the Charter, when the meeting ad-

journed to Saturday, the 13th MONDAY MORNING, FIVE O'CLOCK. The walls of our town are densely placarded with proclamations from the County and Berough magistrates, dated, Town Hall, Sunday, August 14th, 1842. The

down, if need be, by force. be held in the Carpenters' Hall, on this (Monday) morn. intended meeting, however legal and peaceful both in ing, at five o'clock, considerable excitement prevailed as its object and its bearing, though every fair pretext for until they got an extension of political power through At the hour appointed, the large room was filled. Not hold it on the private property of Mr. Scholedeld, when withstanding the Proclamation, the people appeared to it could by no possibility have interfered with public

for which it had been called.

At about half-past five, a factory operative was called interview with Captain Sleagh, the Assistant Commis- pursuance with the public notice given, notwithstandaioner 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 considered it to be his duty to go to the authorities and inquire whether they considered this meeting as coming permitted to take their tes in peacefulness. under the term "illegal meeting;" when he was informed that it was an illegal meeting, at least in the opinion of our publisher: the Magistrates of Manchester, and that they were deas quick as possible, and then dissolve.

The following resolutions were carried unani-Money :-

1 "That this meeting is determined not to commence work until their employers agree to work the ame length of time as other trades, viz ten hours per day, for five days in the week, and eight hours on "Sturdays."

2 "That this meeting considers that their wages ought to be advanced one-sixth, one-sighth, and onetenth, to make up the deficiency of the reduction in the hours of labour; and also that those employers, who have been paying less than the more honourable, should be brought to the same standard." 3. "That this meeting is determined not to commence

Work 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 departation be appointed by this meeting,

cornisting of aixteen men, to wait upon the whole of the employers, in Manchester and its vicinity, for the purpose of informing them of our detarmination, and to prevail upon them, if possible, to acquiesce with our demanda." 5. "That another meeting be convened for the pur-

Pose of Learing the report of the delegate's conference, the time and place of which will be hereafter stated by

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."

After thanks being given to the Chairman the meeting separated before the authorities arrived.

the people, is strongly manifested.

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

DISTRICT. MONDAY EVENING, HALF-PAST NINE. This important meeting resumed its sittings at ten o'clock a.m., at the Sheardown Inn, Tib-street, Mr. Hutchinson in the chair. A committee was appointed to 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 factions or improper credentials. A discussion arose on the admission of two delegates from Mossley, they presenting credentials purporting to emanate from all the trades of that village coliecday, had determined to entertain none but strictly tion of property. The one evinces a firm settled 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, after the muster-rol: was called over, the proceedings

There was exhibited, as might have been expected,

be taken

difference of opinion amongst the thousands who were represented by the several members of this impor- under a strong escort, for refusing to fire upon the tant meeting as to the precise object to be recognized as people of that town. the distinct purport of the strike. Some, and those the majority, 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 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. 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 earnestly 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 met forth in the resolutions agreed to by the dele- 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 crethren the old pensioners, are stationed in various parts of the from Manchester had come to 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 Delegate Confer- abide therefore upon the decision of that meeting, be It has been rumoured that Sir Robert Peel, Sir J. ence which will be held in the Sherwood Inn, Tib- the same what it might. During the day eighty-five Graham, and Lord Skinley are in town to-day; if so, 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 purpess, such of you as have not already elected dele- if not all the towns and villages within twenty miles much hated by the people as ever; and that they look 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 our exertions until we achieve the complete emancips. 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 following is a copy:-Legislation, by the legal establishment of the People's the eighty-five delegates, fifty-eight declared for the Charter; seven for making it a trades' contest; nineteen to abide the decision of the meeting; and one, the representative of the

The most intense interest pervaded the assembly The following resolution, amongst others, was agreed the whole day. Their deliberations were marked by great exmestness and extreme good order. An impos-"That no person will be admitted to the delegate ing array of military, specials, pensioners, and policemeeting on Monday next, unless such delegate bring his men, were several times marched past the door of the credentials duly signed by the chairman or Secretary of Hall, evidently with the intention of intimidating the 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 conthe 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, Brophy, Dixon, and others, contempt, their object being legal and their means The following resolutions were carried unanimously:- peaceful. A committee had been appointed to 1. That this meeting pledges itself to discountenance draw up an address to the trades and the public generally. 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 wages, and that we are determined not to go to work as should disarm even malice of its sting, recommitted it for further consideration. The meeting then adjourned its sittings until ten to-morrow morning, at the Hall of Science—the Carpenters' Hall being engaged 10,000 persons, amongst whom were a great number of 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 fre, whose only business seemed to be anxious enquiry after the news and exchanging opinions and prognostications of the prospect before breach of the peace.

The utmost peacefulness of demeanour was remarkably observeable on the part of both people and authorities; work so totally at a stand; all business nearly so; 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 truncheon visible.

Magistrates.

I passed during various portions of the day through amongst themselves. most of the populous district of the town, and save the menacing procession by Carpenter's Hall, have seen no indication the neccessity for the obtrasion 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 mili- men; their employer, Mr. Hudson, only paying every tary, 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 shiftnamed, I have seen only one soldier out of barracks, lings worth of provisions, and, as may be expected, and one policeman in the streets, during the entire! that which they receive is of the worst description.

day. The following placard has been plentifully distributed; confidence is shaken! Paper is worthless! Run for people here call out loudly against oppression; and to 150 in number, was marched into the town, and the arrongly recommended them to form themselves into a Gold! Every sovereign is now worth thirty shillings! Paper connet be cashed! Run! middle-classmen, trades, Odd Fellows, sick clubs, money clubs, to

Savings' and all Banks, for gold! gold!! gold!!!" Numerous trade societies and other benefit societies are said to be acting on its advice, and the banks are morning, and held a large meeting. The magistrates being run on. The benefit societies of one village are and about thirty of the 61st regiment of foot were soon special constables. The public houses were all closed reported to have drawn £5,000 this morning, a spirit on the spot, and the inhabitants of Bacup, many of 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 flerce determination which seems to anil beels, to the tune of "De'il take the hindmost." The mate the whole population.

HUNT'S MONUMENT DEMONSTRATION .- Our readers are aware from the announcement in the last week's Star, that the committee had very wisely determined to proclamation states that the magistrates declare all forgo the procession. Not content, however, with this meetings of numbers of the people illegal, wherever this concession to their timid fears, the authorities, held, and for whatever purpose called; and that the on Sunday, sent for the Reverend Chairman of the magistrates 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 latter to act meeting of the cotton spinners and card-room hands, to with unconstitutional authority and disperse the to whether the Magistrates would disperse the meeting. doing so had been removed by the determination to be determined to have their meeting, and do the business convenience or safety. Determined, however, that the ruffians who seek an affray with the people should, if possible, have no pretence upon which to make one, to the chair, who opened the business 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 assurance that the meeting should not take place, refused to pledge himself that the company should be

The above was accompanied by the following letter to "DEAR HORSO termined to put a stop to it, and not to it only, but to the day. There is "no mistake" that the League are serve the peace. The authorities have been busily police having been beaten back, the order to "fire" every meeting, whatever was the object. But as they at the bottom of this movement. I will write more serve ine peace. In authorized the peace of about was given, and several were wounded. Four or five had assembled together they would do their business fally on this point by to-merrow morning's post. A five hundred. WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF MB. O'CON-NOR IS LYING IN SIR CHARLES SHAW'S HANDS; and if he come he will be at all hazards,

> Scholefield. "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

line." 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 reason with them; they are resolved "to try it on." I have mixed a great deal among them. Yesterday Order. I talked with many. I find all in one mind, or nearly so: - "we'll try this strike on. We'll hold out as long as ever we can, and, d-n their eyes, if it man come to a tussle, we'en dee hard."

of Peterios has been abadoned. I went use night, after ten, to the morning one of inquire for Mr. O'Connor. He had not arrived. The manner of the log its neighbourhood. This was carried by all hands being 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 sentlement that Mr. O'Connor was in gool, having been general freedom of man to the lowest bidder; but held up with great enthusiasm. This morning large 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 held up with great enthusiasm. This morning large being completely splintered by the ball. A lad was cease to work where machinery is used; and that the should be only to be shot through the wrist, the ball grazing his side. It is hours of labour should be only to me assembled at seven o'clock at a smoother meeting. arrested, for violating, at Nottingham, the peace notices 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. articles. I have a messenger now gone again to ask proper 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 town, must after him ——My messenger has this moment space of ground, near Ellin's Wheel. The people were after him ——My messenger has this moment space of ground, near thin s where the passed at the former meeting; and also passed another give us at least three days' notice, and bring his 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 ordered. 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 his own locality or through the chest, and one is in an exceedingly danger to the effect that they would follow the example or dentials with him, either from his own locality. Up to this, ten o'clock, all is very peaceable; but no Arms; but Mr. Heywood says that he is in town. read. Mr. Haywood says that he is in town. read. Mr. Haywood says that he is in town. read. Mr. Haywood says that he is in town. read. Mr. Haywood says that he is in town. 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 Body and form into procession, and go Executive, otherwise he cannot be received.

The people is strongly unagent to the enair, and Mr. through the set them by the Rochdale people; and that they would (where he was member last,) or from the General Body and form into procession, and go Executive, otherwise he cannot be received. be in town, I believe that he will be arrested.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY MORNING. The peo ple are all out, as on yesterday. There has been no breach of the peace; but all is in breathless anxiety, aw aiting 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 de voted 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 the class they belong to, we would not have even these five deprived of their liberty. It being known that Mr. O'Connor was to be in town o-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 A report has reached us that fourteen of the Rifle Brigade have been brought into this town prisoners,

A detachment of the 60th Rifles were sent per railway this morning to Wigen. The yeomanry cavalry ger, who asked me-" what we intended to do in Lord Francis Egerton.

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 perceable demeanour of the

thereof. To give their statements serialim would be with confidence to the not very distant time when all Bills have been posted on the walls, of which the

"Committee Room, King-street, Aug. 16th. "At a meeting of Spinners, Manufacturers, Machine Makers, Millwrights, Mechanics, Printers, Dyers, and stone masons of Manchester, stated that his conothers, it was unanimously resolved. stituents were individually for the Charter, but that

"That the mills, and other public works, in Man-This is looked upon by some as an insult to their

that the masters shall be the first to invite them to dressing the weavers in Unadwick s Uronard, and that the masters shall be the first to invite them to when the meeting had left there, they had gone to turn required. A disturbance is reported to have taken when the meeting had left there, they had gone to turn required. A disturbance is reported to have taken when the meeting had left there, they had gone to turn required. A disturbance is reported to have taken work; that they have worked too ong for small remuneration: but that they are determined to have protection for their labour for the future. PATRICROFT.

Four mechanics have been arrested at this place, and taken to Manchester in custody. The names of three of them are Edward Williams, Alexander Braid, and Andrew Shores. The name of the fourth we have not yet learned. What the charge against them is we can have no conception; unless it be the refusing to work for wage-reducing employers. It is rumoured that warrants are issued against others.

HEYWOOD.

The people of this locality are all out, not alone for vages, but also for the means of protecting their labour. Mr. P. M. Brophy addressed a meeting of more than the middle classes. All appeared to be impressed with the conviction that nothing short of an extension of - Manchester has during this day presented to the political rights to the working man can ever ameliorate

> ROCHDALE. All the hands employed in mills and mines in this populous district are out. There has not yet been a

SMALL BRIDGE.

Great efforts on the part of the Tories has been made in this village to bring the people in collision one with another during the past week, but all their efforts have been fruitless. The Orangemen belonging to two Royal Proclamation and a Proclamation from the were infuriated 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 This conduct, and the conduct of another employer named Scholefied, who abates the wages of his workmen "RUN FOR GOLD !- Labour is suspended! Public and often pays them in cotton goods, makes the poor advocate most strenuously the Charter as the only justly complain.

The men of Rochdale entered this village on Monday men of Rochdale, however, soon railied them, and the meeting went on, but not before the magistrates read the Riot Act The people, however, persevered and told the magistrates, and officers commanding the soldiers, that they might shoot them if they thought proper; but the meeting was a peaceable one, and 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 Riot Act had been read. The meeting concluded by giving three cheers for the majesty of the people, and passing a resolution that they would not return to their work the enactment of the People's Charter.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

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 others address them. good speeches were delivered by Messrs. Wolfenden, stick, and on the chest and in the face with stones. Taylor, Johnson and others. All was peaceable and An attempt was made to reason with the parties,

The town is in a state of great excitement, in conse-

quence of the mills all being at a stand, but there has

All is usual on this day with the exception that large arrested. So at least the Magistrates told the Rev. Mr. meetings were held morning and evening. In the evening excellent speeches were delivered by Messrs. Spindle, Booth, Storor, Challenger and others.

> At an early hour this morning, the workles wended their way to the usual place of meeting; Mr. Buis was called to the chair. Mr. Aitken, Mr. Hindle, Mr. Robert Lees, Mr. Woolfenden, and Mr. Chailenger spoke, and called on the people to be united in action, to preserve the peace, and be firm to their purpose. A meeting of a similar description was held at six o'clock in the evening, and all passed over very peaceably.

As usual, at six o'clock this morning the people assembled : and Mr. Hindle, Mr. Pilling, and others spoke, recommending the people to Peace, Law, and

SHEFFIELD.

TUESDAY. We had a very large meeting in Paradise Square last I write you last night that the meeting in anniversary night. A motion was moved and seconded that the trades of Sheffield do immediately meet, and appoint but it is supposed from twelve to fifteen, som of them I went last night, after ten, to the Mosley Arms, to delegates to take into consideration the propriety of mortally. Five have been taken to the House of Re- lutions were passed, pledging that they would not go

PRESTON.

SUNDA'N, 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. I now write on as pressing, but a more momentous

The fact is this, whether from the ant Corn Law League, or from the more deadly enemies of re al justice, the people, to the number of fourteen, have bee a shot. Deadly shot !!! and, as the whole town proclaims, without sufficient cause beyond what was wanton ly provoked by the police. I do not know that any are yet dead, but the third

edition of the Preston Chronicle says that five are mor-

I have just returned from visiting three of the dying men. What a sight! Men-poor wretched skeletonlooking mea, with as wretched-looking and as way worn 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 othe just in at the right side, and the third, the ball entered the spine. They are all three dying. Then there are other two-one has had his leg amputated, the other is shot through the wrist; besides these, I am told there is another whose bowels were pretraded 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, Saturday last, wherein you will perceive the awful and melancholy destruction that has taken place in our to collect information.

summoned to attend two persons, who were waiting for place, when I was accosted by a person, a perfect stran-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 A hton-under-Lyne; that the whole of the workmen in Manchester, Ashton, Staleybridge, &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 a plain statement of the turn-out in Ashton, and that THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF ASHTON HAD SUP-PLIED THEM WITH FUNDS to oppose this reduction; and if the working men in the various manu facturing districts did ot turn out, they were sure to be sac-ificed in Ashton, Manchester, &c. &c. Challenger, his companion, followed in the same strain. 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 viece, 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 and in a great many instances put two picks in the quarter worked were of too fine a count; consequently they would not weigh the required amount. I was then Before night, every cotton-mill was turned out without any resitance; 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, Chillenger, and Odleum, the last of whom proposed a resolution to the effect.

"That the meeting pledged themselves to strike work until they had a fair day's wages for that work, guaranteing its continuance, with the Charter." Large numbers collected in Chadwick's Orchard on Saturday morning, as early as six o'clock, when it being reported that some of the mills had resumed work, the crowd recaired to Messra. Sledden's machine shop, North-road, and attempted to force the gates, but were ultimately compelled to turn out, after several windows had been broken and a few slight wounds inflicted on both sides,—the workmen throwing pieces of iron at the crowd, and they in return using stones. A detachment of the 72ad Highlanders, twenty-one 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 police, and about ten or a dozen of the force under his command, where a party was endeavouring to force cut Lodges kept here were out in their robes, and a band the workpeople. The party so engaged fled towards of music, yet so cool were the people, and so determined the Corn Exchange, Lune-street. The police and mili-Early in the morning the walls were covered with to keep the peace, that none but the Orangemen, who tary 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 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 fire, the soldiers made an opening for the police to pass through, and the fatal word was given They did fire! and, on reference to the Chronicle, you will perceive the destruction that it has caused. People could scarcely believe their senses. before happened in Preston but never before was the military ordered to fire. The

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 72nd marched out, no doubt to stem the popular means ever likely to remedy the evils of which they so fury, it being the almost unanimous opinion that the Mayor ought to be tried for wilful murder. It being reported that there was a great body of people march ing in from Blackburn, proclamations were posted, forbidding any meetings of the people, and calling for by six o'clock-armed men stationed in all the mills passed off in the night without any disturbance. I have been to see three of the parties wounded at the

House of Recovery, and there is not the slightest hope for their recovery .- Another Correspondent. The following is the account from the Preston Chronicle alluded to in the above important com-

At about six o'clock this morning, an attack was made upon the factory of Mr. Francis Sleddon, Northroad, under the following circumstances:-The crewd called upon the hands, who were at work, to come out and leave work; but so far from the order being complied 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 outside of the mill, the bands were obliged to turn-out. Subsequently to this, at about eight o'clock, as the mob were proceeding up Lune-street, near the New Market, they were met by a body of policemen and the military. The crowd commenced shouting and throwing stones. On Captain Woodford maki g towards them, as if to arrest one of the parties, he was knocked down. One of the constables, in endeavouring to There was a meeting this morning at six o'cleck, and assist, was struck a violent blow on the arm with a

quiet. The speakers all advised the people to prove and they were informed that if they did not disperse, themselves lovers of peace, law and order; and to take and cease their riotous conduct, orders would be given diessed. The accounts vary as to the number who maving about from place to place stopping the factories.

> his ear. Coup. A bullet struck the lamp-post opposite the logue took place:-Angel Inn, in Lune-street, and glauced off through one of the windows. At this time, twelve o'clock, quietness has been restored, but of course there is a great ferment in people's minds, and business is almost at a stand still, although

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.—Presion Chronicle. From an account furnished to the Times by their own

Reporter, we extract the following:-It is scarcely known how many have been wounded, chagrined.

groups. A proclamation has also been issued, and in- were passed unanimously. vent any more assemblages.

The following are the names of the individuals in the parading the town. House of Recovery :-William Petting, 21, steam-loom weaver, in the em ploy 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 recovery. James Roberts (20) steam-loom weaver, in the I have also just learned that foot soldiers from Scirling employ of of Messrs. Gardner, is shot through the and Edinburgh Castle, and dragoons from Jock's Ledge, 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 Moors 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 OF LOTHIAN. On account of repeated reductions of morning.—Times.

MONDAY EVENING FIVE O'CLOCK. of the cotton mills and machine shops resumed work at fold grievances are redressed. They have partly come that each delegate should in rotation state to the meeting the opinion of his constituents, and the instructions at the colliers of Airdrie, Dalmarnock, Fife, Falthe usual hour this morning, with the exception of to this resolution, in order to assist their brethren. he had received from them as to the steps necessary to ton. In the last mentioned town, report says that there the cause of the turn-out, as far as I have been able Rifles are cent from the town, and their place had kirk, Mid and East Lothians are acting in concert? been supplied by the Wigan Yeomansy Cavalry. One Should this strike continue, the most part of the iron On Thursday evening last, about six o'clock, I was of the wounded men died this morning, James Mercer, works and manufactories in Scotland will be at a stand aged 27. There is another trick being played here, by for coal. How this will end no one knows-there is me at our Association Room, and reported to have come some scoundrels in Manchester sending letters represented a crisis approaching! from Manchester; I left my work, and proceeded to the senting that the people in Manchester are shooting the soldiers like sparrows, done no doubt to incense the people and hurry them into acts of violence. If any. thing 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 yesterday; and a warrant was issued by the Coroner, to of reducing the wages every now and then, and have remove the body from the house where he died to the employed every means in their power by clipping, House of Recovery. A jury was empanuelled 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 working 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 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 he had no instruction from them as a body, and could 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 not therefore pleage them to any precise course of workpeople therein employed signify their desire to weighed, and the materials from which they were given to them. The principal streets are crowded with peaceable operatives, and no fears are entertained for These men, take them throughout, are generally found the safety of the town. A company of the 72d High- at last to be thousands behind in the world, living would not weigh the required amount. I was then informed that Aitken and Challenger had been ad- landers, under the command of Captain Balfour, is alone by plunder. These are the greatest encuies the men poverty-stricken state; and it has caused many to say dressing the weavers in Chadwick's Orchard, and that stationed in the town, ready to act promptly, when of property have to fear. The less a population has to place at Hindley, four miles from this place, and Capt. a desperate population, everything is insecure. A mind that young Thomas Ainsworth is a rampant Corn Balfour has despatched thirty soldiers there, at the week, or a day, may wrap a district in flames, and Law Repear. Query: Was this abatement of Ains. request of the county magistrates. Hindley contains worth's presencerted before these Ashton men came to many cotton mills, and all the hands have this day been beggar.—Correspondent. turned out.

Every inhabitant of Wigan and the surrounding townships 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 regolved 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.

We have had pretty work here to-day. Several hundreds of people fram Haslingden, Accrington, and the neigbourhood, came into the town about ten o'clock this forenoon, and proceeded to stop the mill of Messrs. Brierly and Rodgett, in Further-gate. A number of them (about fifty) 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 cuttass, and was otherwise severely wounded on the cheek; several others were wounded, though theydid not make the least resistance. Barracks. A number of soldiers accompanied the mills belonging to Messrs. Fielden and Townley, which 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 was stopped. The main body of the people then came forming the entrance to the mill yard. The military

were sent for, and the crowd dispersed. Mr. J. Eccles's mill was the next they proceeded to stop: this is situated in Darwen-street. A few stones that go through the bars of the skrek. In this way had been thrown, when two men, who worked in the they insist they are defrauded, not only of the mill, were so foolish as to fire upon the people. This small coals, for which the masters get as high as 6s. 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 They were also loud in complaint against the truck acceeded 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 other necessaries. The men also complained that Darwen-street, some person threw a stone. which struck the officer in charge of the prisoners; that functionary immediately turned round, and ordered the soldiers to fire. They did so, one part firing up the street, and the other down : Ave or six persons were shot; one, a poor woman, who it appears was returning from work, was shot in the back, the ball, I understand coming out at the abdomen, and she now lies and is. per pound for all monies paid them without any hope of recovery. Two others were shot in before the pay-day—even while such wages the thigh; the rest were but slightly wounded. At the were fairly earned and wrought for. The practice the thigh; the rest were but slightly wounded. At the time of writing this all is quiet, though it is reported of condemning "hutches," found to contain the

The whole of this day, up to noon, has been spent in naking preparations to heat the rioters back, should they attempt to come. Large quantities of stones, All the furnaces at Calder are extinguished; there bricks, &c., have been piled up on the roofs of the are five out at Dundyvan, eight at Garisherrie, and different mills at work. About half-past one or two e'clock, a considerable number of persons arrived from Darwen, and proceeded to Messrs. Hopwood's mill, with a view to let off the

remainder of the mills now at work.

water from the boiler. On meeting with resistance, a row took place, when several of the officials of the establishment, armed with pistols and other fire-arms, fired indiscriminately upon the people, wounding, in a very severe manner, several children and women. One man, more brutal than the rest, actually ran a considerable way after some children, and then fired

TODMORDEN.

We expected to be visited on Tuesday last, as we were taken into the Dispensary, and their woulds had heard reports that a great quantity of people were were wounded, and as to the pature of the wounds, but we were not disturbed until Thursday. On that One who was shot 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 body. Some of the bullets struck the house of Mr. bad sent for the soldiery from Burnley; and about an Coup, the landlord of the Corporation Arms, several hour before the procession entered, there came about persons being at the windows. Mr. Coups son thirty of the 11th Hussars, Prince Albert's Own, and who was leading a horse to the stable, had a narrow took up their station in the yard belonging to Mr. escape, -a bullet, which had passed through the Buckley's factory, now standing. The officer, accomwooden door of the stable yard, went whizzing past panied by Messrs. Crossley and Taylor, magistrates, his ear. There are several shot marks on the house of Mr. stand out against the turn-outs. The following dia-

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

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 : but at all events I want none of TOUR assistance.

The officer and magistrates went away seemingly A meeting of the operatives was held, at which reso-

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 mat at that he thinks four of the wounded will not recover. the appointed hour, and such a meeting 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 Crarg; and people are forbidden to be seen about the streets in similar resolutions to those agreed to at Todmorden

deed the authorities are using every exertion to pre- All is quiet; no breach of the peace has occurred as yet. There are two hundred special constables

LASSWADE, SCOTLAND.

DEAR SIR .-- A friend has just shown me two letters from Danfermline, from which it appears that the weavers and colliers are rising there, that they had set are to two factories, gutted several truck shops, and seriously maltreated a number of constables and police. have been ordered there. If such are the proceedings in summer, and the des-

titution of the people still increases as it must increase, how will it be in winter? N.B. It is carrently reported here this morning, that the town of Paisley was in a state of awind riet on

Saturday night last.

W. DANIELLS. August 15th, 11 pm.

TERN-OUT OF THE COLLIERS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH AND THE MARQUIS wages, and numberless other acts of oppression, the coal miners of this district have struck work this day, The town has remained quiet all day, and the whole and are determined to work no more until their mani-DUNEERMLINE.

The Whig papers will no doubt represent the disturbance in Danfermline 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, those of them that had not one shilling they could call their own, have pursued a vexitious system. 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 an 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 track-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 fear and trembling, and in presence of the Provost and Sheriff, signed a recantation of their proposed reduction, by adhibiting their names to the former table of wages. They have gotten a lessen. They thought they had nothing more to do than fleece, and fleece again; but they found a tiger where they thought they had a skeep. Every ene of property if there is no protection for labour. It is the duty of every man of property to rise up in determined hostility against these systematic reducers of wages. live upon the more desperate it will become; and with make him who is to-day independent, to-morrow a

THE SCOTTISH COLLIERS.

(From the Glasgow Chronicle.) With regret we have to announce that the miners of Airdrie, Coarbridge, and vicinity have resolved to continue their alarming and extensive strike, and that the potato-fields in this quarter are still ravaged with the most barefaced audacity. The millitary are still stationed at Airdrie and Coatbridge; but their presence seems to be of little avail in restraining the starving depredators. On Monday night last 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 ularming 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 appear to be united and determined to continue the strike, and this resolution; the conduct of the employ-About twenty were taken prisoners and conveyed to the ers at this meeting in Airdrie, where the sheriff prerided, on Friday last, would seem to have considepolice. From this place the people went down to the sably strengthened. At that meeting the facts adduced, and which are now made generally known they stopped. They then proceeded to Messrs. Live throughout the mining districts, have tended greatly sey's and Rodgett's mills. Whalley Banks. Here they to excite the sympathy of the community, and to were again followed by the soldiers and police, headed render the conduct of the masters exceedingly unpopular. 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 ocal-pit in the neighbourhood), that, instead of trying the injured, and a number of the people were made pride in the neighbourhood), that, instead of trying the soners. The Messrs. Turner's mill was the next that 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. article called a "skrek," which is generally from 8 to 10 feet in length, and its bars from 1 to 22 inches 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 per 30 owt., but of a great quantity of larger coals that find their way through the article in question. 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 their pay-days had been unnecessarily lengthened from a fortnight to a month, by which means they were kept out of the use of ready money, and compelled to have recourse to the masters' stores. Another grievance, which was pointedly re-ferred to, was the system of taking interest from the men, at the rate of 1d. per 12d. that great numbers will be here to-morrow, to stop 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 Airdrie, over which Sheriff Alison presided. and the paltry defence of the masters has anything but satisfied the clamorous demands of the miners.

the shopkeepers for assistance to carry on the sirike (and when it is considered that many of them are altogether dependent upon the colliers for a subsistence, 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 colliors, as to find it his interest to offer them the amongst them. About fifty more have been taken up employment.

It is but fair to the men to state, nevertheless, the men to state, nevertheless, the tree reason has not transpired.

strictly enjoined on the multitude to abstain from all acts of violence, and to conduct themselves orderly and peaceably. A great many of the colliers have left the towns for the harvest, and a number more "to visit their friends," but the numbers in the towns are still sufficiently im-

The following circular was extensively circulated by the miners in Airdrie yesterday :-

"Sir,-As a general request, could you find it convenient to attend a meeting of the respectable grocers and traders in and around Airdrie, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Masons' Lodge. when you will find on the table a petition from the coal and ironstone miners, stating to you our circumstances, 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 shop-keepers 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 the meeting several sums of money were subscribed, and a friendly feeling towards the colliers generally exhibited.

POCKLINGTON .- On Monday evening, Mr. Rigby, from Lancashire, gave a soul-stirring lecture to a large and attentive audience. The meeting

County of Northumberland and adjacent districts ware factories, &c., to leave their labour. of Durham was held in the Chartists' Hall, Newcastle, on Sunday last: Mr. John Hebden, of Ouseburn, presided. Mr. Sinclair was appointed secretary pro tem. The Secretary took down the names of the delegates, and read several letters from districts at a distance, which could not be present by delegation, wherein each declared their willingness to co-operate in the proceedings of that day. The several places at which Mr. O'Connor is to lecture during his week's visit were then agreed on, and a lengthy discussion took place respecting sending a delegate to Manchester, which ended in a negative, on account of the vast expense which would be necessarily incurred. Mr. Sinclair read a letter, which he had received in a parcel of Chartist Circulars, from the Hunt's Monument Committee in Manchester, containing a copy of the Committee's address, whereupon the whole of the delegates present were furnished with copies of the address. and pledged themselves to do what they could for that truly laudable object Mr. S. received 2s. from L. L. J. H. G. S. for that fund, together with several other contributions for the same. Some other local business was transacted, and the meeting ad-

LONDON .- RISING SUN, OXFORD-STREET, STEPNEY, -Mr. J. Campbell lectured here on Sunday evening, in his usual effective and brilliant style. Mr. Parker filled the chair, and also addressed the meeting at ference. some length. Sixteen members were enrelled.

TO THE SHAKSPEREAN BRIGADE OF LEICESTER CHARTISTS. Manchester, Marsden's Temperance Hotel,

Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, 1842. MY BRAVE COMBIDES, -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 commenced. Of the widely-extended strike for labour's wages, which has been pretty generally converted into the daily and weekly papers. Whether that widely-spread resolve have entered into your minds and hearts. at the time I am writing this, I feel some anxiety to learn. But I must hasten to rehearse some of the passages of my diversified experience since the Jay I left

I had a good meeting at Birmingham, in the Hall of Science, (a very commodious building belonging to the Socialists) on the Tuesday evening. I found George White to be what I had long heard him reported to be -a sound-hearted, thorough-going democrat 1 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 the progress of the movement in and around Burmingham, and the causes why in Birmingham itself, things for some time looked less satisfactory than could be wished. At night (Wednesday) we had a good meeting out of doors, near the Railway Station, notwithstanding

On Thursday began a series of excitements, such as I had hitherto been a stranger to. I was set down at twelve at noon, by the omnibus, at Wednesbury. (called Wedgebury by the natives, in the midst of 30 000 colliers on strike for wages. They formed one of the noblest rights I ever witnessed. Linney, O'Neil, Pearson, and others addressed them; conclusive resolutions. 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 sdopt the People's Charter. I shall not lose the impression made upon me by the view of that meeting as Bilston. For two mortal hours I addressed the favourite brigade—the "body guard" of our brave chief, Peargus, their host! They little knew what they were about. mistake or possibility of being gainsaid. piece of ground formed like an amphitheatre, where they sat in fixed earnestness receiving my plain rebrave colliers raised in approval of the Charter, convinced dent, and brave man has been indefatigable in his caused? labours among this bold and simple hearted people: judgment, deserves more highly the praise and confidence of his brother Chartists than Joseph Linney. for many miles, having entirely ceased labour, and nothing being more easy than to get an out-door meeting of thousands upon thousands at this time of excitement: the Wolverhampton colliers, like the assemblages with one accord, and instantly, when I asked them if show would exponse the cause of the Charter.

Tory-ridden borough. Mason, and his companions in tribulation, are confined in the gaol here: one hundred and fifty colliers had been also lodged in it the gaol-cannon, it was said, was to be planted upon the extreme towers—and everything looked so threatening, that when the friends here took a bill to the printer, announcing my lecture, he did not dare to print it. Great fears were entertained that I would STRUCTION"! be 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 bench, procured by the friends. The super-intendent of police then took his station close by my right elbow, the Tory gentry and ladies threw up their windows to listen and hear the rebel the slumbers of the English oligarchy. Is not Chartist commit himself, and to see him pounced upon France disturbing at this moment, the prospective and borne away in the dirty claws of the raw lobsters. success of a Tory Budget ! But no! I shewed how excellent it was to have a

"Sweet liitle silver-voiced lady," And pay our million and a quarter yearly to support herself and her establishment. I demonstrated that loyal Chartists knew the land would be ruined if the Civil List were not kept up? and that working men would all weep their eyes sore if Adelaide were to be bereft of her £100,000 a-year. I denounced any ragged shoemaker (Stafford, like Northampton, you know, my brave Shakspeareans, is a famous sheemaking town,) as a stupid fellow if he dared to talk about his sged revolution of 1830, nor the effect which the three grandmother being in a bastile and vegetating on skilly, while the Dowager had three palaces to live in. The satire completely blunted the talons of the blue-bottle; his hard face relaxed, his teeth separated, and at length he grinned outright, while the host of shopmates burst

Well-what was to be done? I could not be taken reforms. up for treason, for my words were ultra-loyal, with a had just brought their music into the Square. Determusician 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 aunoyance, while he would gladly seize me as the primary cause of disturbance. 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 commenced singing "Spread the Charter;" the bold because some one had told him that they had in-Crispins caught the strain, and our procession to the Common was soon swelled by thousands. We had a terfered to prevent the return of Brown-Bread good meeting; and when it was well-nigh dark, started Jeseph, as M.P. for the Borough. The misoreant again for the town, singing "Spread the Charter." The said :police were passed, and looked aghast at this novelty. The gaol was reached, the soldiers turned out guard and thought the crowd had come to make an attack: but fairly laughed when they heard the singing. Three cheers were given for poor Mason, close under his cell, 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 annov their enemies with ammunition so easily mustered and so pleasantly expended as a little throat music. came a favourite at the places I have already passed, as well as Stafford.

Let me just say, ere leaving Stafford, that Peplow. Hunnible, and other fine young fellows, are growing up there, who will soon be able to set an important part The farther I went, my beloved comrades, the more

Potteries on Sunday afternoon, and found a spirit I mind ! really was not prepared for. Labour had ceased there, also among the colliers; and now, the resolution not to labour, I found, was taking a decided turn: all toere intent on working no more till the great strupple for the rights of tobour hed been tried. We had meetings at Bread Society," to induce the people to join them in Penton and Lane and, on the Sunday afternoon, Aug. 14th, and at night I presched from "Theu shalt do no Hanley. The time was very exciting, and I gave notice that I would address the celliers on strike, on the same spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large assembly appeared at that time; the resolution that and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. Words from old daddy Richards (whose heart, God bless him! is as sound as an accept in the people's sause) the meeting dispersed, with the intent, on the part

remained in Hanley during the day; saw the shops closed, and all the town become as lifeless as queer things in the town, and also at Store, Fenton. Listen: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 held by them, too, till they had their

I felt sure I might be prevented getting out of the Potteries, if I did not make an effort to get away privately, and as I was bound to attend the Manchester Conference, in quality of delegate from the excited district I was leaving, as well as being your representative, my darling boys,-why I set out on foot, with two hearty youths as companions, at half-past twelve on Menday night The droll adventures of that night I will record in

another letter, for I must now be off to the Con-My brave brigade, Your faithful "General," THOMAS COOPER.

Maraden's Temperance Hotel. Wednesday Night, Aug. 17.

PS I have scarcely time left to tell you how I got Suffice it to say,—I was seized, taken before fine old Justice, examined before him as he sat up in bed, told him who I was and all about it; but they

dared not keep me! This was at Buralem, at two a stand for the Charter, you will be already aware, by o'clock on Tuesday morning. I intended, with the two good lads who carried my bag and cloak, to reach blacclesfield by seven, in order to take the coach for Manchester; but as we had been detained by the Burslem 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 the train started. To my great delight, I got into the carriage contain-

ing my beloved Burstow, Campbell, and Ciarke, a young delegate from Ross, in Herefordshire. From the Star you willearn what was done at the Conference; I will not, therefore, take up valuable space by saying a word about it.

Finally, my brave comrades, I am now about to set out, privately, from Manchester, after having just read the horrid piece of hypocrisy and crucity 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 clear themselves from the charge of originating the 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!

Heaven grant we may be able to turn this strike to our advantage, and thereby have our revenge on the hypocritical League. When and where I shall see you, my beloved lads, I cannot tell, until the time comes,

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE. By the Pope but the League-men reckoned without organs have it, but upon the League men,

they sat in fixed earnestness receiving my plain remarks, apparently as enthusiastic at the close, as at They have go ten the people our! How will they Corn Law League. This "Conference" talked over thing that would seem exceedingly the beginning. The view of the massive hands of those get them in again? How will they allay the excite- some queer things. The nature of their takings and ment they have caused? And, above all and before their deliberations will be best understood by the me in a twinkling of O Connor's abrewdness in selecting 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 blow from the shoulder-of-mutton fist of a Bilston and slashings; the imprisonments, and the trans- | AGO ! Read it :collier! We enrolled fifty members at the close of the portings that are to follow: how will they compensate "The proceedings yesterday at the anti-Corn Law the operatives themselves! Not because it was

We say again, that the League-men have caused there is not a man in the whole movement who, in my all this hubbub. They are at the bettom of it all, it was not words would move Parliament, but force, considerations, but because it would seem harsh to It is a measure they have long had in contempla. and they would have it if they did not change their tion. Even since the last General Election means system, was heard with no disapprobation. In the verhampton, and addressed another meeting of the hardy have been constantly used to inflame the public manufacturing districts men declare that '10 good verhampion, and addressed another meeting of the narray many book tollers of the "black diamonds"—the whole district, 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"!

by the whole Whig press, of the fact that "incen- conceptions, is at an end; the minds of the people diarism" had again shown itself in the South. They found matters in a somewhat critical condition in this paraded the fact most prominently; dwelt upon it not be long before corresponding DEEDS will before them by the Sunday Times, yet they did not loud and long; evidently doing their best to cause spring from the iDEA! 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 into the town-additional rooms were being built to Morning Chronicle declared " the fires resulted from a feeling of REVENGE against the bread-taxing land of the sufferings of the people. Politicians rejoice chiotic and trullords;" and the Globe called them "the beginning that the unruly workmen of the manufacturing towns correquence!!! 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 Tamworth, by an example of physical force, disturbed We must have money, says M. Humann.-

Toulouse answers by a barricade. We must have money,' says Sir Robert Peel.-MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM MAY ANSWER ANY budget but the Whig one, WITH A BARRICADE."

The Globe followed in the same strain. Here

"Whoever else may have forgotten, the Duke of Wellington has not ceased to remember the French days' events in Paris had upon the public mind in this country. The same causes which accomplished the downfall of the elder branch of the Bourbon family effected also the overthrow of the Wellington-Peel administration, by the impulse which they communicated to the public mind in favour of legislative

witness! Three villanous red-ceats, standing in the Toulouse and other towns of France, excited by the it. We cautioned the people against the snare laid crowd, soon solved the difficulty: they looked on and attempt of the Government to supply the deficiencies for them. We counselled to peace and good order! listened till they were laughed out of countenance, and of the state by increased taxation upon the people, then turned their attention to a couple of Italians who ARE LIKELY TO HAVE A POWERFUL EFFECT UPON THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY. mined on making a disturbance, one of the red-coats at under the circumstances in which they are at present ern Star"!! first coaxed, and then dragged one of the foreigners placed. Nor will the resemblance between the preamong the crowd, and strove expestly to incite the sent and the past escape unobserved by the plain unsophisticated mind of the Duke of Wellington."

> The Examiner, too, had his share in the plot. He gave pretty good hints in the following fashion:-"How soft, how delightful, his new bed of roses,

Should PERL, undisturb'd, by the Chartists, or Find the Captain*-contented with all he proposes-

To his Rodens and Percivals ready to cling !" meeting without disturbance, hold up your hands." The Sun published the most ferocious and das-The adjournment was carried, and I dismounted in a tardly article ever penned by a bloody-minded moment, and off we went, the people following us I coward against Dr. Hook and the ladies of Leeds,

> "If any ladies, led by a mistaken party zeal, side, like Dr. Hock and others of the clergy, with the oppressors of the people, they must not be surprised should even their claims to universal homage fail, in a time of excitement, to disarm the hatred of savage

"It has happened that ladies' heads have been direnemies with ammunition so easily mustered and carried about the streets on poles, or trailed in the pleasantly expended as a little threat music.

We'll rally around him," I should have said, be AN EXAMPLE, that a priesthood has been compelled to find safety in flight, and those who braved the popular indignation forfeited their lives to their temerity."

These were the teachings of the ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE! These were the sentiments, the horrible. thickly I found excitement kindling. I reached the kellish sentiments, they strove to instil into the public

Contemporaneously with these atrocious incendiary teachings, were the attempts of the anti-Corn Law men, Leagued together under the title of the "Daily to abolish Corn Laws altogether, and to compet them also to grant the People's Charter. Let the Colliers in all parts of the kingdom marder," on the large area called the "Crown-bank," at ISED PLAN-TO BREAK THE LAW." 1 A done !! They have only to insist upon these meaall working men cease labour till the Charter become the Did they condemn it? Did they warn the people law of the land, was put and seconded by working men, and against joining in the plot! Did they denounce it concerns must come to a stand till it was settled." carried triumphantly, and after a few hearty and sensible as illeval? No such thing ! They all but recom-

NEWCASTLE .- A delegate meeting for the of the colliers, to ask all the workers at the earthen- "something startling and novel;" but they did not condemn it, nor point out the danger to those who might act on it. And yet what were the recomon a Sunday forenoon; heard of the multiude doing mendations of these Leagued Daily-Bread Men!

> "NOW THE WAY THE AMERICANS OBTAINED THE SUPPRAGE, and exemption from heavy taxation, furnishes us with AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF INITATION! The English landlord said to the Americans, We 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 (Boston), 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

ont bloodshed, nor continued without bloodshed, was respecting the Swing incitements in the beginning not admitted as a reason why it should not exist; of the present year. The Weekly Chronicle was, by 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 South, apparently the work of incendiarism; and 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 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 enresponded to, though, it is hoped, it may not be necessary !!"

The "Bloody Old Times" is now hard at work to fix the getting-up of the STRIKE upon the Chartists and he talks loudly of the "violent and incendery writings in the Northern Star." Will he be kind 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 exposed the deep laid villainous schemes of the plotters. The Star alone has shown up the atrocity of the doctrines these parties have tried to inculcate. The Star alone has regularly watched the attempts of these men, and sounded the note of warning and alarm. The Star alone has done this. It did not wait till now, and then find out that these attempts were being made. As soon as ever the incendiary articles appeared, the Star called public attention to them, and reprobated the doctrines there taught. It is, therefore, a little too bad for the Times and the League papers, (for they, too, that the project of SHUTTING UP join in the song) to charge the present state of feeling to the "incendiary teachings of the Northern ALL THE MILLS IN ONE DAY the watchfulness that we have, and spoken out as that we have all along persisted in became it, the anti-Corn Law League would have have procured for them the detestation of every honest son of Labour in the Kingdom; because,

in the evening. There were about 4,000 present on a They have raised a devil they will find it difficult to There was a "Conference" lately sitting in London, composed of Delegates belonging to the an i- but it was generally rejected as a

> THE CORN LAW BE REPEALED were vociferfusing to pay taxes, will be presented at one and the are becoming familiarised with THE IDEA OF RESIS-TANCE; and, if their misery be not relieved, it 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 that the half pagan, half free-thinking town's-people are for their sins visited by a judgment which threatens annihilation. To bigots and politicians, CADES being erected to force the adoption of the pictures of distress in the manufacturing districts ettempted by Corn-Law-Repealing masters! Point their pleasure by repeating them. We turn rather any such reduction. We believe it would be imto 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 such. This fact speaks volumes! he would tell them what to do-(cheers.) He thought they ought to proceed at once to appoint a COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAPETY IN THE METROPOLIS, and induce every delegate from the country to pour in such facts as would organise such a body of public opinion as power, and COMPEL THEM TO YIELD."

Pretty fair this, was not it "Old Bloody?" Where vere you then! Did you denounce the incendiary writing? Did you point it out to the public, and base and cowardly attempts to get the working "friends of good order;" and, as magistrates, let loose the military upon them, for only doing that to which they had been incited! Did you do this "Old Bloody?" No! you left the task to us! We did it. We "The popular disorders which have broken out in exposed the plot. We denounced the concectors of attributed to the " incendiary writings in the North- | Lancashire ; AND THEIR EXPENCES WERE

> O'CONNOR happened to meet with ACLAND, the BELONGING TO THAT TOWN. hired tool and lacquey of the anti-Corn Law League; the man who is paid £10 per week for his for these acts ! Are the people, the working people, services. They met at Halifax. They had a dis- whom they have induced to "rise" and "riot;" are cussion upon the question of the Corn Law Repeal.
>
> these to bear all the shootings, all the cuttings stables. This was above twelve o'clock. In the after charging with ball, returned, headed by Mr. ACLAND had some talk. In the Star of the suc- to death, all the woundings, all the imprisonceeding week; that is to say, in the Star of July ments, all the transportings, and, possibly, all the 16th. 1842, Mr. O'Connon 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 hatchers of the plot body :-

confidence, must not be kept back. No, no : I am | we will have !!! not just the man to keep the secrets of the League. Now, let every man pay particular attention to the

OF STOPPING ALL THE MILLS UPON A GIVEN DAY!!! AND THEY WILL DO

This was published near a month before the STRIKE. Now, Acland has never contradicted it. He dare not do it!! Even in the "Conference" itself, so lately as the from Liverpool, is reported to have said :-

" It appeared that the only plan which the manu- To Beaders 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" !!!!

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 charge un upported 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 Many Jones, Bristol.—We cannot insert the com by his comrades. The spirit of the crowd was still 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 way of abolishing the Corn Laws." brings to our mind a recollection of the dodges "That the Corn Law could not be imposed with and shifts of Master Weekly Chronicle himself, 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 following manner:-

"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 Star." Had the press of England shown a tithe of originated with this journal, and 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 was likely to be obtained. The single-handed, we have exposed their villany, and ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE allusions were from time to time made to it by several speakers;

They rejected the project, after considering it again and again, BECAUSE it would seem harsh to Bilston meeting. Linney assured me that the whole for these things, which they, and they alone, have Conference speak for themselves. Gentlemen who wicked; not because it was illegal; not because illegal; 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 the operatives themselves! In other words, it would be an open declaration of war against the can be done until they riot,' and in the metropolis operatives, and would expose mill property to the immediately announced that the battle-cry was and to-morrow it will be spread throughout the emby the immediate and direct acts of the masters A very large number of special constables were to Elland. At the time they arrived in the atation came time to many thousand persons. The sauctity world between the masters "closing the mills." I had previously addressed, held up their mighty hands 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 forcreject it in the other and more feasible shape of before the Parliament and the aristocracy evidence "roject"! No; they acted on it! and the present Let our readers also mark another fact. All the

the last two months in the manufactories, have been are not disagreeable; and we will not contribute to out a Tory or Conservative master who has attempted possible. At all events, we have not heard of any

Refer, too, to the letter of our Preston correspondent, detailing the horrible carnage in that town, and the prior proceedings. Look well at the words there printed in capital letters! Remember that would create the utmost odium against those in it is two delegates from Ashton, (the town where the STRIKE first commenced.) to the Preston lads bling in such meetings, and engaging in such schemes, to get them to join in it, who declare, publicly, that which must result in disastrous consequences to THE MEANS" to go to Preston! Note this shew the real nature of the League men, in their fact! and then ask how it is that that the middle people 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 the soldiers were advancing, and as suddenly the apparent extend" them !: !

The fact is, that the strike did commence at Ashton, as has been already detailed; and that the ostensible cause of it was the attempted reductions of wages by the Corn Law Repealing Messrs. BAILEY; and another fact is, as soon as it did commence, six persons were dispatched And yet the "riots" and the "risings" are to be from the town of Ashton to the other towns in PAID BY MONEY SUBSCRIBED BY While this "Conference" was sitting, Mr. FACTORY MASTERS AND SHOPKEEPERS

And are the League men to suffer no consequences After the discussion, Mr. O'Conner and Mr. to pieces, all the sabreings, all the tramplings precession were great numbers of women, most of Briggs, to the rescue of their companions, which they

To the working people we say, be wise! be prufollowing disclosure, coming from the principal sponter of the Plague.

Acland said to me,—"Well, Mr. O'Connor, we shall either have a Repeal of the Corn Laws, or shall either have a Repeal of the Corn Laws, or carrion-crows, and be laid weltering in the mills of Messrs. Norris and Lister, at the bottom received one or two severe wounds and several contactions."

My. Barker, reperter for this paper, was one of the military, and opened a passage over the military, and opened a passage over the bridge into the town. It was stated that the mills of Messrs. Norris and Lister, at the bottom received one or two severe wounds and several contactions. dent! Be not betrayed into collisions with the in general the soldiers did not molest them. Soon four or five inside, and about the same number outside.

military. Present not yourselves before them after a circumstance occurred which caused a distreets. Come not near them. Keep the peace of Foundry-street, were attacked, and the military 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 the head which bled Mr. O'Connor—" Indeed ! how?"

Mr. Acland—" Well, I tell you, in confidence, that the object of the League's present meeting in mills. Commit no depredations. Injure no man. London, is to take into consideration the propriety Be quiet ; be firm : and please yourselves whether you go to work or stay away!

Our own opinion of the "Strike" and its merits was distinctly registered in last week's Star, especially in the two articles in the third edition, headed, "Progress of the Strike," and "Further Progress." Every event which has since transpired has confirmed us in the opinion we then held : and we have 29th of July, one of the delegates, Mr. Finch, jun, now therefore only to reiterate it, and to request for it all the attention that the people think it worth.

mes, Lesgued together under the title of the "Daily Bread Sosiety," to induce the people to join them in what they themselves denominated an "ORGAN-ISED PLAN—TO BREAK THE LAW."! A pamphlet was published in Leeds, in which the plan was detailed. This pamphlet was problement of the people was published in Leeds, in which the plan was detailed. This pamphlet was reviewed and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. Did they condemn it? Did they condemn it? Did they want without spilling a drop of the graining any commotion of any kind. The gagainst joining in the plot! Did they denomose it as illegal? No such thing! They all but recommend the plan to be adopted? They spoke of it as Carlain Rock.

This affair having subsided, the people again met the collers in all parts of the kingdim dear the Poople's Charter, they find it to fail the cases working for one month, and the thing is that object. We entreat them, in the accordance of a couraged if, after all, having tried the strike as a Randa Bank; and different bye roads, evaded the milling the Charter, they find it to fail they case working for one month, and at the thing is the case, to remember that they are still no howers; that the means to which they before and efficient measure that could be looked are still at hand; that they proceeded to Meestra them, in the accordance were an admitted the town, when they immediately in the accordance with the Lancashire people, we case working for one month and reached the town, when they interest them, in the accordance was published in Leeds, in which the case, to remember that they are still no home and efficient measure that they are still no home. Lawres and different bye roads, evaded the milling the Charter, they find it to fail they may receive a season the town, when they in the accordance in th

Is it apparent now who were the concocters of the 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

tance 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 have a letter by every post, bringing up the news in a each place see to this and oblige us?

his goods. He is inclined to act on the maxim, "look before you leap." We understand his inthe 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 Charlist" is not him! Perhaps "a Carlisle Chartist" is not pledging. meeting not to return to work till the aware of the fact that the man in question would People's Char of plecame the law of the land; till have started while in again and have starved while in gaol, had it not been for their wages were advanced to the standard of 1840; 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 in the course of the afternoon, the people having to him by Mr. O'Connor during his imprisonment! and, perhaps, "a Carlisle Chartist" is particularly opposite, the Northgate Hotel, the are aware of, and can tell "a Carlise Chartist" cation 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 and is now in the possession of Mr. Isaac Kitchen, Bradford Moor.

lecture at Chesterfield amongst them.

single-handed, we have exposed their villany, and to their villany, and to the powers torn off the veil that hid their deformity.

Proceed we now to fix the beginning of this Strike, not upon the Chartists, as the Times and League TION AGAIN AND AGAIN;

activered his second necture of members ware enrolled at the close of each meeting. On Thursday, Mr. West visited Ashover; on meeting. harsh to the operatives them- Saturday, he was at Duffield; and on Sunday, at

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

HALIFAX. tion almost unprecedented in Halifax, and which formed ample employment for all the forces—both ever, and so would have continued, till their meeting by the police and about two hundred special constables, came up. Mr. Pollard, one of the magistrates, addressed the crowd for nearly half an hour, and remonstrated with them on the danger of assem-THE MIDDLE CLASSES FOUND THEM themselves. The assembled multitude, however, manifested no great alacrity to leave the spot and the magistrates having ordered the multitude to themselves into a sort of procession, cleared away body of the Lancashire turn-outs were congregated for the purpose of marching into Halifax. Betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock the turn-outs Hebden Bridge, Sowerby Bridge, Luddenden Foot, Todmorden, Rochdale, and other places, united togemilitary and police were drawn up, so as to occupy were all more or less injured; but two of them the whole road, and prevent the passage of the were for a time made prisoners. Of course, there was people, the cavalry being posted in front, the infantry a devil of a hubbub kicked up now! An express was whom were placed in the middle. On their progress effected. During the affray, Mr. Briggs received a being arrested by the military and police, several of the women went up, and seizing the bridles of the cavalry, exclaiming, "You would not hurt a woman, received orders to fire, and these orders were carried to the several or the several orders." would you ?" endeavoured to turn them on one side. into effect, we are afraid with a fatal result, but of this body:—

"One thing which Acland told me, as he said, in No! by heaven! JUSTICE, of some sort or other confidence, must not be kept back. No, no: I am we will have!!!

Would you! "endeavoured to turn them on one side."

Would you! "endeavoured to turn them on one side."

We cannot speak with certainty; up to Tuesday eventhe magistrates and soldiery, "We didn't come here ing, two of the soldier's horses had not been heard of, for bayonets, we came for bread." It is stated that one woman was stabbed in the breast by one of the passengers, who had, in good earnest, to endure soldiers with a bayonet, though not seriously, but pelting of a pitiless storm of stones. These consisted of 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 arrived at Messrs. Norris and Listers' mills, the effect of breaking the force with which the stone plugs were drawn, and the men turned out, had descended. She was going on a visit to Mr. Almost at the very same moment that the Lan. Cockerbam, of Halifex; and on enquiry there on Tuescashire processions approached the town, day afternoon, we learned that she was not much worse another procession, also comprising immense numfor her injury. Agentleman, named Layock, from the bers, from the neighbourhood of Bradford, approached it in another direction. The Bradford legs and in other parts; he bled vary much, and was procession was preceded by a number of the 17th obliged to leave the omnibus, and remain at a read-Lancers from that town, and on the procession side house until surgical assistance could be procured, reaching New Bank within a short distance of He was attended very speedily by Mr. Holroyd, of from Liverpool, is reported to have said:

By reference to the address of the Conference delegates, and the letter of Mr. O'Connon, it will being joined here by the Infantry and Hussars from of compelling the aristocracy, in less than one month, to abolish Corn Laws altogether, and to Decade the conference and the people stills it worth.

By reference to the address of the Conference Halifax, the Lancers drew up across the road, and delegates, and the letter of Mr. O'Connon, it will being joined here by the Infantry and Hussars from the beson that he and they hold a different opinion. Time will speedily decide whose opinion is most turn-outs, along the main road. The procession, however, broke up into groups and proceeding along the party after this got safe to Halifax.

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 the legistary and the procession, and one of the horses was cut in the leg by a stone. The however, broke up into groups and proceeding along the main road.

The Was attended very spectury of the Was attended very spectury of the Was attended very spectury of the Was attended very spectury. Halifax, the Lancers drew up across the road, and Halifax, and after having his wounds dressed processed.

Halifax, the Lancers drew up across the road, and Halifax, and after having his wounds dressed processed with the last the very spectury of the Lancers drew up across the road, and the letter of Mr. O'Connon, it will being joined here by the Infantry and Hussars from on his journey. The other passengers accepted with the across the road, and the Lancers drew up across the road, and the Lancers drew up across the road, and the Lancers drew up across the road, and the legistary of the life was attended very special to the lancers drew up across the road, and the Lancers drew up across the road, and the Lancers drew up across the road, and the legistary across the road across the road across the road across the ro

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 militrouble to forward to the Office every thing of impor- tary 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 attempts to rescue the prisoners, which so exassort of continued narrative. Will some friend in perated the soldiers, that they faced round, and fired each place see to this and oblice us? understand, wounded in the leg, and was carried off 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 compelled by law proceedings.

And again the soldiery fired, but we have not heard that any injury was done. When they came constant Reader, London.—Ye. Mr. Pither in the vicinity of the Police-office, the streets, which kethly is gone to America, but not to stoy 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 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 locking points important to emigrants and settlers. The the prisoners in the Police-office. Great appreherresult of his observations we expect to be the sions were entertained that an attempt would be means of giving to the world. All who know M1. made to break open the prison and resone the pri-Pitkethly will pronounce him to be a fit man for soners, 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 the extensive moor in the immediate neigh-

bourhood) Halifax. The tone of the meeting was

peaceable but firm. Three resolutions were passed.

not aware that the grateful return made for this cavalry charged upon them, but the people flying in handsome, nay, generous, treatment was the terror before them, no injuries were inflicted. Whenwriting of letters, such as the one he has sent us, ever the crowds became at all unmanageable, or were to whisper and insinuate away the character of the man upon whose free gifts he was existing! least heritation in pricking them with their bayonets, 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 unyrateful man, and so bitter is his animosity. low, who had got pricked through his fuetian jacket that he declared, soon after his liberation, at the with a bayonet, we saw go writhing down the dinner table of one of the most stanch O'Con-street, in the midst of a number of commiserating dinner table of one of the most stanch U Connellite-Whig-Redicals in England, that "Mr.
O'Connor and the Star people hated him with
that hatred, that had he, or they, BUT COURAGE,
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 these things; and therefore we are not surprised in one of his arms. He was taken to the inat the character of the letter he has sent. firmary, and it is probable his arm will be As for the request he makes respecting the publi- disabled, even it 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. at the meeting held a fortnight since last Sunday. The proceedings commenced by singing a hymn, "Praise God from whom all blessings low," which was followed by a prayer by one of the men, invoking OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.—The state of our the assistance and protection of the Almighty in their columns this day will be a sufficient apology for enterprise, and praying that peace and order might be our silence about, and non-insertion of, many preserved. After this a man from Bradford addressed articles, both of news and observation, received 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 obliged to be displaced, the notice of Mr. West's 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 BELPER.—On Monday night last, Mr. West should be held on the moor, at one o'clock at noon, at delivered his second lecture of his series, "on the which it was expected that their numbers would be

rolled fifty-four members at the close. Wednesday thought might be accomplished before the time of holdthought might be accomplished before the time or noineevening, Mr. West visited Swanwick, and addressed
a large meeting, and also on Thursday at noon, addressed a large assembly of colliers; a number of
into a sort of procession, and fling across the moot, proceeded on their mission. This concluded the The prisoners captured at Halifax on Monday after-Edge. At all these places he proclaimed the Charter, | 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. HALIFAX. headed by Mr. Briggs, a magistrate, proceeded at full The disturbances connected with the turn-outs gallop to the railway station, at Eiland. 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, partiin 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 assist them in the preservation of peace and order, the convoy from the wood which akirts the road themselves. There was all the difference in the sworn in, and the regular police, and the military at the latter place, the train towards Wakefield stationed at the barracks, were under orders to be was in waiting, to which the prisoners were at once in readiness to act at a moment's notice. The mili- transferred; and the train was quickly at full ap ed. tary force regularly stationed at Halifax, consisted Considerable numbers of people had gained access to ing the masters to comply! And though the Anti- of two companies of the 61st 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 arrivthey 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, Manthe thing themselves. They did not "reject" this on Monday morning, and the other from Burnley, chester, &c. After leaving the station, it was very seen "project"! No; they acted on it! and the present chicuic and truly awful state of things is the correquence!!!

They did not reject this of intends in morning, and the other from Burnley, consider, ac. After saving the state in the saving the state of the present evening who entered the town about seven o'clock in the evident that there were very large numbers of people 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 thrown 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, however, the danger was greatly increased, for so exasperated had the people become at the treatcivil and military—at the disposal of the authorities, ment they had received, that loud threats were attered So early as five o'clock in the morning, the people that not one should escape. The passengers, of course, were actir, and assembled in considerable numbers could not apply this language to themselves; they were in the Market Place; they were all peaceable, how. conscious of not having done any injury, and had confidence that the people would not wilfully indict was over, and then have returned home again in the damage upon persons respecting whom they could have same good order they had met. But whilst a person no cause of complaint; and in this opinion they were was addressing them, the magistrates, accompanied 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 roadside, and along the rocky heights of Salter-Hebbis-s place of all others calculated for the protection of any party who might choose to avail themselves of its cover from whence to harass an enemy. A man then took the head of the leader, and, waving his hand, all fear of attack from the mensoing throng classes are now so fond of STRIKES as to pay the "Let's away to Luddenden Foot," and this propo- cending the hill. But, on a sudden, a cry was raised that became 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. and proceeded at once to that place, where a large were hurled from all parts of the eminence among the seldiers who then came up at full gallop, and on to the suffered severely from the accidental circumstance of from Lancashire approached the town in immense being compelled, though only for a few moments, to be numbers. The grand point of junction was at apparently under the protection of the soldiery. With King Cross, on the Burnley Road, where the various such direct aim were these missiles hurled, that scarcely bodies, each composed of thousands of men, from a soldier escaped unhurt—some of them received severe cuts—three of them were fairly felled from their horses, the animals setting of, and leaving their late ther in one immense procession, filling the whole riders to the mercy of the mob. These three are pribreadth of the road, and stretching to a vast length. vates 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

side house until surgical assistance could be procured.

but not being able to succeed, the engineer, by Mr. advance of the main body straggled one by one into

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 the men from the thirty had got in, some of the workmen inside, who to. The meetings then quietly dispersed. Which was done. The Rev. Gentleman then read liberty. The middle classes, and many of the most locality we have done. The Rev. Gentleman then read liberty. thirty had got in, some of the workmen inside, who were armed with staves, and sworn in as special were issued, calling the Riot Act, and gave strict orders that all persons consisted, closed the mill-door, and secured the stragglers as prisoners. Previous to this, as attract on the Shades having been apprehended, a hole in the Shades having been apprehended, a hole had been broken through the roof, and it had been broken through the roof the most the roof the roof that their constituents wished to make it a wage question. He believed that they are anxious for that their constituents wished to make it a wage question. He believed that their constituents wished to make it a wage question. He believed that their constituents wished to make it a wage question. He believed that their constituents wished to make it a wage of the decision. He believed that their constituents wished to make it a wage of the decision. He believed that their constituents wish agreed that if the military should be required at 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 addressed them, urging that it would be unjust in as honest men, they ought to speak out as men. The Hotel, where the Hussars were stationed, to watch for this signal, and communicate to the military. As son as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the son as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the son as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the son as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the son as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the son as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the son as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the son as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the son as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the son as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the son as the prisoners were secured in the more than the more arrested at addressed them, tray of the chairman, that the man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" where the decided at once, said, on the suth ority of the chairman, that the man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" man has a right to do what he likes with his own; man has a right to do what he likes with his own; man has a right to do what he likes with his own; man has a right to do what he likes with his own; man has a right to do what he likes with his own; man has a right to do what he likes with his own; man has a right to signal was hoisted, and the Hussars set off at once the chairman and speakers would be arrested if clothes they would have, and being emboldened object. 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 to have liberty; he wise receiving 27 shillings bered there was no attack upon Akroyd's mill, and bered the station of the station the only symptoms of such an attack being contem- house to tender bail; they were refused admission; came to their hands, and taking many things that a tremendous majority in these great manufac- out for an advance of wages, but were willing to watching events peacefully which might lead to the plated by the people, was the entrance of the few stragglers, who were secured in the mill, in the stragglers, who were secured in the mill, in the strange of the strange 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, with that opinion, it is at this stage of the proceed- the latter would insist upon the wide world for support. Thanksably in advance of the main body, who were at that cab to Bow-street. The inspector also waited upon between the sections of infantry, were likewise ings necessary, that a definite decision should be in the present struggle. It was all nonsense to eternal thanks, to the brave and independent Tracks sime passing, without any disturbance, over North the printer, and obtained from him the name of the taken to the same place, for examination before the come to relative to the future course of action to be talk about wages when it was equally as easy to of Manchester! They saw the evil, and nobly threw Bridge We have heard different statements of the party by whom he was employed, thinking by these magistrates, and no doubt but most of them will be immediately adopted by the working classes, stating obtain the Charter as an advance of wages. mariner in which the melancholy occurrences, which preparatory steps to intimidate the committee from committed for trial at the next sessions. in a few minutes took place, originated; but all proceeding with the meeting; but they had mistaken agree in this, that there was no regular attack upon their men. At seven o'clock, not less that 10,000 Burslem, it is now certain that one was shot dead. 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 meeting was assembled. During Mr. Dron's address
following, which we learned from an eye witness:—

As the soldiery were approaching the spot, the cavalry

As the soldiery were approaching the spot, the cavalry as a hand gallop, and the infantry at a quick run, least 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. Seme colliers by trade, and succeeded in stopping all the same, and that they cease work until it becomes the the turn-out. He gave orders that a cow should be was some crowding and jostling. One man in the little confusion was created by a drunken coal. works in less than two hours. A great number have law of the land." way offered, unintentionally, as we understand, heaver driving his cart furiously among the crowd. 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: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 attendance (Mr. Hird, of Bradford,) and the officers and endeavour to ameliorate our fellow-brethren's

exasperated state of mind, and said something and insmediately afterwards, the magistrate in of the regiment were observed consulting together for a few seconds, and the next moment the soldiery fired upon the people. The first fire consisted only of straggling shots, but the next fire was a regular volley of masketry from the whole body of the 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 Jears 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 mu-ket ball in the tected. If they wanted soldiers at Manchester let 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 up along Rand's Bank; numbers of men were cronching down in the grass, but the great bulk cronching down in the grass, but the great bulk arrived from the disturbed districts, and detailing of the multitude were gathered on the utmost the horrible state of distress to which the operatives summits of the distant hills, on the verge of the 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 The soldiery proceeded along the streets, driving Il the people before them, who fied to escape them into all sorts of avenues and passages. So perempt broke 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

as the latter passed by, hooted them, upon which the and produced no little consternation among them. Amongst the persons wounded was Dr. Bramley's servant, who received a shot in his ancle. Another It is with mingled feelings of shame and indigna-

tion 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. Hall, of the Leeds Mercury, were eye witnesses of the cir-cumstance, and were within a yard, or at most two 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 bostom of King-street, and, after proceeding a few yards, were filing into a street called 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 betwirt the top of the street and the soldiery towards the bottom, a distance of probably nearly one hindred 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 musket, and appeared to take deliberate aim at them. Not the slightest alarm was felt by either Mr. Bingley or Mr. Hall, who seeing no cause for violence, apprehended none, and regarded the action of the soldier simply as a piece of bravado, and looked at him with perfect unconcern. The soldier, however, fired, and immediately the old man staggered made no outery. Mr. Bingley exclaimed—"the man is shot," or some such expression, but Mr. Half who had previously seen him in a fit, replied that the masters got them had to their amplitudes. The that district, and probably would be throughout the Empire, they ought, he thought, to take kigher ground. If they again fell into apathy, and the that who had previously seen him in a fit, replied to the masters got them had to their amplication. 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 | Tuesday, from Colne and other parts, and stopped

geon. On calling afterwards, it was understood much injured. that there was but little chance of his recovery. Three men, dangerously 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 shot in 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 lung, on his head, and his skull was fractured, and two or three more had continuous on their legs, caused by blows from swords. In fact, the police-office was

inrued into a hospital. The mills were all stopped on Tuesday, at Elland, Cooper Bridge, Brighouse, Stainland, and Barkis-

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 supply of the engine, at several stations.
It is stated that the turn-outs have entered into a

tect or rescue them.

During Wednesday, all continued quiet through-During Wednesday, all continued quiet throughas loss, either of property or life, could ever have ence to any part of the country now struggling for they would preceed for the Charter. Yet he wished the several delegates of whom it is composed, does not be continued quiet through as loss, either of property or life, could ever have ence to any part of they would preceed for the Charter. Yet he wished the several delegates of whom it is composed, does The nour that 3000 Langashire rioters were on their occurred. Wey to the town armed. The military went towards "the border," but of course it was "no go." Jonathan Booth, flax-dresser, of Northownam, who was in my report of yesterday, I perceive that I omitted one of those wounded by the firing at Rand's Bank, to state that the residence of the Rev. R. E. Aitkins of the exercise of arbitrary power on the Wages, subsisting in Wages, subsisting in the community. What the present strike for wages, subsisting in the community. What the present strike for wages, subsisting in the community. What the present strike for wages, subsisting in the community. What the present strike for wages, subsisting in the community. What the present strike for wages, subsisting in the community. What the present strike for wages, subsisting in the community. What the present strike for wages, subsisting in the community. dies at ten e'clock on Wednesday night. He was shot inrough the abdomen. Poor Crowther is still and individuals 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 wounded by this mad fresk, amounted, so far as citement into which he was thrown, has terminated own resources. Stand firm. Do your duty. We his constituency would stand by the resources of fatally; but this I cannot say that I positively know, will do ours." others who received slight wounds, and who got them nor can I rely on hearsay tales. I have also to direct 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 the same fate, and nothing is to be seen when the same fate, and nothing is to be seen when the same fate, and nothing is to be seen when the same fate, and nothing is to be seen when the same fate, and nothing is to be seen when the same fate, and nothing is to be seen when the same fate, and nothing is to be seen when the same fate, and nothing is to be seen when the same fate.

"That this meeting views with great apprehension memorialise her Majesty to withdraw the troops, morning, and proceeded towards Shipley, where and endeavour to ameliorate our fellow-brethren's they stopped all the mills without difficulty, there condition, by adjusting the existing dispute regard-ing the reduction of wages, and passing the People's marched on to Bingley, where they commenced their Charter as the law of the land."

the resolution. During the time he was speaking, the people were actually flocking up to the meeting by thousands, and covered such an extent of the ley. 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. parading the streets. 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 seldiers and police to massacre the men of Manchester, and leaving the vast accumulation of wealth and population unprobitants 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 ad dressed the meeting, stating that he had but recently 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 unanimously. Such a forest of hands as never before was day morning, at the Hall of Science, Camp Field, at

seen in London. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who briefly acknowledged the same, and the meeting tory were they, that they compelled the people to 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 communiobtain a sight of what was going on, without having a cluster of swords raised and shaken in menace at them. At a place, called Garth, opposite the Pine cavalry at Knightsbridge barracks were under arms cavalry at Knightsbridge barracks were under arms address which the Committee of Management issued Apple Inn, at the end of North Bridge, about twenty in the Barrack Yard, from six until past eleven or thirty people climbed up a wall, and got into a o'clock; and the excitement in all parts of the town they would conduct their proceedings with carmination.

garden there, to get out of way of the military, and, was intense. Although bail had been refused for the said that the very important position in which the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they soldiers fired fifty or sixty shots above their heads, were conveyed in a cab back to the East End. and they stood, and the state of the district, called upon discharged, upon entering into their own recognizances to appear at Bow-street on the following bring their deliberations to a speedy termination, morning. There is no doubt that the meeting was so as to give the people instructions how intended to be dispersed but the numbers present to act. He trusted they would act calmly, man also, who was standing in Northgate when the Infantry passed, was stabbed with a bayonet in the shoulder. He was conveyed to Dr. Holmeddled with. During the night parties who had attended the meeting continued to perambulate the streets, singing patriotic songs. On Wednesday companied by many of the leading Chartists, and were discharged by Mr. Jardine, the sitting Magistrate, upon entering into their stated that they would be glad to receive a deputaown recognizances to be of good behaviour for two months. During the proceedings it ments might be made to work in co-operation with because Great Britain was dependent upon fowas 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 statisyards, of the unfortunate victim of military reck- from head quarters to arrest every one seen carrying his own part he saw a great change in the opinion of tical account of what amount of corn had been imlessness, when the occurrence took place. The affair a board, or exposing a bill. The Morning Advertiser refused to insert the advertisement calling the meeting, and every effort was made to hinder it from getting due publicity. Summonses were applied for by the police against several persons, who refuse to take the bills out of their windows; and Nelson-street, which runs out of it: at the time that they express their determination to put down the Messis Bingley and Hall were approaching the top of King street, an old man, named Samuel Crowther, at Islington Green. After the meeting on at Islington Green. After the meeting on deliberate upon everything brought before them, Stepney Green, five or six persons were busily responsible situation demanded. engaged in enrolling members, hundreds anxious to

join being unable to procure admission into a spacious bowling-green set apart for that purpose. LIVERSEDGE.

A large body of men, apparently from Dewsbury and its vicinity, have visited Howden-Clough, Birstal, Gomersal, Littletown, Milbridge, and Heckmondwike, and have 'tapped' the boilers of 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 perfectly peaceable; they neither annoyed person had assembled. If they were met upon a mere trade nor property, and I have not heard of one millowner who offered any resistance, save one at Heck-

SKIPTON.

Several thousands visited this quiet town on entering the nouse, which was crowded with women uttering lond screams, the old man was found lying on his back, on a bed up stairs, with a wound in his abdomen, his shirt was saturated with blood, and he was writing with agony. Messra, B. and H. imseriately went to procure the attendance of a surgerial back of the magistrates, was, we understand, phatically urged them to show a bold front, and much injured.

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 request-ing 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 excluded from all sick and benefit societies. He argument of those who would wish to infuse a spirit in the neighbouring large towns.

POTTERIES. SHELTON AND HANLEY.

TUESDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK. I have just heard that the military stationed at Burslem have begun firing on the people, and that two men have been killed, one from Stoke-upon-Trent, and the other from either Macclestield or

hour, that the extent of the loss of life cannot be sanding that it would be brought forward at ano-Immediately previous to the skirmish at Salter- told. I also hear that numbers are wounded, but ther stage of the proceedings. Where these things will end I cannot say, but this 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 I do say, that neither life nor property is now safe our objects, and the means we may decide upon delegate from Stalybridge, that if the masters did Every speaker was restricted to five minutes, and these districts. I would just make one remark a lopting, 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. bone not to damage any property, and that if any damage any property, and that if any damage were committed by parties connecting them—that the would make no effort to prothat has been going on here, nor has the advice of the land.

This we most emphatically deny. Called together Mr. M'Cartney arged them to weigh well the step port; another amendment was proposed to the effect.

This we most emphatically deny. Called together Mr. M'Cartney arged them to weigh well the step port; another amendment was proposed to the effect. that has been going on here, nor has the advice of this we most emphatically deny. Called together the Chartist speakers been attended to, for, had that by the spontaneous will of the people, we are deterthey were going to take, in giving in their decision. have been the case, I can affirm that no such thing mined to consult their interests alone without refer- Ffteen thousand persons had sent him to say that . "The information laid before this Conference by

AUGUST 17TH.

I resume my narrative from where I left off was set on fire sometime about two o'clock a.m., and what makes this worse, the Rev. Gent. was a com-

or min owners was held on Wednesday afternoon, when it was determined to resume work on Thursday morning.

LONDON.

The finite meeting was suddenly called by the international the present resolution, until we have had not the meant of going for the principal and posted side with a principal than the principal and posted side with a second by a second by a delegate present.

The finite one-flourishing district. This meeting was head of a londer, bodies of the principal and posted side with a second by a delegate present.

Mr. Dean Tation will visit the following places and at other places, have declared for the Propose were decided upon the question of wages and the present places and present the present places. This was estimated by the more and a supported the control of the popular places.

The substance of the same face, and nothing is to be seen that determined to resume work on Thursday morning.

The shoemakers' delegate from Lees said, he had to ther places, have declared for the Foeple's formation of all other places, have declared for the Foeple's control of a spread of all other places, have declared for the Foeple's the frequency in the present places.

Mr. Dean Tation will visit the following places and at other places, have declared for the Foeple's the frequency of the present places and the present places. The frequency of the present places and the present places are they across their earnest feeling on all other places, have declared for the Foeple's the frequency of the present places.

Mr. Dean Tation will visit the following places.

Mr. Dean Tation will visit the following places.

Mr. Robinson moved "That this meeting do not agree with the working meet of the Present places are the present places and proving places.

Mr. Dean Tation will visit the following places and the present places are the frequency proving present places. The Feedle upon the determination of which places are they are determined to mean of carrying the wage question that the Present places are they across the rearnest

In my last I stated that two men were killed at

CHORLEY.

AUGUST 17. About \$000 people entered Chorley, yesterday, gone to Preston this morning. All the works are at 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. Several thousands left Bradford early on Tuesday

STAFFORD.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

MANCHESTER.

The adjourned meeting of the delegates from the various trades of Manchester and the surrounding towns and districts, to the number of 141, on business connected with the strike, assembled on Tues-Mr. Hutchinson again took the chair.

The Secretary called over the names of the de The gallery was occupied by parties from the

After the necessary arrangements had been made, The Chairman opened the meeting by reading the after the adjournment of the last meeting. He hoped them to act with wisdom and prudence, and to ducted through the whole country, and more especition from the working classes, in order that arrangethe working men of Manchester-much that had ported. excited enthusiasm had abated, and they had begun exhibited, nor any symptoms of change of opinion; responsible situation demanded.

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

this great principle." Mr. Higginbottom seconded the resolution. Mr. Morrison could not see the necessity of passing resolution of that description, nor did he think it was at all applicable to the subject for which they question, perhaps it would be in place, but at that juncture, when there was a cessation from labour in a proper understanding, both they and their constituents would be more than ever tyranised over than they had previously been.

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 cease labour. political ignorance and mental slavery,-which decision of that meeting, so that they, in their locali- would support them. ties, might know what steps to take.

resention being passed, but thought it would be more in place as the last, instead of the first.

The resolution was seconded and supported by out for wages in that district. several delegates.

will do ours."

definitely whether labour should be further suspended or resumed." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Thos. Whitaker, and carried by a large majority.

Mr. Joshua Malary moved the next resolution, That the people's delegates, now assembled, do Seconded by Mr. F. Taylor, of Royton.

The delegate from the engravers moved, as an amendment, That the people forthwith resume WOTK." Seconded by a delegate whose name we did not biain.

Mark Lane Express, and was received with loud to keep the political view of the question, notwith- cordial support, as in union alone is security to be standing the withdrawal of such support. found, and from unabinity alone can success be applause.

A discussion arose regarding the means of carryrelative to means to be adopted to provide the peo-

Mr. Garner moved a resolution to the effect.

benefit the people, and of course was superior, as a question, to that of the Charter." This was the delegate from the Engravers of Man-

ches er. taining it. There never was a better chance than ing as he then saw before him. the present one, and therefore the meeting of Deleunite and embrace it.

England were upon that day's proceedings, and it depended upon the decision to which they should come, how the movement would in future be conceived that if they went in by the induced try what they could do to persuade the people to disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the come, how the movement would in future be conceived that if they went in by the induced try what they could do to persuade the people to disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the country, and more especially were upon that day's proceedings, and it they could do to persuade the people to disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the country, and more especially were upon that day's proceedings, and it they could do to persuade the people to disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the country, and more especially were upon that day's proceedings, and it they could do to persuade the people to disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the country, and more especially were upon that day's proceedings, and it they could do to persuade the people to disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the latter would make disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the latter would make disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the latter would make disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the latter would in future be controlled in the meaning the latter would make disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the latter would make disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the latter would make disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the latter would not, they (meaning the latter would make disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the latter would not, they (meanin

to act and speak with reason, judgment, and reflect the resume work amendment, the taking off restriction. There had been no feature of relaxation tions on commerce, and the resolution for the Chart the resume-work amendment, the taking off restric-

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 it might. 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, manufac" turers, machine-makers, millwrights, mechanics nasters got them back to their employment without printers, dyers, and others, employing workpeople in the boroughs of Manchester and Salford, passed this loth day of August, at half-past one o'clock. The Chairman then replied to a kint which had public works of Manchester and Salford be not one of the chairman then replied to a kint which had opened for work until the workpeople therein employed signify their desire to resume labour." Mr. Stott said he had been round the town since

the adjournment, and he must candidly declare that phatically urged them to show a bold front, and he never before saw so many countrymen in the day, at two, p.m., and continued, by adjournments, 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 decarry out; on the other hand, they were not men if instance a declaration that the Charter should be The secretary said that he had just heard that the

Mr. M'Cartney agreed to the resolution, inasmuch | Chartist Conference had passed a resolution calling

Mr. Duffy rose and made a most powerful speech, causes were that the discussion of politics had been shewing the evils of class legislation, and broke up the then said there were men in from no fewer than of apathy amongst the people. It had been asked twenty places at a great distance, who had been who would support them, he would assure them delegated for the express purpose of ascertaining the that if they made a bold stand the whole nation A delegate from Oldham, representing from 1,000 to

Mr. Duffy agreed with the resolution, though he 1,500 operatives, said that his constituents declared must confess it was from the business of the meeting. emphatically for the Charter. The delegate from Several other delegates saw the utility of such a the fustian cutters the same. A delegate rose and

The Delegate from Glossop said, in answer to a efforts."

The Delegate from Mossley argued strongly in of the amendment deeming it both unnecessary and ducting itself in a peaceable manner, and that the number of the wage question.

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Many of the delegates here declared that the ma- other trades had spent more in trying to keep up

to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise labour-of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and to have liberty; he was receiving 27 shillings old age are alike instruments in their hands for Mr. Stott rose and moved, "That from the state- per week, and some of las fellow-workmen were enhancing the interests of their order.

they were resolved to have a fair day's wage for a cannot be effected till the Charter become law. recommend their constituents to adopt all legal fair day's work, and the Charter.
means to carry into effect the People's Charter; A manufacturer at Compstall Bridge was quite that they send delegates to every part of the United | willing that his hands should remain out till the em- | comfort for the attainment of that of their fellow-Kingdom to endeavour to get the co-operation of ployers generally would consent to advance wagesabout eleven o'clock in the foremoon, principally the middle and labouring classes in carrying out the and had signified his intention to assist them during

made ready for slaughter, and the butcher was to craelly arrayed themselves against the interests of have cut it up to be distributed—and other arrangements to provide food are being made, when all of a sudden the said gentleman altered his mind, and gave orders that the cow must not be killed-and on being asked what had caused him to give counter orders, he replied that no heard that the turn-out fidence of all at our head. Rhey, too. have called After several delegates had supported the motion, was taking a very different course—it had become a upon you. You will read their address—it breathes a news was brought into the Hall that the public funds political question, to support which he begged to be bold and manly spirit. We could not, in times like were failing. The information emanated from the excused. The hands, nothing daunted, were willing the present, withheld from there, your servents, our

standing the withdrawal of such support. found, and The delegate from Rochdale declared that the expected. ing out the resolution, if adopted, on which many meetings, and they had been very numerous, were gave their opinions. Some thought it would be a determined to have nothing less than the Charter. failure for the want of food and funds; whilst a meeting of 8000, who instructed him to vote that forced the alternative upon you, adopt it and out of they remain out until they obtained the Charter.

The meeting was here interrupted by intelligence while we have not been the originators of, we

Everything is quite at a stand still, and nothing is to be seen but the families of the turn-outs who are part of their serious consideration. In one place, parading the streets.

The meeting was here interrupted by intelligence while we have not been the originators of, we part of their serious consideration. In one place, being brought that the military and the town offic als 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 reworkmen had certified their intention of rendering turned and said that the magistrates, police, mili- a bit to spare, and would refuse it to men struggling them 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 How matters will terminate it is impossible for One gen tleman within a few miles of Manchester, had building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they 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 tected. If they wanted soldiers at Manchester let them send abroad for them, and not expose the inha-"were coming." Three hundred additional specials said, that at all the meetings which he had ever seen, through the medium of the Chairman, whether he were immediately sworn in. The 12th Foot were and they had been very numerous, the people had must allow them to come in or not! The Chairman, removed from this town this morning for the Isle of passed resolutions for a fair day's wage for a fair in reply, gave orders to admit them. After a short for, although the discomfitted Whigs have attempted 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, to rally their scattered forces, under this new 34th. If matters do not assume a different aspect Charter to protect such wages for the future; and came in and advanced, accompanied by Mr. pretext, yet will all of their order in seciety, of 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 manufacturers are already talking of stopping their shops.

Chartel to protest such wages for the fitters, and the believed if the working classes generally, came to Lowe towards the rostrum, when the Chairman such a coosted him by asking him if he was a delegate. The thought that if the people them their support. He thought that if the people chairman knew who he was. The Chairman said 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 Bigotzy and In-The question then was discussed at great length perfect stranger to him. Mr. Beswick then gave his tolerance. name, and Mr. Lowe gave his capacity. The This is a holiday, proclamed not by nature; most and wished the business to proceed. He had no into the pit which they have dug.

> hes er.
>
> The delegate from Hyde supported coming out for building in large numbers, which alarmed the inhabi-blood of your brothers has been shed while peacethe Charter, to get good wages and preserve them. tants of the neighbourhood. He came down and fully agitating for their rights; and the brave dele-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 scatand 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, enerally was in favour people to assemble in large numbers were illegal, he the bayonet; yet will the friends of justice ever find 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

The Chairman said that every precaution had been 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 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 undertion. Two delegates from the same place said that was sufficient to convince him, and the authorities, standing that free labour will ere long repay the 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

the magistrates. Shortly after, Mr. Beswick came in, with a gentleman of either presumed or legal authority, and things, council you against the destruction of life or seconded the amendment of Mr. Garner; and did so | surely, if all the world had belonged to him, he property. could not show it more. He had a similar interview with the Chairman; but to speak as disputants to be found in the document entitled the People's the latter had cortainly the best, and, in our spinion proved that they were acting feelish, without autho-

rity, and, therefore, contrary to law. ter, and that no hasty or rash resolution might be returned; and in a short time came in again, with 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 see more than ever the necessity of a great struggle 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 it was not his place for their political rights. He trusted they would On re-assembling, Mr. Hutchinson, the chairman, meeting to The Chairman said it was not his place deliberate upon everything brought before them, 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 questithat 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 do perse; and they were not, the consequences would be injurious if they did not they must abide the consequence. 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 was expected that the delegates would decide the and class-made law. The Chairman on their departhey embody in their rules a law for the adoption of question 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 meeting was then adjourned to the Sherwood Inn, Tib-street, at ten o'clock on Wednesday.

MEETING OF DELEGATES IN "CONFER-

ENCE" AT MANCHESTER. This body was driven, by the "troublous times' from the consideration of the particular matters and things for which it was summoned. The all absorbone the people. All eyes are anxiously directed to things for which it was summoned. The all absorbing interest of the "strike" movement was forced on the people. All eyes are anxiously directed to the Central Meeting, to be held this evening at the attention of its members as a first object of containing of this evening at the sittings of this sideration. It being known that the sittings of this sideration. It being known that the sittings of this determination to put it down, and have again caused body were to commence on Monday, it was generally the boardmen to be arrested. A Cabineta Council, at understood and believed that they would take up which the Duke of Wellington and the whole of the 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 intenseness of anxiety perfectly indisoribable. The Conference commenced its session on Tues-

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 anxious; the discussions most animated and earnest; and, while some difference of opinion prevailed on the course to be recommended by the people, one soul and purpose seemed to animate the entire as- the following decisive resolution was heartily 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, determination to cease working until the People's the observance of Peace, Law, and Order, by and among the people.

Each member, in the first instance, stated to the to act on the same determination; and being confi-Conference, so far as he had the means of knowing it, dent the whole country will join us as soon as they the state of his own district, and the opinious of his receive the important intelligence. We therefore constituents in reference to "the strike." resolve to allow one week for that purpose, in the ensued upon the question of adopting the following.

RESOLUTION OF THE DELEGATES. "That whilst the Chartist body did not originate the present cessation from labour, this Conference of Deles the People's Charter be law." The colliers and asked how many there were present who had any gates from various parts of England, express their deep miners form a great proportion of the whole popuunderstanding or security that the masters would sympathy with their constituents, the working men lation of this large district. Congleten; but reports are so rife at the present | The resolution was withdrawn, with an under- advance wages? To which there was no reply. If now on strike; and that we strongly approve the exenthey (said he) went back without getting higher sion and continuance of their present struggle till the wages and protection too, they would only be PEOPLE'S CHARTER becomes a legislative enact! s constituents were ment, and decide forthwith to issue an Address to that wall I am now writing, the turn outs are just het be and after the prisoners had left by the train, how great a number I cannot say. Thus proving that the bridge across the railway that the ruling few are determined, at all hazards, "That we view with feelings of disgnet and indigtive localities to give a proper direction to the people's

political power. The political emancipation of our not for either himself or his constituents to lead not warrant this Conference in now recommending countrymen is the great primary object for which them to adopt a measure of which they would afterwe are determined to contend at all hazards, uninfluenced by calumny or misrepresentation on the one
would be for the general good of the community. other. We call upon you most emphatically to sus- they (the delegates,) would not leave the people, but believes, by the anti-Corn Law League; not seeing peud 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 The Delegate from Broad Bottom said they came on strike, and admire the spirit of energy and ut for wages in that district.

patriotism with which the trades of Manchester The shoemakers' delegate from Lees said, he had and at other places, have declared for the People's

"ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO THE

gulph of misery. Failing to purchase your aid for the accomplishment of their own sordid ends, they The delegate 1 rom the mechanics of Patricroft have effectually put into force the doctrine that

Willing still to labour for a bare pittance, and their comparative comfort into misery's scale: The Delegate from Compstall 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 themserves, they the wage question. They had not left their employ have taken the foreground in your sause. They have ment of their own accord, but had been forced out declared that they will cease to soil till all labour by the people of Hyde. Still, now they were out, ishall be justly requited; which, in their opinion. Must not their names be handed down to posterity as patriots sacrificing their own convenience and

> let the stroke recoil upon the tyrants who have se Brothers, these are not times to hesitate! The corn has a golden hue, while your reages are pale : but hope for change and better times. We are fortunate in having an accredited Executive, bearing the con-

men? Who can withhold praise from such men?

You have not struck -you have been stricken; but

This is not a voluntary "holiday!" It is the forced "strike" of ill requited labour egainst the deminion

tools for your own destruction! and may he who has still more stinging grief of a crying offspring!: Brothers, if we are worthy of your confidence.

we must prove that we merit your esteem. Hear goaded you into resistance, and who would now torture you, because you do resist. Be not deceived: whatever shade in politics, join with them in throwing upon you the odium which belongs to your oppressors. But heed them not. Our's is the battle

Chairman said that was a strictly legal meeting, unnaturally proclaimed; and may the wicked fall "That taking off restrictions on commerce would objection to his remaining in the room providing he 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 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-Ward had been to the Police Station to lay com- ful, when well directed, to overcome all the physical long as those for whom they struggle stand by,

allowed to be in the gallery to listen to what was the League" for a repeal of the Corn Laws into a

In conclusion, brothers, we would, above all Remain firm to your principles, which are

Men be wise! and do not commit yourselves or your cause. Let all your acts be strictly legal and Finding that they could neither frighten nor argue constitutional; and ere long your enemies will discothe Chairman and Delegates out of the matter, he ver that Labour is in truth the source of all Wealth and should be the only source of Power. Immediately after the adoption of the address, it was resolved unanimously,

"That the thanks of the Conference be given to the Executive, for their energetic labours on behalf

And it was then resolved unanimously-"That this Conference do now dissolve." And the delegates immediately dispersed to their By an unfortunate accident, in a few copies of

our first edition the resolution of thanks to the Executive was omitted.]

LONDON,

THURSDAY POUR O'CLOCK. London still continues to remain in a state of great

excitement. A large meeting was held last night at Clerkenwell-green, and language of a very determined description was used. Thirty soldiers very heavily ironed were, last evening, conveyed to the Ministers in town were present, was held last night to decide upon the conduct to be adopted regarding this evening's meeting. The result of their deliberation is not at present publicly known; but it is whispered that they have decided upon not interfering if the meeting is peaceably conducted.

WEST MIDLAND DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

After much discussion at various public meetings. adopted: "That this meting having come to the full Charter be the law of the land, previded that the working population of Great Britain generally agree A general, anxious, and protracted discussion then event of the country generally agreeing to our noble resolution. We firmly resolve and agree entirely to cease from working on or before this day week, never again to produce one penny's worth of wealth, until

DEWSBURY.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT. returned to town: there cannot be less than twenty thousand-all sober, steady, straightforward men,who apparently seem more determined than ever for the general stand. They have been round to Ossett, Horbury, Healey, Middletown, and Thornhill, where they have stopped all hands without the least interruption. The authorities have been sitting all day swearing

in any body that they could for special constables.

The millowners of Batley have compelled their men to be sworn in as specials, so as they can commence work in the morning : but as far as I can learn, the assembled turn-outs in the town are determined to resist it.

The town is completely in the hands of the turnouts-all peaceable. But I am afraid if any interruption be offered it will not be so long, as they appear determined to have their object before they return to work again.

MANCHESTER, -- CARPENTER'S HALL. -- TW will be delivered in this Hall on Sunday (to morrow) ISMAN

(Continued from our 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 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 on his way to Hanley, for the purpose of presiding 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 cons quence 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 object 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 gutted, If the operative could not buy, of course the shopkeeper and all that could be destroyed. Having arrived could not sell. He wished to see self-supporting at Stoke, they proceeded direct to the Station-house institutions studding the country, instead of Bastiles there, best in the door, seized all the arms and irons, institutions combining agriculture and mechanics. We as they did at Hanley, and having seized and severely be aten the person of Stonier, a policeman, and leaving him in irons at the Station-house, they proceeded tained, marched direct for Squire Allen's. The to Longton or Lane end. Should they meet with the moters, there will be bloody work.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P.M. I have just returned from making the necessary inquiries. Mr. Rose's mansion is entirely gutted, not a halfpenny-worth of property is said to be left in it. Windows are smashed, furniture destroyed, money, place, and other valuables carried off, and now the rioters are said to have gone to the Stoke in an eloquent and argumentative style that rivetted poor-house. All trade is suspended—the shops are closed, and no man dare follow his work from fear of the rioters. What will this lead to ! Where ableness of the truth and efficacy of the principles of 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

FURTHER PARTICULARS. BURNING AND DESTROYING.

TUESDAY MORNING, EIGHT O'CLOCK. house, and burned it down. They have destroyed present. A troop of the 3d Dragoon 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 Tories are stargered 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 omnibus for Birmingham left, the driver met thousands marching to Burslem, in a line

in danger of an attack. BURSLEM.

which was taken from the three men apprenended on inhabitants were forced to throw great quantities of the Saturday previous. No sooner had they obtained water. possession of their box, than they released their pri- At Lane-end Market-hall (a police station) the books soner, and again commenced begging. They galled were destroyed. Every article was brought out first on the publican, who a few nights before, kicked and burnt; they afterwards set fire to the their box to the floor; now he gave them £1. They Market-hall; which was extinguished after the mob then went to the head police-officer, Ryles; he was left the town. A troop of Dragoons has just entered,— already on their way out of the town. The specials 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

IMPORTANT PUBLIC PAUPER MEETING!

officer relieved 1,000 last week!

bourhood to attend the meeting. They also issued cirtrast between the salary and condition of the "silver-culars and posters, announcing the meeting for August tongued lady" with those of the wives of the working 9th, on the Crown Bank, Hanley, to take into con- population of England. sideration the causes that produce the present alarming |. remedy. When the time of meeting came, the gentlemen and parsons were not there! Some few of them sent notes of excuse.

Mr. W. S. Ellis was called to the chair, who, after and Richard Diniel, Esq., apologising for non-attendabers to the meeting who would not otherwise have ance, introduced Mr. John Richards to propose the first strended.

"That this meeting views with feelings of sorrow and regret the unparalieled 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. ferred upon them by Divine Providence, presents to whelm all in universal poverty."

effect of Mr. Richard's speech. He spoke in a strain calling out to them to do their duty, when lo and beof the most fervid elequence for an hour and twenty hold it was only "Chartist rabble!" Upon this three minutes. Whilst he was speaking, the panpers of sky-rending cheers were given for Mason and his fellow-

Mr. Wm. Evans seconded the resolution, by advert-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.

COBDENS, whose interest lay in the profit arising from the Lock-up until Monday morning.

Worked during the day: but at this time was entirely the ingress of all parties, except the law officials. 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 pressed hardly upon the means of subsistence; for they may that they must in some way account for the fact that those who produced all the wealth were being superseded by machinery, and reduced to poverty. They then raised the superseded "hands" as a "surplus population cry, and designate the superseded "hands" as a "surplus population." To get rid of this surplus population was put forth by them, as a passess of the evils we have to endure. When these men, the properties of the evils we have to endure. The penel to be present, and a friend that he had with him, penel to be present. The penel to be present, and a friend that he had with him, penel to be present, and a friend that he had with him, penel to be present, and a friend that he had with him, penel to be present. The meeting broke up at eight o'clock in the outs from making a fordble entry into the mill. They come it is easy then two sovereigns and a large quantity of the turn-outs approached. The meeting broke up at eight o'clock in the outs from making a fordble entry into the mill. They come it is easy then two sovereigns and a large quantity of the turn-outs approaching. The meeting broke up at eight o'clock in the outs from making a fordble entry into the mill. They come it is easy to the turn-outs approaching. The meeting broke up at eight o'clock in the outs from making a fordble entry into the mill. They come it is distance out of them. They then proceeded to Queen's penel to be present. The dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's penel to be present. The dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's penel to be present, and a friend that he had with him, dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's penel to be present. The dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's penel to be persons present. The dams of two of them. They then proceed to Queen's penel to be penel to be persons present. The dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's penel to be penel to Queen's penel to be penel to Queen's penel to be penel to be penel to be penel to Queen's penel to be penel to be penel to be penel to Queen's penel to be pen propagators of the dostrines of Marcus, found public of the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were of those present of the dostrines of Marcus, found public of the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were of the consent of the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were of the consent of the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were of the consent of the consent of the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were of the consent of th that brilliant specimen of Whig christian legislation, general understanding that it should be sa. No accidence and reported that "all was right;" and 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 only plan that could dent occurred the whole day. A meeting was held in Bradford Road towards Hill-house, and others passed buyers.

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

ANTERES OF THE PARTY

STATE OF THE COUNTRY, 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 t

passion. Mr. Moses Simpson proposed the second resolution, 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, offence. They then marched to the house and office an appeal ought to be made to the upper classes of of Mr. Gibbs, of Shelton, the contractor for and society for pecuniary assistance, towards in some meacollector of the poor-rates in this neighbour- | sure temporarily alleviating that distress of which thoukood. Here they smashed every square of glass sands of our fellow men so justly complain; and this in the honse, destroyed the furniture, and literally meeting feels convinced that they will respond to that 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 want our rights-justice, not "charity"!

Mr. Hamlet Booth seconded the resolution. He was a pauper. 'Twas hard to be a poor pauper! It was an to Fenten. 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 paupers' books were in the lawyers' books! He had rioters, I believe, have completely gutted 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 Newcastle-under-Lyme, are just gone there! None shewed themselves to be only sincere friends of the poor but the Chartists. He had been an industrious steady man all his life; but was at last a pauper. There were a thousand at least in the crowd like to himself.

Mr. James Oldham moved the next resolution :-- " I is the opinion of this meeeting that the distress which guawing the vitals of the British population can never be permanently removed until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land." He spoke for an hour the attention of the audience, and must have convinced the sceptical or prejudiced of the justness and reason-

The resolution was briefly seconded by Mr. Henry Forster, when that venerable old Chartist chieftain, 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 mob smashed the Rev. Dr. Bayley's senting voice. Ten thousand persons at least were

MONDAY EVENING. is in the utmost terror. The town of Hanley is this district, that is what has taken place within a few manner at several other mills, and promised another ance. Instead of this, they gave vent to their butcherin a most alarming state, feather beds, furniture, hours. A great meeting of colliers and potters took wisit on Monday. They also held a meeting on the like passions; and they were heard at night boasting resolution: and all throwing about the streets. I have, place in Hanley Market place this morning at nine Back Green, when the speakers declared their object over their cups of the "valiant" deeds they had perof the owners of the houses were o'clock; a body of colliers proceeded from thence to a to be a "good day's work." They formed on an unarmed people, those they had ridden that the miners ought to be well remunerated for their 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, stripped 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 directions. The omnibus was stopped yester- are more respected than any other in this district, no day at Shelton, and the guard's coat form off his further injury was done them. The mob then proceeded b. cr. They did not attack the passengers. I to the house of a poor-rate collector, who is very r g t 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 facts. 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 Sutherland 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 nnemployed colliers 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 military (a company of the 12th), with Dragon, in Hanley, it was unanimously resolved,- Bailey Rose, Esq., a stipendiary magistrate, at their "That it is the epinion of this meeting, that nothing; head, were announced; the mob divided, one part but the Prople's Charter can give us the power to have going the Lane End road to decoy 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 pleage himself to stand out for the same, in the sion of Thomas Allen, Esq., at Fenton, where they hope that the whole of the colliers in Great Britain will demolished the furniture 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 Buralem on Friday at noon, which the house of Baily Ross, Esq., who was leading has caused amongst the rich no small alarm. Almost the troops in another direction, being completely outall the time since Saturday night last, when our little | managured 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, trum of home to the amount of feety or fifty, but to bie furnitume, books, one, destroyed; in fact it was a day, in consequence of the demand for their services at complete 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 Stonier, an Secreeiy 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 bottle man" on duty. They are all destroyed. Everything that could be burnt took him down to the house of Mr. Ryles, head police. was piled up in two heaps and set on fire, to the officer, and there demanded one of their vegging boxes, great hazard of burning the houses, on which the

STAFFORD. Two troops of the 12th foet arrived here on Thursday others are also out on the part of the turn-outs, offering It is supposed they will remain here until the strike the 11th inst, and are stationed on guard at the Gaol. £100 for the head of the first informer. All is con- in North and South Staffordshire is at an end. On Friday, the 12th, Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, was and the mills and workshops were all standing. Indeed nonneed to lecture to "the Crispin brigade of Stafford there were but 3 mills in the town and immediate neigh-In consequence of the great depression of trade in Chartists," in the Market-place, at seven o'clock, when this district, distress prevails to an alarming extent, and all that faction could do, or malicious ingenuity sugthat distress has lately been much aggravated by the gest, was resorted to, to prevent and intimidate us late collier's strike. The two Union Bastiles are from holding the meeting. "Specials" were sworn in, crowded, and there are many thousands receiving out composed of some of the greatest blackguards in the door relief. The Burslem Bastile was built to accomo- town, as if for the purpose of breaking the peace. At date 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, ready to act at a mement's notice Between On Sanday, July 31st, the paupers walked in pro 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 rostrum 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 Messrs. Crosslaud'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. Thither the invited all the gentlemen and clergymen in the neigh- the doings of the aristocracy, and drew a strong con-

At this stage of the proceedings, a party of soldiers, destitution; and to devise some means to apply a speedy prompted by their officers and a county constable, with All was orderly and quiet, but the "hands" were out several other tools of the party, commenced an endea- of the mill. The Magistrates, therefore, withdrew the your to get up a "row." To frustrate this, an adjournment was instantly moved to the Stone Flat, a piece 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, Esq., the Charter." This had the effect of bringing num- working of the engine, for some time at least. It was

On arriving at Stone Flat, the "Lion of Freedom" was given out and sung. Mr. Cooper then proceeded again with his lecture, and he made a powerful impression. Towards the close 2 rumpus tock place with deraffeld. 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 enravages to the middle and manufacturing classes of was speaking, which ended in his being driven off the

which, possesses illimitable means of producing wealth, and ingenious, brave, intelligent, and ingenious, discoveries, unparalleled in the history of the world; and yet, with all these inestimable advantages conferred upon them by Divine Providence, presents to The "Lion of Freedom" was again sung in grand and the water allowed to run out. Where water, 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 ferred upon them by Divine Providence, presents in "Spread the Charter." This "new move" or the the eye of the philanthrophist nothing but Poverty in Chartists seemed to electrify the inhabitants of Stafford. Rags, and Patience in Despair. This state of things And on passing by the gaol, where the soldiers were on from this cause. About a quarter past four o'clock an calls for the immediate interference of every lover of guard, they thought the colliers were coming, and a immense number of the turn-outs entered the town scale 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 It is impossible for me to give you any idea of the and seemed panic-struck; the Governor and officers

On Saturday night, at ten o'clock two persons name i existence—the Morrison's, the Marshalls, the Gratidge at the Chartist meeting on Stone Flat, the line, 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-

DEWSBURY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NINE O'CLOCK.

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-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 existed for making them happy. They voted immense ing, and have sworn in a large number of special con-

The town is all quiet at present. There was another 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 one entire sheet of flame; but destruction of pro-

OLDHAM. MONDAY NIGHT.

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 workappropriate addresses, which were well received. 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 soul
With posting copies of the Queen's Programation.

At seven o'clock this evening, another very large and ammunition of that kind lying on the sides of the road. last-mentioned class appeared to be present. The refused them, and asked them what they wanted?

We believe Mr. Brook, the magistrate, got a blow from magistrates, under the apprehension of a disturbance. They answered that they wanted to come in. Hunt. stirring addresses were delivered by Mr. Samuel one of the stones. A parley was now had between the taking place, had given orders for the assembling of Yardley, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Rylance, and Mr. Miller. The magistrates and the commanding officer, as to the the Yeomanry Cavalry, and the celebrated "crack" audience manifested themselves generally satisfied. We propriety of using the sword and firing upon the people.

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 appleuse in stantly followed. Up to the time I write (eleven o'elock) all is peace and good order.

harmony up to this time.

HUDDERSFIELD.

MONDAY MORNING ELEVEN O'CLOCK. During 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'Douall 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 entered, and walked through the streets, and between the town, having stopped the mills of Messrs. Armi-They next proceeded to the factory of W. Brook, Esq., related the sufferings they had endured, and declared a down, being chiefly women!! "I did slash the bsaid 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-They had nothing to do with the Charter; their object ance take the following: at half-past seven, two ence in the best way they may think proper." being to obtain better wages. Some of them complained hours after the heart of the town was cleared, In moving this the speaker urged upon his hearers the of the men of Huddersfield, because the would not a number of soldiers were at the upper end of the town. necessity of union and caution, and contended strongly viction that it was useless to go for better wages, whilst Wallet's Circus; and across this a man was passing, ployed. labour was unprotected : and they were also unwilling evidently on his business. There was no one class near to be made instruments in the hands of designing knaves for bad purposes. Some one amongst the turn. of the soldiers galloped up to him, and brandishing his Shepherd, it was put and carried unanimously. outs put the Charter to the meeting, when instantly sword in a threatening manner, bid him to run. He arose a forest of hands, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. 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 (Sunday) at nine o'clock, to be sworn in as special constables. The oath was administered during divine service. A troop of Lancers also arrived fron Leeds. and were confined to two 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 temperal masters were engaged at church. During the day, the magistrates caused bills to be posted in the streets, stating they had made such arrangements that their 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 Magistrate, who desired them to be peaceable, and to return to their work. Most of the meeting were disposed to leave the town, indeed a great portion of them had departed, when, by orders of one of the Magistrates, Mr. Armytage, a large posse of special constables were turned out to parade the streets, that they might be seen. This sort of challenge had the effect of stopping many who would otherwise have departed, and of causing the return of others who were were received with groams, and other marks of disapprobation. As soon as they were drawn in, after performing their perambulations, all was comparatively quiet. The streets were lined with people, who showed the greatest good humour, reclining on the edges of the causeways, and standing in small groups in the Marketplace, and other open spaces. The major portion of bourhood that attempted to run; and they were but very partially supplied with "hands." They were respectively the mills belonging to Messrs. Crossland, at the bottom of Crossland Hill; those belonging to the Messrs. Starkey, (magistrates, at Longroyd Bridge; and those belonging to Mr. William Brook, (magissoldiers, with the Magistrates at their head, and with a portion of the specials at their tail, hastened. They found a number of people assembled on the sides of the road, sitting upon the walls, and otherwise amusing themselves; but they found no disturbers of the peace. troops and specials, and returned to town. They had scarcely proceeded 500 yards on their route back again, when the mill yard was entered, and the plug of the 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 Honley, Armytage Bridge, and some other places in the Holmfirth valley, before they entered the town of Hudthusiastically. Where the mid happened to be worked by steam, the boiler was almost invariably un-plugged, from Newsom. When met they proceeded in a body along New-street, past the front of the George Inn, and down Kirkgate. The George Hotel was the rendezvous Chell Ba-tile, 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, of the magistrates, constables, and military. Most of 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 and some appeared to have been newly procured from worked during the day; but at this time was entirely the ingress of all parties, except the law officials. clused, as was every mill in the town. The crowd halted opposite the large gates which close the mill yard: 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 satisfy Carr, to elect a delegate for the Manchester Cone engine was not in a condition to be ran in the morning. for he was present at the examination just spoken of mustered, and the procession was considered as large as Batley Carr, to elect a delegate for the Manchester Con- engine was not in a condition to be ran in the morning. 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 should be held in the Market-place, Dawsbury, at six kegan 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 the people request them.

been the object of the turn-outs, they had sufficient places. time between their arrival before the mill and the other places. The number this morning was very perty was manifestly not their object. The magistrates were in the most excited state. Mr. W. are sworn in as specials. Norris and Sykes's had ar-Brook foremest, and Mr. Armytage was next. The latter gentleman in a state that defies description, This morning, one of the largest meetings ever seen screamed out "the Riot Act is Rend! disperse! n this town took place in the field behind the Albion disperse!!!" The appearance of the magistracy and inn. It was computed to consist of 18,000 persons, military was the signal for "halt" on the part of the There were besides other sectional meetings of the retiring frowd. Great numbers of them returned. The trades met at the same time to elect delegates to repre- soldiers galloped up and down the street backwards sent their several bodies in the general delegate 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 the crowd, and upon the soldiers galloping some little of their intention to meet and discuss their griev-The bill-posters have been busily employed to-day distance down the Bradford Road, they were greeted ances, in which it was designated "a meeting of house, the leaders of whom demanded from Edward with a pretty considerable shower of stones; plenty of coal-miners, stewards, and masters;" but none of the Hunt, the lodge-keeper, immediate admittance. He have ne military in the town; but the specials are still The commanding officer was against this measure just the streets before the hour of nine, ready to cut up on duty in the Town Hall. There seems to be no then, and in that place; and they returned, both the "black diamonds" to mince-meat. 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. instant the magistrates and military sallied out of the ing resolution was then briefly proposed, seconded, and back yard of the inn. They had been there ready carried unanimously: mounted; and the commanding officer had harangued "That we, as a body of miners, consider ourselves meal, and other articles of provisions which were in the "his men" to the effect that if they had to use their the moving classes of society, and that we ought to be kitchen. The loaves having been thrown amongst the crowd the same party demolishing the door of the pay received orders to fire, they were to fire slap bang 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 charge was sounded; away flew the sabres, and the half-drunken out-throats galloped amongst the retreating supplied by contract, at a charge considerably below crowd, cutting and slashing in the most ferocious and brutal manuer. Neither sex nor age were spared. One of supplying by contract had the effect of producing a valiant sergeant rode down a parcel of women, and cut ruinous competition, alike injurious to the coal-owners at them with such vengeance, that his sword coming in and the workmen. were severely wounded; some had portions of their three and four a great body of the turn-outs entered scalp cut off; others their heads split open; others tage, Crossland, Starkeys, Fisher, and several others, cuts in various parts of the body. The streets were magistrate, who made a temporary resistance; but be 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 drew the plug from his boiler. This they did, and been cleared without the loss of a single drop of blood, I write in haste to acquaint you with the state of saw his men out. They then proceeded in a similar had they exercised only common and manly forbear. lieu of a hustings, 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

> the causeway of West-parade. 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 observing the whole proceedings, and who were in fact at home, on their own door-stones. Up amongst these dashed our moustachoed man-of-courage ! first up one side and then up the other. This was mere wanton brutality. He lunged, with his sword wherever he could: and in one instance, where the parties had butcher's-knife. In our opinion, (and the writer saw nearly all he has related.) there was not the slightest necessity for the employment of the mili-If the magistrates had not been so unwise as to bring them into Northgate at the time they did, in all probability, (judging 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, 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, er arroup to the point of the military's introduction to preserve that which was not in danger, except in the preservers. Such times as these try a man's metal; try whether he is a man or not; or a lump of excitable

refused; alledging he was going quietly on his own

business. The "hero" rode around him and around,

himself whether he should venture to cut him down or

the effect of the measures adopted by the Huddersfield magistracy. The employment of force until Both these faults the Huddersfield magistrates committed; and feelings of hatred and sorrow will be engendered in consequence: batred on the part of those who have suffered from their want of prudence and incompetent should have been entrusted with the playing of such a difficult card.

persons were apprehended, and placed in chains. They were locked up in rooms in the George Inn.

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 with a very high wall was scaled, and the the theme of conversation with every body. A feeling main body thus got past the military. Seve-There is not a mill running that I can hear of. All are standing. The good-humoured feeling so manifest made a very stout resistance for a long time. Eventually vesterday, has given place to a gloomy moody silence; the military were withdrawn for a few moments, and 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.

manifested. The prisoners apprehended yesterday have about to be taken to prison by a file of foot soldiers, been examined, and three of them committed to York, when they were rescued by their brethren. Two soldiers It was rumoured this morning that Mr. W. Brook o'clock in the morning. At the time specified, there open. At this juncture a special constable who hap- and the specials who were guarding him the lives three mills on their way. The water was let out of the

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 sworn in are sworn in as specials. Norris and Sykes's had arranged to begin work this morning, and rung their "hands" in ; but the Magistrates immediately ordered them to stop. There is not a mill running to-day. The atreets 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 men took place in Wakefield on Monday last. Notice road, John Wright in the chair, another party, who,

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 now these were drowned in exasperated feelings. As purpose, and Mr. Samuel Mann, of Halifax, was called the governor. Repudiating any desire to see the 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 confide themselves to the slightest manifestation of disturbance, the constables rushed out of the George, not attempt to enter into a political discussion. A 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 seized four men, and dragged them into the house in resolution, in support of this recommendation, was lodge threatened to "cut him down" if he did not custody. This was seen bruited abroad; and in a few immediately proposed and seconded, which led to consure the keys, that the mob might come in the leave of the ringleaders climbed the pansaguing, and proposed and seconded, which led to consure the keys, that the mob might come in the leave of the ringleaders climbed the pansaguing and proposed and seconded. minutes a number of men armed with sticks and cudgels were seen approaching the door of the Hotel. sometimes speaking at once. John Wilson, of Catherine
this moment they uplifted their bludgeons, in the attle 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 passage, laying on the specials pretty roundly with allowed to give free "utterance to their sentiments, feelings of fear and affection, threw the keys at them. their weapons, and the specials in return using their whether social or political." But the resolution against ataves. The object of this movement was the rescue of entering into political discussion, after much wrangling. rushed into the yard, numbering between 2,090 and the four men just apprehended. The specials proved the in which the Chairman was the principal actor in 3,000 persons. Some of the more daring went into the masters. The men were driven back, and at this opposing the amendment, was negatived. The follow-

any ether trade, considering our laborious and dargerous room, succeeded in carrying away between £5 and £6. occupation."

The speakers recommended the miners of the various cellars; others ran down passages and entries; and districts to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of their those that could departed by the ordinary roads. The employers to attempt to raise the price of coals to manufacturers and large consumers, who are principally what is generally made to householders. This system!

the road as they came. In the afternoon, small parties contact with the wall, was shivered to pieces. Many 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 their arms nearly cut off; and many others suffered minor | heat of the room, that it would be better to adjourn the meeting to the vacant ground between the Court House scoured in all directions; the retreating people being and the Music Saloon, and a motion to the effect having which ensued, one of the officers of the yeomanry been passed, adjournment accordingly took place. ADJOURNED MEETING.

> After considerable delay the meeting was again formed, and the chairman having mounted a wall, in Mr. Charles Whitaker, of Bradford, moved the third

> work, they trust their masters will take it into their commodity, that they will try to meet this inconveni-

assist for anything less than the Charter, from a con- There is a vacant piece of ground by the side of for a cordial feeling between employers and the em-Mr. Jonah Jowett seconded the resolution.

Mr. John Autey moved the fourth resolution: "That a meeting of delegates from each and every colliery in the West Riding of Yorkshire, be held at the Griffin Inn, quavering his sabre, and evidently debating within Wakefield, on the 29th of August, 1842, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon." not ! Eventually he struck him most violently with

the flat part of his aword, and galloped forwards to then adjourned.

BRADFORD.

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 meeting by calling on Mr. Smyth to move the first resolution, as follows:-" That this meeting pledges itself. collectively and individualy, to keep the peace and preserve law and order." Mr. Hedgson seconded the se narrow that his horse could not follow, he nearly fell motion, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Fietcher from his saddle in an attempt to reach them with his moved the second resolution, and made an excellent speech. He wished the people to be firm and peaceable. The resolution was as follows:-"That we do most emphatically deciars that it is our solemn and con- Town Clerk said the building, provided and protested scientious conviction, that all the evils which afflict 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 remedy for the present alarming distress and wide-spread destitution, is the immediate and unmutilated adoption, and carrying into law, the document known as the People's Charter." Mr. Smyth seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Hodgson moved the thirdresolution, which was seconded by Mr. Arrau, and carfurnished a pretext for the instant employment of the ried unanimously. It was as follows:—"That this military. They once out, had full opportunity of forthwith to cease work, until the above document be-

comes the law of the land." This morning, a large procession of turn-outs, marchgantly-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 Halifax. The proare now living in. A clear-headed, cool man, as magis-trate, 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 nothing till they came to the mill of Messrs. W. and 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 same place, as soon as the procession was seen, ordered the engine to be stopped. A deputation was sent to heated and excited brain of W. Brook and his co-peace- him to request him immediately to draw the plugs of his boilers. He consented to draw one out: but just at this moment Lamplugh Hird, Esq., rode bounce. A MAN will try TO MAKE THE BEST of the into the mill yard at full gallop, and told them he was worst circumstances: a choleric bundle of passion is a magistrate, and ordered them off the premises. He always sure to make bad WORSE. Precisely such was was asked if he was the master? Mr. Bateman then objected to the plug of the boiler been drawn. From thence they proceeded to Shelf, where the mill of Mr. the most urgent necessity presents itself, is always Moses Bottomley and another were stopped. At this to be condemned: the vain and paltry array of force, of place they were overtaken by a troop of the 17th mere empty pompous parades, is no less condemnable: Lancers, at full gallop. The people made way for them, and they went quietly forward. They were headed by four or five magistrates who wished the people to return home agasin. The presence of both military and magistrates was not sufficient to influence them to tact; and sorrow on the part of ethers that men so return. They were told that the Riot Act had been read, and that for their own sakes they had better return home. This, however, was of no avail. On In the course of the afternoon and evening, eighteen they went to Halifax. A mill near the Stump Cross was ordered or requested to be stopped by some of the magistrates. When the large procession reached the middle of the New Bank, going into Halifax, the 17th Lancers were drawn across the street, to obstruct their further progress. The people, seeing this, asked one another what they were to do, and received for answer, "Get into Halifax the best way we can." Forthmill, called the Shades. This mill was well guarded by soldiers, and special constables. Mr. Ackroyd a number of men from Todmorden and Bradford rushed in, in defiance of Jonathan, specials, and all, and drew out the fire, and unplugged the boiler. They afterwards went to the mili 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. throng, but no symptoms of disturbance have been Report says seven prisoners were captured, and were

The Bradford men got scattered in all directions by being obliged to go into the town in the manner they did: the magistrate, was so seriously injured last night in but about half-past two o'clock the word was passed

Field Head mill, owned and occupied by R. S. Akroyd, was next visited, and stonned. 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 immediately dispersed. It was understood they were to assemble in the morning again at seven o'clock. Bradford itself has

STOCKPORT. (From a second edition of the Stockport Advertiser of Saturday.)

been very peaceable during the day.

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 Waterlooinquired 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 lodgekeeper declined to unlock them, but offered to fetch and they immediately unlocked the gates, and the mob house, and, being the distribution and pay-day of the out-paupers, they succeeded in possessing themselves of upwards of 700 loaves, a number of small bags of meal, and other articles of provisions which were in the in copper. The mob outside then commenced breaking

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 tradesmen 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, specials, and police, guarded by the infantry, forced their way into the workhouse, whilst the yeamanry maintained guard in front of the lodge. In the was assaulted with a buge stick by a man named Spencer. He was secured on the spot. In the meantime other parties had been detected in the workhouse; 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. A magistrates' court was then formed in the workwhere they had committed the depredations.

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 by Major Hope, of the 79th, and Captains Lloyd. Tatton, and Townshend; Lieutenants Nicholson, Walhim. The street and road were perfectly clear. One after being supported in a few remarks by Mr. Phos. lace, Legh Richmond, and E. Marsland, and ether officers of the Cheshire Yeomanry, proceeded into another room, for the purpose of being present at 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 This was seconded and agreed to, and the meeting 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 left were much excited by the conviction that the prisoners had been taken into custody innocently. They were only in the not of asking for a mouthful of bread. because they were starving. The Mayor informed him that such was not the fact; but that they had been apprehended for breaking into the workhouse, and stealing 400 or 500 loaves, meal, and the money which belonged to the paupers. Leach hinted that the building might be in danger if the men were detained. The as the civil power was, both inside and outside, would 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 of the prisoners themselves, was then resumed and occupied the Court a considerable time. The result was the discharge of thirty-six, they having only been found in possession of loaves, whilst of the remaining eighteen prisoners, sixteen were committed to Chester assizes 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, leg-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 this merning (Friday). John Wright was the principal speaker. He exhorted them to keep the peace, and to retain possession of the advantage they then enjoyed towards obtaining the advance of their wages. They were left to conduct the business here; and if any man proved false to his principles by returning to his work until their object was achieved, it would be worse for him.

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 Cheadle, they completely sacked the provision shop o person named Hunt, and several houses, and exposed the loaves upon the ends of their sticks amidst tremen

dous shouting. Another portion of the Stockport people proceeded towards Hazlegrove, levying contributions from all the respectable householders on their way, including the Coroner and Mr. Jonathan Thornhill; and falling in with the mob from Hyde, Weodley, &c., the joint bodies marched to Poynton, and stopped all the pits. They then proceeded to the hall and demanded provisions. They were supplied with both bread and money; and Mr. Christy having still further gratified them by giving them bread from the Crescent, they went forwards to Rollington and Macclesfield, without committing any breach of the peace.

Our market this day is very languid, and badly at tended, owing to the fear of the farmers to risk the safety of their produce.

A special session is now (twelve o'clock) sitting at the Court-room for the trial of the prisoners remanded from the workhouse, or who have been apprehended early NOTTINGHAM.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The town is in a great state of excitement. Hundreds are grouped about in various directions, dis cussing the news from the disturbed districts. The magistrates are much alarmed, and are stiting 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 buttles 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 tinderstand several of the manufacturers here will close the moment

the internal New Poor Law. The only plan that could be said the whole day. A meeting was held in the could not be said to course the whole day. A meeting was held in the two and the meaning poverty would be the bringing together interesting poverty would be the whole day. A meeting was held in the town and neighbourhood are large the unit of an amiable (?) master, and stopped the mills in the town and neighbourhood are large the unit of an amiable (?) master, and stopped the mills in the town and neighbourhood are large the unit of an amiable (?) master, and stopped the mills in the town and neighbourhood are large that the story of the day of the day. At this instant the magistrates, most unwisely stopped. To-day the mills in Honley, Holmfirth, and nost foolishly, came up with the military. Most that district have been closed. Some few places of of the dam.

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 Duncan spoke for an hour, in a speech which was listened to with great attention, and carried conviction to the vest 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 gried unanimously :- lat. "That a Society be now formed in Arbroath, for drawing public attention to the unchristian nature of war, and be denominated 'The Arbresth Peace Association.' 2nd. "That whilst the chief object of the Association be to establish in the public mind the principles that all wars are wholly inand Christian means to expose the iniquity, crueity, and immurality 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 gratem". 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

separated. CRELTENEA II .- Mr. Bairstow is turning Cheltenham upside down: his lectures are bringing all classes to their proper senses. He lectured on Menday and Tuesday evenings to crowded sudiences, at the and seconded by Mr. Milsom; and likewise a resolu-

of Ashton, and Mr. Roberts, of Warrington, delivered can have any hope for a redress of our grievances," addressed the people. At these two meetings not less the meeting broke up. Dyson, of Messley, addressed them, and gave great the Forest at six in the evening, and sung Chartist satisfaction. All was peace and harmony.

DUNDEE.—The cause of the people is steadily an association; this plan seems to be working bene- bour's rights, labour's wrongs, and labour's remedy. ficially for the movement, particularly in so far as 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 in the chair. It was addressed by Mr. Mitchell at great length, upon the absolute necessity of a 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 question was always put 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 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 shepocracy. Shop-shutting is the order of the day. Let a suranger enter our town from the harbour, and proceed along Union-street, and there he will find every third shop to let. Let him turn eastward via High-street. of a want of trade. The fact is, that we need not distress which exists; for from the extremeties to treentre, it presents but one humiliating spectacle of departed glory. At this moment neither jeweller, watchmaker, bookseller, draper, nor grocer, 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. purpose. Mr. E. Clayton was proposed to the Sturge. That we, the Chartists of Huddersfield, in public their consideration. meeting assembled, cannot but express our deep. I doubt not Peel's scent keeps back the writ. regret at the occurrences of this day; and while we on Wednesday reached Oxford; found our friends had

eliffe, near Huddersfield; Joseph Bray, shopkeeper, Upperhead-row, ditto; William Townend, smith, ditto; Henry Lucas, tinner, New-street, ditto.

LARGE PUBLIC MEETING, TO ELECT A DELEGATE TO and tried his best, indirectly, to show me up to the ATTIND THE CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.-Since meeting as a paid Tory spy. This did not answer; the the news from Manchester reached us, the greatest meeting was for the Charter. a delegate to the Conference, to be held in Man- water. the object of the meeting, and called on the Secre- reading in the two back Stars. mry to read over the third edition of the Northern Started back to Cheltenham. Lectured in the afterhe meeting. The Mayor stated that he trusted well. 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 Lectured in the Market-place of Circucester, on England. Erike. On Monday, at the time appointed, the Thursday evening, to about seven hundred. This was My Lord, our Association has now upon its books work was not done by cards being taxen on the spot.

If Henry Bowman, Mr. James Arthur, Mr. John
Shephard, Mr. J. B. Hanson and Mr. J. Routledge.

If Bowman and Mr. Rantledge both declined being put in nomination. after which the three length put in nomination. after which the three length put in meeting, when Mr. James Arthur, Mr. John

If must be also within the least of those by whom you are surrounded, if not that the master minds of this place will knowledge of those by whom you are surrounded, if not that the master principle in length by train, to be in Trowbridge, en those motives of prudence which master principle in length by train, to be in Trowbridge, en those motives of prudence which master principle in length by train, to be in Trowbridge, en those motives of prudence which master principle in length by train, to be in Trowbridge, en those motives of prudence which master principle in length by train, to be in Trowbridge, en those motives of prudence which master principle in length by train, to be in Trowbridge, en the Master meeting, when Mr. James Arthur was declared to meeting. be the person fixed upon as delegate; after which the following resolution containing instructions to the delegate was unanimonely passed:—At a large public meeting held on Monday August the 15th, in

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 in favour of Mr. Arthur, but if the other parties persisted he would most willingly stand.

ings, and also to give an expression of opinion in Cobden school of liberals. the case of Mason and the others who are suffering 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 consistent with Christianity, it also may use all legal six, to shew by their conduct this night, that they taking place, or their work not answering their hardmaintain. Mr. James Black proposed the first re- tical operatives themselves, and now look down with solution, which was to the following purport:—
That this meeting view with feelings of indignation the contemptable conduct of the Staffordshire au- this town and neighbourhood that since their entry petition itself, are those of electors; of course there are thorities and their emissaries, in their late attempt into the trade, they have had more than twenty sets of many others scattered through the subtended ones. to stifle public opinion, by disturbing the people of sembled for the purpose of discussing their grievwhen they were guilty of no crime, as they were factory law is shamefully violated every day. only giving expression to their feelings on the manifold grievances under which they now labour." Mr. Peter Campbell briefly seconded it, and Mr. Joseph M'Lean supported it in a speech of considerable length. It was then carried unanimously. Mr. Robert Burrell brought forward the second resolution, "That this meeting is fully convinced to the spindle, his price shall be two shillings and twothat the inhabitants of this country have a right to pence, and if less than twenty hanks per spindle, one Mechanics' Institution, frequently interrupted by the meet and discuss their grievances, whether national shilling and tenpence. cheers and plaudits of the meeting. No man ever or local, when, how, and where they please, so long won the respect of all classes in the manner that Mr. as they do not disturb the public peace, or infringe 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, preventing of such meetings by any party or parties is unconstitutional, and ought to be resisted; seeing bad spinning, shall have nothing for that set or sets. tion 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 originated from, was deseigned to protect, and is piecer should throw away any thing, shall be fined one was carried unanimously. Several members were enrolled supported by the whole people; it therefore follows, shilling. 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 strempt to justify the conduct of the Staffordshire to be paid for by the spinner.

6. Any part or the machine crowded andience. The lecturer here went into his authorities by her Majesty'y Ministers goes to prove endpect in an eloquent 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 to dismiss them from office, and take into her Council. were enrolled. Three cheers were given for the worthy men who will make the People's Charter a cabinet lecturer, and three for Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the 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 other mills. But the second rule is so unbearable that CLDHAM -According to previous announcement, porced it. Mr. M'Lean proposed that the part of 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'clock in the forenoon. struck out, and the words "that we are determined the length required, and yet no allowance is made for amount of his regard for either. "Bah!" At the time appointed, great numbers were seen wend. for ourselves, and would recommend it to the country these daily casualties. ing their way to the place of meeting. Mr. Abel Swan, to unite, seeing that it is only in curselves that we

very appropriate sermons on the occasion. In the after- be substituted. Mr. J. Johnson seconded the amendnoon, at two o'clock, Mr. Dyson, of Mossley, and others ment, and it was carried unanimously; after which than 12,000 persons were present. Another meeting northngham.—On Sunday, Mr. Clark, of the propelling power and other unforeseen causes, pre-than a thousand speeches. He is already sensible tok place 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.

hymns, and read the Star. MR. MEAD preached twice at Ilkeston to very progressing in this quarter. The town is civided large congregations; and on Monday evening lecinto districts, and each district is being formed into tured in the Market Place of that town, upon la- called "general bad spinning," and it is very easy to a "mongrel," is offended, and will send no more. The

at their weekly meetings, where the principles of the formerly assembled at the Ship and Blue Coat Boy) was held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening, the loth August. The members nobly responded to the call made upon them last the spinner's fault; it often happens that the guiding week, and filled the room. The adjourned discus- wire (technically called a faller) is out of order; all men meetings was held in Miss Easson's school room, week, and filled the room. The adjourned discussion was postponed till next week, for the purpose Middle Wynd, Hawkhill, Mr. Alexander Rankin week, and filed the room. The adjourned discussion was postponed till next week, for the purpose
of nominating a committee to take into consideration
mit them; the overlocker must do it or the wheels
the present alarming state of affairs, and devise

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wire (technically called a faller) is out of order; all men
draws to a close. The light of truth is fast breaking
they, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsin upon the minds of Irishmen, and they are already
well prepared to transfer their devotion from a political
Leads: Brooke, Dewsbury: Dennis & Son Moxon the present alarming state of affairs, and devise stand. means to assist the alruggle of labour against capital.

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 enforced by the liberal and virtuous firm referred to. was then instructed to send a notice to the Star, requesting the following places either to send delegates to the next meeting, which will be announced. necessity of acting upon them. O no, but thank or correspond by letter on the subject—namely, heaven what could not be accomplished by argument Sheffield, 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., Mexbro' Glass Works, by Rotherham.

son, the Manchester Packer, delivered a powerful Chartism require it, in claiming a short space in your

particularise any ene part of the town to find out the meeting here, on Wednesday week; and at a public vantages, the great battle of liberty. meeting on Thursday evening, the memorial to the Queen was adopted. Mr. Powell also lectured at Braunton, Ilfracombe, and other parts of North bitter hostility of all those that batten upon the rotten-Devon. Much good has resulted from his labours.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON. MY FRIENDS.—I doubt not you will expect some account of my stewardship; without further introduc-

tion I shall lay it before you. Left town on Monday morning, July 25th; lectured repeal gentleman, had spread the news of me being a very violent man. This kept some of our fair countrywomen, who had previously made up their minds to HUDDERSPIELD.—The appointment of a dele- honour me with their presence, safely stowed in their

day evening last, to represent the Huddersfield 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 chester on the 16th, fell upon Mr. James Shaw, of stand candidate on the Six Point ground. Mr. Hey-March; and he received his credentials for that wood has accepted the invitation, backed by his friend

meeting, and also Mr. Forster; but Mr. Shaw was The Editor of the Nonconformist is foaming like a elected by a large majority. After the election the mad dog over the affair. The Chartists have received following resolution was unanimously passed: - an invitation to lend their aid, and the proposal is under

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 upne-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 any riot or disturbance, or any proceedings likely the nourishing and suckling of parsons. The meet-to lead to a breach of the peace." The Following persons are nominated as can- 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 mb-Secretary:- James Russil, calico printer, Cow- duty, being middle class men, whole hog Chartists, and guardians of the poor, Mr. Faulkner being chairman of the Board. An ent-door meeting was called for the next Chapel-hill, ditto; Jeshua 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 Law Conference, was called on; he stuck well to their CARLISLE -STATE OF PUBLIC FRELING AND old song of the Corn Laws being a question by itself,

On Friday, Mr. Clark, a freeholder of Witney, drove anxiety and most feverish excitement has prevailed, 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. Clark is a Cobetite of the first

chester on Tuesday. Previous to the public 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 Winch-not to send a delegate, but to instruct the Secre-combe at half-past eight in the evening; meeting tary to write to the Cenference, 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

nense multitude, for there would not be fewer | Left on Monday, August 1st, for Gloucester. Lec- tone to the English National Petition, which you supthan 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 ander. Thomas Carter, Lenthall Coates, and James ing then determined to send a delegate to the Confirence, and instructed the Council to make arrangefriend desired me to call a meeting out-doors for the
firence, and instructed the Council to make arrangefriend desired me to call a meeting out-doors for the
lishers. ments for a public meeting to be held on Monday next evening. The Rev. J. Davis again took the chair. My Lord, it would be presumptuous in me, it would norning 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 offiteputation waited upon the Mayor, Mr. George lecality of the National Charter Association. Many

Sich a way as not to create any unnecessary excitement, at the present moment. The deputation The Chartists of this place are indeed working manfully.

We consider the property in the control of the important, and in my mind, glorious truth, we ilston. The Chartists of this place are indeed working manfully.

The Chartists of this place are indeed working manfully.

The Chartists of this place are indeed working manfully.

purpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon addressing. I again established a locality of our gloto preside. The following persons were duly nomito preside. The following persons were duly nomito the day of the following persons to be chesen:

Work was not done by cards being taken on the spot.

The suppose misunderstood our objects, or doubted the official assignee; Solicitors, Martineau and Malton, legality of our organization. It must be also within the cards, despite all shoredictin, Aug. 24, at nair-past eleven, and Sept. 27, the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, suppose misunderstood our objects, or doubted the official assignee; Solicitors, Martineau and Malton, legality of our organization. It must be also within the cards, despite all shoredictin, Aug. 24, at nair-past eleven, and Sept. 27, the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, suppose misunderstood our objects, or doubted the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, suppose misunderstood our objects, or doubted the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the opposition aff

On Sunday, August 7th, lectured at the village of

the Democratic Chapel, in the evening. On Tuesday knew of no other Association in Ireland than that there lectured in the Chartist Room, at Westbury. On assembled, I am at a less to reconcile the assertion Thursday lectured in the Market Place of Frome, to with the knowledge of the political state and feeling of Right-street, Caldewgate, for the purpose of electing about 600 persons. The meeting was interrupted by about 600 persons. The meeting was interrupted by about 600 persons. The meeting was interrupted by and vigilance of those whose duty demanded of them Bonne light, it was unsulmously resolved, that the said Crown public house. This monster, the election before party who have determined that the name of Josepherd, the prelast, received £700 on the part of Shepherd, the pre- party who have determined that the name of Joseph Baker and Edward Swinburne, timber merthe gate be instructed to give a full and particular last, received £700 on the part of Shepherd, the prestigment of the real condition, feelings and wishes

sometiment of the part of Shepherd, the prefreeman shall cease to be a distinctive appellation chants, Birmingham, Aug. 26, at ten, and Sept. 27, at

sometiment of the real condition, feelings and wishes

sometiment of the real condition, feelings and wishes

sometiment of the real condition, feelings and wishes

sometiment of the part of Shepherd, 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 twelve, at the Waterloo-rooms, Rimingham, Solicitors, that has been appeared to affective he attacks and to say, philippic I gave him for his evil deeds, he got a pair in these countries; who have resolved to devote twelve, at the Waterloo-rooms, Rimingham, Solicitors, the working classes in this dictrict, and to say, philippic I gave him for his evil deeds, he got a pair in these countries to affective he attacks.

LAW REFEALERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—As a specimen of the liberality and good centroul, I send you a copy of the rules stuck up for GREENOCE.—An important public meeting was the edification of the cotton spinners employed in a tripartite parliament of London has failed to provide

Those rules are adhered to with the most savage were worthy of the privilege they are assembled to hearted employers, who, a few years ago, were pracscorn on all who toll for bread.

They employ ten spinners, and it is well known in spinners; they are ever watching the poor slaves while Sadgley, when peaceably and constitutionally as- at work, just like policemen watching thieves; and one 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: one thousand hanks of forty's two shillings and threepence, and for one thousand hanks of thirty-nine's, two shillings and twopence. 2. If any spinner spins less than twenty-one hanks

3. Every set of cops under fifty-six pounds weight sent in by any spinner, he shall be fixed one shilling 4. Any spinner lashing his cops under, or for general

6. Any part of the machinery broke while at work.

The first rule may not admit of complaint, although the price is considerably lower than is paid on the mass; he flings aside the dignity of an un-be-knighted 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 accienmity, the pen, he acrawls over the words of justice and appreciated.

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 em- letter, and its ridiculous reply, will do more to undeployers well know, to make them always that weight, as the weather, the quality of the cotton, the speed of But the fourth rule is decidedly the worst, and clearly shows th avaricious propensity of the monster

of liberality in its true colours. The proprietors are the sole judges of this offence find fault, as it rarely happens that two spinners make wardens are numble to wring, by menace and bullying, a cop the same shape or in the same way; and if they even farthings from the impoverished and already sufhave only been in their employ a single day the rules are enforced with all due rigour. Cops lashed under are not reckoned useless or ren-

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

And how iniquitous is the fifth rule, to make man and creatures with the spoils of their confiding credulity, 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 centained in the Charter, and upheld by And then the villainy of the sixth rule which Hoping you will allow the light of the Star to shine en the darknesss of these accursed " rattle boxes."

I am, &c., A PERSECUTED COTTON SPINNER. Ashton, August 7, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR-Although personally unknown to yeu, I feel SWINTON COMMON. - On Sunday last, Mr. Dickin- not the slightest hesitation, where the great interests of Leogate, Blackscroft, &c. &c., and all presents to be for Mrs. Holberry.

Leogate, Blackscroft, &c. &c., and all presents to be for Mrs. Holberry.

Same dull and holiday-like indications for Mrs. Holberry.

Barnstaple.—Mr. Powell lectured to a large aghting under many and almost overwhelming disad-

Notwithstanding all that the true friends of the peo ple have had to contend with here: the undisguised and 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 denouncements to which we have been subjected by the licentious tongue of the arch-impostor himself, who beheld his craft in danger, and dreaded the diminution of the rini-maugre 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 the present moment 1,000 men—that we have stripped 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 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, Adamand taken the squeak out of the "Liberator" himself. street, Adelphi, London, merchant, Aug 23, at two, 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 the national one, subscribed by at least 3,000 genuine and Cobb, 11, Austin-friars. signatures! I much fear, however, that owing to Mr. Joseph Till, formerly of Nine Elms, Surrey, and since Crawford's having left London on the day on which it of Shirley-Mills, Hampshire, brewer, Aug. 20, at arrived, that the petition cannot be presented till next | twelve, and Sept. 23, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' session, when the signatures will of course be greatly Court. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. augmented.

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

Dublin, 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 R. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and 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-convict of felonious crime, who has attained the age of twenty-one years; in other words, for what (without being hypercritical) may be justly, logically, and gram-

matically styled Universal Suffrage.
We see 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, grong was called to the chair. He explained age, who wrote the poem you've had the opportunity of much to evade the stringeney of such rules; and I am, therefore, to request, on behalf of the body for which I act, that should you approve of the contents of this Mar, which was most carnestly listened to by the termoon and evening, in the open air, to good audiences. petition, which is similar, though somewhat abated in

Sounsey, 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 reflected the second-hand lustre of your great poputiery thing would be conducted peaceably, and in Wednesday, visited Strond. Lectured in the Chartist larity; none have been found hardy enough to inform rapidly adopting the political creed of the Chartists of Pennell, official assignee; Solicitor, Levy, Crescent-

People assembled in great numbers for the above the most attentive andience I have had the pleasure of 1,000 members who have taken out cards, despite all Shoreditch, Aug. 24, at half-past eleven, and Sept. 27,

And yet, my Lord, when I find you on the last day, Inn. Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Hicks and Mar-Brombam. On Menday visited Bradford; lectured in you attended the Corn Exchange, declaring that you ris, Gray's inn-square, London; Galloway, Bell, and

to destroy the iniquitous system of "class legislation" which has degraded and remirred destitute the really valuable and virtueus portion of the nations—the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland. In the great intentions of the Corn Law Repealers towards the relief. Resident legislatures made up entirely of the change contemplated we can only see real and enduring aristocracy of rank and wealth may throw more circuheld here on Friday week, in the open air, to take mill or hell not a hundred miles from Bardeley, near either sustenance or satisfaction for the masses—respect or safety for the ruling powers. Ireland's aristogratic 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

W. H. D.

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 embedied in the letter and petition, as well as the association of which I have 1. The spinners in this mill shall be paid for spinning the honour to be an officer; but also for the entire of hundred electors Sir, this was no doubt intended as an insult of the

most cutting order by Mr. O'Connell; but, I think, you From among numerous testimonials, the following Street. 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, trascible, 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 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 man's weakness has ceive the unthinking supporters of this huge incubus on the progress of real and rational liberty in Ireland, failing funds of the Loyal (humbug) Repeal Association. The people are asking after their £10,000. Mooney, who sought to depreciate his master's personal vengeance, for having made himself too popular, by sending dollars in bushels from America, has been called ficiently fleeced people. The mendicant knows we have been greatly instrumental in traversing his designs on the pockets of the poor; and hence his rabid hatred rance and fatuity of a generous and unthinking nation.

> Bolieve me, Sir, Your unqualified admirer and sincere wellwisher,

adventurer who has plundered them to glut his family

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

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

4th. Was it this same gentleman who figured in Dandee with a double barrelled gun, bought in Birmingham, but suspected to be not yet paid for? 5th. Is it this same gentleman whose name flourishes as "being wanted" at the offices of the Chartist Circular

and True Scotsman? 6th. Is it this same J. G. Burns, who when he though he had brought honest men into trouble, borrowed money from every source, and found his way to Aberdeen, 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

John James, 5, Basinghall-street. John Litchfield, of Bethnal-green, builder, Aug. 23, at half-past two, and Sept. 23, at one, at the Bankrupts' 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 two, and September 23, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Mr. James Foster Groom, official assignee, 12, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street; Solicitor, Mr. Joseph Raw, 248, High Holborn. William Cooper, of Belfast, Ireland, Manchester

warehouseman, Aug. 25 and Sept. 23, at two, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester. Joseph Raleigh, Manchester, merchant, Aug. 29 and September 23, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. John Elliott Fox. 40. Finsbury-circus, London; and Mr. Nicholas Earle. Manchester.

Peter Seddon, Middle Hulton, Lancashire, coal dealer, Sept. 9, at one, and 23, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Bolton-le-Moors. Solicitors, Mesars. Winder and Broadbent, Bolton-le-Moors; and Mesars. 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., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Morris, Manchester. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Yorkshire, merchants and commission agents. R Alex-

Albert Pilling and Edward Farrar, Huddersfield,

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Aug. 16. BANKRUPTS.

William Freeman, builder, Acton street, Bagnigge place, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Henry Oglan, victualler, late of Holywell-street,

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

the working classes in this district, and to say, that they will act in perfect consonance with the decisions of the Conference, and that they have no hope of any improvement taking place, in their peace, and the principles of Chartism were triumported and degraded condition, until the people phant.

Yourstruly,

Yourstruly,

August 13th, 1842.

Philippic I gave him for his evil deeds, he got a pair their best energies to effecting, by strictly moral and strictly moral and their best energies to effect in their best energies to legal means, the political emancipation of the slave Birmingham.

Population of this suppre.

William Trubridge, grocer, Swindon, Wilts, Ang.

Yes, my Lord, calculating upon obstruction and preso and Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Bell Inn, Swindon,

B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Burpared for delay, we are yet determined to week in the Bellicitors, Browne, Swindon; Clarke and Metcalf, Linear mandtofts; Stocks & Co., Medicine venders, &c. 5, spirit, not of fanaticisms but of enthusiastic necessary.

THE NEW BEVERAGE.

EDWARD'S BREAKFAST POWDER. THE general satisfaction this article gives, and L 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 nutritions than Tel or Coffee. Thousands of families now use it in preference to either, and thereby effect a most impor-

Sold by Agents in most Towns, Price 6d. per Pound; Superfine Quality, 8d.

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 Genuine 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, August, 1842.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. THE manifold advantages to the Heads of Fami-L lies from the possession of a Medicine of known the subscribers to the petition, amongst whom should afficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and he ever again dare to stand for the City of Dublin, he used with success in cases of temporary sickness, will find, to his discomfiture, 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.

"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 relief of the system from redundant bile, &c., with rable sides, and exposed the dark iniquities of the dealings with the pillaged and betrayed Irish people—
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 the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource the column accollections of the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource.

> "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-ache, pain and oppression after meals, giddiness, dizziness, singing noise in head and ears, drowsiness, heartburn, loss of appetite, wind, spasms, &c. Two or three doces will convince the afflicted of known to be duly estimated; no Family should be heir salutary effects. The stomach will speedily without these Pills in the House, read M'Douall's their salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowols, and Kidneys, will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pains, and jaundiced ap- fast Beverage. pearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, extending to good old age, will be the result of tak-

ing this medicine, according to the directions accom-

panying each box. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER. Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner,
Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggift Costes Thomason Thirds Willow Reports 15 Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

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, Pains in the Head and Face.--ls. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per Box.

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE PILLS. For both sexes. Price 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box. A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious 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; also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 1ls. per pack ge; the Ointment can be had seperate, ls. 14d. per Pot. UNIVERSAL CINTMENT, Price 1s. 13d. per Pot. These Medicines are composed of Plants which from business, will ensure to the patient a perma-

are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must | nent and radical cure. be far better adapted to our constitutions than A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat-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 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 ignethroughout the whole Human Frame. Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti-GRATIS.

done by all-sufficient pill proprietors.

the Proprietor, GEO. KERMAN, Dispensing Chemist, in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mis-&c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) Hull, debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated; a period to their dreadful sufferings. (for which see small placards on the wall,) who have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) for yending the same; or through any respectable Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet bears his Name, in his own hand thus-" George all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or Kerman." to imitate which is Felony. This is to give authenticity to the great and won-

derful 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. effect, 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 recently remedied by the above medicine, she having been subject to long and violent attacks, and never found medicines to act visibly on the complaint February, 12th 1842.

A SEVERELY SCALDED LEG WHICH HAD BEEN SCALDED BEFORE. Wincolmice, Hull, 1841.

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 that had been previously scalded, which made so frightful a foot and leg as I am not provided with words to describe. I had so much pain that I could 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 had come for my end, and would most certainly cost me my life and it continued for a month or five weeks, getting more and more frightful. But by a friends I was recommended to try your invaluable Pills and Ointment; by this inducement I accor 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 Continent as he recommended. My leg put on a most alarming appearance at the time of my first consulting him. I was induced to remain in Hull a short time under his instructions, and to the surprise of my family I returned comparatively well. This he has my liberty of stating to the public.

JANE GREEN.

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 appropriated to the charitable objects connected with us.

Also to the cause of Chartism. Your obedient Servants, THOMPSON BROTHERS. Wholesale Tea and Coffee Dealers, Halifax.

KING CHARLES'S CROFT,

OR ROYAL WEST-END MARKET. ccommodation for Carts in a most convenient

Situation, between Briggate and Albion-street, Leeds. 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 Carts from the

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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.

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

INDWARD CLAYTON begs most respectfully to in an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit inform his Friends and the Public generally, 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 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.

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gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Rich- sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, 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 Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous con-Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for & Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-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, impuis-Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. 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. &.

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his Agents.

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rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, tution by suffering disease to get into the system, No pretensions are made that any of these Medi- which being carried by the circulation of the blood cines form a PANACEA for all Diseases; 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 conand for all Complaints closely allied to them; not sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, claiming the merit of universality as is frequently 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 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 follow-

JOSEPH LAYPISH. 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

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vedere-street. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Reci-dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-18, 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 think, when writing my last letter to the middling | meetings and appoint delegates, to meet or . Thursday classes that I should be so soon called upon to present our cause to you in a completely new light. Long have I cautioned you against the endeavour. in the present crisis. The meeting the n separated. of the Corn Law League, to push the dominion of machinery even to the war point. They have done ley, Pudsey, &c., stopping all the mills on the road. it! and, however the servile press may teem with reproaches against the Chartists for turning the Robert Peel's Tariff would have given to their Free The butchers' shops were visited, and the meat that all hope of improvement, save from their own fal- After stopping the mills at Bramiey the people re- property. lacies, and carried out by their own friends.

They saw trade reviving, after years of desponding; and to save their masters from the charge of ignorance and themselves from the edium of discom- of the multitude, and this prevented anything apfiture, they have originated a resolution! aye, a proaching to a riot or disturbance. One millowner, revolution !! It deserves the name, for already has society been paralised and life destroyed. In this emergency your Conference elected for the purpose Banks' Mill. At this time a few of the 17th Lancers of revising the organization of the Chartist body, arrived, accompanied by two of the Messrs. had no alternative but to turn all attention to the League Revolution. Our language was cool and temperate; our unanimity was complete; while our in one vast body on the military, which only numpromptitude and courage will, I trust, be evinced bered thirteen privates and one superior officer. in our address, which will be read throughout the land.

conspiracy at Halifax; that Taunton and the further destruction occurred on the part of the devils of the Corn Law Conference recommended people who were gathered. Had the proprietors "rising" and "rioting;" and that the Sun and all of Bank Mill complied with the demands of the the organs of the Revolutionists trumpeted forth the mitted. The cream would have been comunnatural advice with unbecoming joy. The plot ping of the mills, and food for immediate subsistence. was of long concoction, and deeply laid; but I rely The latter was given readily and generously by every upon your firmness to frastrate the evil designs of party called upon-rich as well as poor. Several the wicked! How, you will ask? By holding no did not begradge their contributions. Some who secret meetings; by not allowing strangers, or hired had previously declared they would not give a VIGILANCE OF THE NEW HORSE SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

demagognes to invade your localities! by remaining morsel of bread or a farthing of money, were AND CAPTURE OF THREE ARMED MEN, AND DISstrictly within the boundaries of the law-and upon touched by the congregated mass of misery which no account present your naked and unarmed per- presented itself, and could not withhold assistance sons to be shot at by an armed soldiery!! Have you Every body spoke favourably of the peaceableness of not known me long, and do I not deserve your en- the people when allowed to accomplish the stoppage tire confidence! Have I not lived for you, and of the mills by forcing out of the plug of the boiler. endangered my life for you; and now will you not give ear to my counsel, and especially when that abandon the cause when danger threatened.

work; but should you once abandon your peaceable

If I have weight with you, and if my name has your Charter; and though I stood alone in opposing the destructive sacred holiday, in 1839, if I now stood alone, I would say, "flesh and blood, never bow to the level away of the owners of machinery" I have been turned out of Messars. Benthalian and say of the owners of machinery." I have a sway of the owners of machinery." I have a sway of the owners of machinery." I have a sway of the owners of machinery." I have a sway of the owners of machinery." I have a sway of the owners of machinery. as a means for carrying the Charter, and had the people been the originators of it; but as we have been assailed in our peaceful position, you have no alternative but to bow to, or to resist, the tyrant's Between thirty and forty prisoners were taken, but will. You must know what my anxiety and feelings only, so far as we could gather, on very trifling are at this moment; and O! how my mind would be eased, by a general announcement from the whole whole of Thursday, the town continued nearly as body of Chartists, that they would not peril their quiet as it ordinarily is. In the course of the latter lives by any recourse to physical force. Will you day, however, the coal-pits of Messrs. Bower, will son, and Brandling, at Hunslet and Middleton, were visited, and the men were all turned out. We your peaceful demeanour, and manly resolution, will have not heard of any injury being done either to at ten o'clock each morning until we ascertain effect what your physical strength would fail to person or property.

Let no blood be shed. Let no life be destroyed. Let no preperty be consumed. Let us, in God's name, Hunslet and Middleton, the whole of which were set an example to the world of what moral power is stopped. Some prisoners were taken. A meeting capable of effecting.

Ever your faithful friend, FRARGUS O'CONNOR. Manchester, Wednesday night.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

On Saturday this town was thrown into a state of great excitement, on learning that the operatives' strike had extended from Lancashire into Yorkshire and was making rapid progress in all the Western districts of the county. On Sunday the excitement was not abated by the marching of troops through the town, on their way to the disturbed districts. Two troops of the 11th Hussars from York barracks arrived in Leeds on Sunday afternoon, and set out six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Cavalry arrived in Leeds on Monday morning, and left for Dawsbury and Gildersome on Tuesday morning, their place being supplied by the Ripon troop. A company the 87th Foot from Hull arrived in Leeds on Monday evening, and left for Bradford and the neighbourhood the following morning. A detachment from the Royal Sappers and Miners has also been sent off to Halifax, to quell the disturbances there. During the week, almost hourly conferences have been held between the magistrates and the military officers now in Leeds, in reference to the best mode of quelling the disturbances. Mr. W. Beckett, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yorkshire Hussars, arrived in Leeds from his Parliamentary duties, and proceeded to assume duties of a different character. The Earl of Harewood, Major of the same Regiment, arrived in the evening of the same day. Prince George of Cambridge, Colonel of the 17th Lancers, has also been in constant communication with the magistrates. Lord Cardigan, Colonel of the 11th Hus ars, has also

been constantly in the neighbourhood. On Monday, the municipal special constables were warned to hold themselves in readiness; the pensioners were also called out to act as additional con-Stables; and a large number of additional specials, to the amount of about 1,500 were sworn in.

A meeting of the master manufacturers was held in the Court House, on Monday, to advise as to the

In the course of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, various notices were issued by the authorities, calling on the inhabitants to enrol themselves as special constables; the Royal Proclamation, as it appeared in the London Gazeties was posted throughout the entire neighbourhood, and every precaution was taken that could secure the peace of the town. An address to the working men, by Mr. James Garth Marshall, was very extensively distributed in the source of Monday; and on this day, also, groups of strangers were observable in the streets of

Tresday, saw a considerable accession of strangers in the town, and the fears of the inhabitants at the dreaded approach of the turn-outs hourly increased. Dispatches arrived from Halifax in which it was stated that several of the Hussars had been killed or taken prisoners in the neighbourhood of Elland. It was rumeured tight a collision between the military had taken piece a: Huddersfield and Halifax, which had been attended with fatal effects. It nery in the streets, where our factories stand, is was remoured in the course of the day, that the tarn outs had reached Birstal, that they had stopped all the mills there, at Gomersal, and in the ped all the mills there, at Gomersal, and in the neighbourbourhood and were in full march upon part of the authorities we have very little to s. W;

About three or four thousand operatives assembled on Hunslet Moor, at one o'clock on Tuesday diness, should they be wanted. There also appears noon. The proceedings were of a quiet character, to be something going on of a serious nature, but

actment of the People's Charter, was also , carried unanimously. A committee was then app ointed to evening in the Chartist Association Ro om, for the On Tuesday morning an immense sody of people visited the villages of Calverley, Stan ningley, Bram-The numbers increased as the party proceeded, and by the time it arrived at Starningley, did not united in one body and proceeded to Pudsey.

On the arrival of the vast body at Pudsey, it consisted of eight or ten thousand people. Nearly all the mills immediately gave up work on the arrival however, at Far Pudsey, refused to do so; and the people on that refusal, began the work of destruction. The mill in question is known by the name of Eyres, of Armley. The Riot Act was read, and a told to the specials, some spit upon their hands. few minutes allowed for the people to disperse. and grasping their bludgeons firmly, exclaimed, we few minutes allowed for the people to disperse, and grasping their bludgeons firmly, exclaimed, we are ready; and this was very soon verified—they in one vast body on the military, which only num-Seeing the vast superiority of numbers, the soldiers prodently turned their horses' heads and retired, followed by the groans of the people and a few Bear in mind that Acland informed me of the stones, which served to quicken their pace. No

counsel tends to the salvation of life, and to the suc- large body of people marched down Meadow-lane cess of your cause? Don't mind "big talkers." We road from Holbeck, and effected an entrance into had them in the old Convention! we have had them Messrs. Marshall's mills. They stopped the enin our several assemblies, and they were the first to gines at Messrs. Benyon's mill, and all the hands turned out with apparent universal exultation. From thence they proceeded to the shops of Messrs. Look to the renegade Stephens, and to many Maclea and Marsh, where a number entered by the others who shall now be nameless. So long as your watch-house door, and opened the large gates. Immovement is peaceable there is no law to make you mediately the yard was filled, the engine stopped, the bell rung, and as the men were turning out, the mob began to leave the yard. At this instant, Mr. position, then there is law to shoot you like dogs!! Read, chief constable, rode into the yard amongst them; The League have put the wrong leg foremost; they he was quickly dismounted, but beat off the mob have taken a false step; they have bribed some, with his stick. A general rush was made to the and have tampered with others of our leaders; but gates, and when the greater part had effected their exit, a large bony of police arrived, and closed enough of virtuous power still remains to render desertion harmless, and treason fruitless. We have long courted the Trades of Manchester; and at length 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 in the All abour is at a stand, and nearly all the prisoners were dismissed. The greatest enthusiasm are who have not been heard of since. Those wno the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and a strong sympathy evinced in are in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth is pikes, &c. The prisoners were dismissed. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and a strong sympathy evinced in are in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth is pikes, &c. The prisoners were dismissed. I enclose you a copy of the depositions taken were eventually compelled to fall back without again getting possession of the yard. The volley of stones poured upon the police was terrific for a short time. When the military arrived they were speedly dis-who have not been heard of since. Those wno heartily laughed at, for making fishing rods into pikes, &c. The prisoners were dismissed.

Leach was arrested last night, at his papers were overing; poor Booth is the greatest in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth is the reduced to a heap of rains. All this is the were eventually compelled to fall back without again getting possession of the yard. The volley of stones poured upon the police were in the Railway Station yard; and Mr.

Leach was arrested last night, at his own house, lie of the men on strike. A large body of portion is they will have vengeance, and that Cleckheaton shall the were in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth is the greatest. All his papers were eventually compelled to a heap of rains. All this is the will have vengeance, and that Cleckheaton shall prove the greatest and stones, are the proved to a heap of rains. All this is the will have vengeance, and that Cleckheaton shall prove the will have vengeance, and the constitute of the m enough of virtuous power still remains to render the gates, thus securing a number of prisoners. stand prominently forward as the saviours of their persed up the road and across the fields in all directions. Many amongst them were strangers, but the majority of them at this time were townsmen. During the time the military were drawn up at Dewsnot lost its wonted charm, I say foster the opportu- bury Road End and opposite the Union Foundry, nity which faction has given you, to accomplish many prisoners passed in the custody of police and the lewd sway of the owners of machinery." I. Jon's mill, Titley, Tatham, and Walker's, and would not have counselled; I would not have coun- those living in the neighbourhood. The masses tenanced, the present strike, had it been suggested who were of our own population, expressed freely, openly, and loudly, their sympathy with the

About four o'clock the riot act was read, and two pieces of artillery were paraded into Holbeck. charges. They were examined by the magistrates, and remanded. In the evening, and during the

FRIDAY MORNING, The turn-outs yesterday visited the collieries at was held on Hunslet Moor, which was dispersed by the police and soldiers. Six hundred foot soldiers arrived by train, and 650 more are expected to-night. The White Cloth Hall has been converted into a temporary barracks. General Brotherton has been

BRADFORD.

TUESDAY. This was the day when all the mills in Bradford were intended to be stopped. The magistrates, absent. The Manchester "lads" had it, therefore, absent. The Manchester "lads" had it, therefore, to themselves; everything was peaceable, orderly, and the constables were divided into parties, and received instructions from the magistrates as to how they should proceed. About seven o'clock a crowd assem- ments were given from the chair, and ably responded bled in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, but there to, after which the "jawing tackle" was "belayed" were not near so many as on the previous day; and the fiddles and toes put in requisition and arrived in Leeds on Sunday afternoon, and set out next merning, at four o'clock for Bradford. A troop of the 17th Lancers left Leeds barracks early on Sunday morning for Halifax; a second troop left shortly after for Huddersfield. The Leeds troop of Yeomanry Cavalry left Leeds for York barracks at six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caralry left Leeds for York barracks at York left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood tro mill and went in the direction of Shipley, they were followed as far as Frizing Hall, and on their attempting to stop a mill there, the riot act was read by Col. Tempest, and they were immediately afterwards dispersed. About ten o'clock intelligence was received at the Court House that the turn-outs were attempting to stop the mill of Messrs Rand, in Horton Road: the magistrates, military, and constables then proceeded thither and found a great crowd surrounding the mill, but the sorters and overlookers inside had prevented them making their

> About eleven o'clock the soldiers were drawn off. and they, together with the magistrates, repaired to the Court House again. No further attempt was made until about one o'clock, when they succeeded in letting off the boiler of the mill belonging to Messrs. Wade, canal side, and another situated very near Messrs. Wade's. They then proceeded to the mill of Messrs. Rouse, but at this moment the magistaates, with the soldiers and a great body of constables arrived on the spot, and the attempt was unsuccessful. The mills of Messrs Rouse and Horsfall were guarded most of the afternoon by the pensioners and special constables, and no attempts

were made to stop any others.

About five o'clock a messenger arrived at the Court House with intelligence that 50,000 men were on their way from Keighley, Bingley, Howarth, proper steps to be taken. On the following day, imThe magistrates, with the military and a few special
The magistrates, with the military and a few special and Wilsden, and would very soon be in the town. mense numbers of the men belonging to the various constables, went out of the town in the direction of mills in the town, were sworn in as special con-Toller Lane, and when they had got as far as Man-Toller Lane, and when they had got as far as Manningham Lodge, they saw the crowd approaching.

> the seldiers. About nine o'clock four troops of the Yorkshire Hussars arrived from the York Barracks. commanded by the Earl of Harewood. No attempt was made to stop any milis in Bradford to-day.

MANCHESTER.

WEDNESDAY.

The town is, at present, in a state of extreme peacefulness—the clank of the factory bell is no where to be heard, and the deafening buzz of machi-Leeds, Orders were given to all the troops and they appear to be at a loss what to do, for the constables in the town to hold themselves in peacefulness of the people has put a stop to anything like the shedding of blood, or necessity of the soldiers parading the streets; but they still have noon. The proceedings were of a quiet character. Several operatives addressed the meeting on the something going on of a serious nature, but something going on of a serious nature, but what that something is, we have not yet learned. The masters have sworn in as specials all with truncheous in hand, and cutlasses by their side, and attended, too, by a number of a specials to be something going on of a serious nature, but what that something going on of a serious nature, but what that something is, we have not yet learned. The excitement here to-day is very great. The something going on of a serious nature, but what that something is, we have not yet learned. The officers of the soldiers, with their workmen.

The proceedings were of a quiet character, but to be something going on of a serious nature, but what that something is, we have not yet learned. The officers of the soldiers, with their workmen.

The proceedings were of a quiet character, but to be something going on of a serious nature, but what that something is, we have not yet learned. The masters have sworn in as specials all with truncheous in hand, and cutlasses by their side, too, by a number of apocials to make that something going on of a serious nature, but what that something going on of a serious nature, but their winds and cutlended, too, by a number of apocials to their workmen.

The masters have sworn in as specials all with truncheous in hand, and cutlasses by their side, too, by a number of apocials to protect them, too takes and capture, but their med on their workmen.

The number of the countenates, and then they long in the some of the town their work as their work as their some of the masters have sworn in as specials all with truncheous in a specials all with truncheous in the some on the some of the masters that some on their workmen.

The number of the masters that some on their work as their work in their minds are not at capture, and their work their work which save their work in their minds are not at capture. The some of the ma

wait upon the var ous trades to induce them to call is to be their future line of action. We also under- two, who get together to hear the news. Several easy the object of the magistrates might have been facturers of this town a request that they would stand. evening in the Chartist Association Ro om, for the facturers of this town a request that they would stall the people from Lancashire were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, purpose of determining what steps ough i to be taken agree with the work people on any terms, and as The people from Lancashire were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, and preparations were made to meet them by the many would have been sufficient to have ensured its resoon as possible. News is arriving every hour of some new place that has struck work. The following we have received from Wigan. This town off quietly.

was thrown into a state of great excitement on During "the charge" on Monday afternoon, Dr. amount to less than 6,000 persons. No damage was Bury. They were met at the entrance of the town own door across the road to the wall of St. Paul's have looked quite as seemly, and answered their makevolence of faction to general purposes, yet, believe me, that no move short of that which the
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Intelligence arrived in the town this morning that they intend paying us a visit, in consequence sons of toil made their appearance, and off they scampered in all directions to the merriment of all who heard their boast but a few minutes before.

"He that fights and runs away, May live to fight another day. On Tuesday morning, a public meeting was held in the Orchard Scholes, when the turn-outs, amounting to several thousands, formed a procession, and went to Chorley.

A large party of dragoons, with a detachment of the artillery, with two field pieces, went off to Ashton-under-Lyne, where we hear the people are to hold a meeting this afternoon.

MISSAL OF THE ARMED PARTY BY THE MAGIS-

Early this morning, as three gentlemen were returning from a fishing excursion in the neighbourhood of Pendleton, they were discovered by bill calling the meeting is a very strong one. one of the indefatigable specials, who, having the thoughts of daggers in his head, conjured their fishing rods, which they carried ever their shoulders, they being mounted with brass, into pikes and other formidable weapons of destruction. The fears of the man were such that he dare not approach them: he therefore, instantly rode off warned his party, who lost no time in making themselves ready for a fierce encounter. More than twenty of these "raws" surrounded the men of pleasure to their great consternation : it was in vain they pleaded that the 'pikes' were only fishing rods. They were ultimately brought before the magistrates of the night watch. The constable being drunk, in telling his shocking tale of pikes, murders, &c., said any man that has eyes could see that the prisoners were all armed with dangerous weapons. One of the magistrates knew one of the prisoners, and another of their worships knew the other two. The specials were

was in good spirits. The Chartists of Manchester are all actively engaged in procuring bail and the best legal advice for him. The police also took Dr. M'Douall's trunks, which unfortunately had been left at Mr. Leach's. Beswick, imagining Mrs. Leach to be a likely person for him to make some thing of, very feelingly told her that Mr. Leach wished to see Dr. M'Douall, and she had therefore better send him down, as it was Mr. Leach's request that she should do so. The trick failed; the Doctor

The Dyers' club-house was surrounded this morning by a large party of police, both horse and foot with a large posse of special constables, and seized the whole of their papers and books; but the Secre-tary eluded them, and is at present at large.

The Mechanics held a general meeting in the large room of the Sherwood Inn, Tib-street, when the fol-

lowing resolution was passed unanimously :-"That we, the Mechanics of Manchester, do meet whether the present movement becomes a national one or not; and that we will not commence work until we have the reports from the various parts of the country."

The Operative Cotton Spinners held a meeting this morning, and came to the resolution to stand or fall by the Charter.

HUNT'S MONUMENT.—TEA PARTY AND BALL.—The tes party was holden pursuant to announcement, The Hall was crowded, and the company obliged to sent from London to command the district. All is take tea at twice or thrice. That the authorities might have no pretence on which to disturb them, Mr. O'Connor did not attend, lest his presence should attract a crowd around the door. The various delegates to the National Conference who were expected to take part in the proceedings, being actively engaged in their own duties, were also

WEDNESDAY MORNING. military on Saturday morning last, was held in the House of Correction, at eleven o'clock, before Mr. R. Palmer, coroner, and a jury of fifteen men. After being sworn, the jury went to the House of Recovery, where the bodies were lying, and immediately after the examination of the witnesses was proceeded with, occupying nearly six hours. Several of the suppose of the money when the soler day less the deceased was a delease of Northewaran again this morning. The following are the depositions to which I have referred, and which were taken at the inquest on Booth:

On Wednesday morning a meeting was held at the Halifax five o'clock. The day passed off quietly without any informary, before G. Dyson, Esq., on the body of Jonathan Booth, who was shot in the riot of Tuesting was held, and it quietly dispersed about seven day less the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the money when the soler day less the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of Northewaran and a life to the deceased was a delease of the life to the deceased wa with, occupying nearly six hours. Several of the Preston magistrates were in attendance, and much interest seemed to be taken in the inquiry. The jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide" in

direction of Chorley.

HECKMONDWIKE.

HUDDERSFIELD.

THURSDAY. some of the masters have sworn in as specials all

It is the general opinion that they have received The town has resumed its old appearance, with had been shut up;" "Mr. Hobson was arrested," some fresh orders from the Home Office as to what the exception of a few stragglers, and a group or and all other sorts of unlikely things. Now, how stand that Sir James Graham has sent to the manu- places are to commence work to-morrow I under- accomplished without all this mischievous parade

Monday afternon, by the arrival of about 15,000 of Cameron, a gentleman of great respectability, residthe turn-outs from the neighbourhood of Bolton and ing out of the heart of the town, walked from his of policemen and specials than they sent would

> THURSDAY NIGHT, QUARTER TO TEN. The factories here have been working, and a few masters, whose men had not been sworn in before, have been sworn in to-day. It seems to be the opinion that all is over here. Another troop of horsemen, from Wakefield, came in this morning, Wharncliff's Troop, I think they call it. News

WEDNESDAY. This evening, a great fuss and noise was raised being stationed in different places of the town, and work again on Monday. a report circulated that the Yorkshire lads were within five or six miles of the town. This report was raised by the authorities of the tewn. One of the magistrates who had to go about that distance to his home, returned, declaring he had seen them with his own eyes: but all is now quiet.

HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK. BIRMINGHAM.

THURSDAY EVENING.

(From our own Correspondent.) This town is in a most excited state. The steam s up here with a vengeance; and, from all appearances, if the present turn-out lasts much longer, the people here will present as bold a front as they did in the time of the Reform Bill agitation. The police are held in requisition every evening, and immense meetings are being held at Duddeston Row every evening, which keep rapidly increasing.

on the state of the country. Another large meeting will be held this evening.

TO OUR READERS.

hands of a London Engraver, on condition that it | placard :should be furnished to us by Monday last. It was "TO THE MILL OWNERS OF HALIFAX AND THE this morning (Friday) that we received it. We should have dispensed with it for this week, had not yesterday morning's post brought us a letter

ment Committee to Manchester to be redrawn. several instances we have forwarded the papers in parcels by coach and mails, sooner than keep them for the next post. We hope this will be satisfactory to the agents.

THIRD EDITION.

LEEDS. FRIDAY NIGHT, TEN O'CLOCK

Generally speaking, all has been quiet here to day. That is, we have had no "riotings," no shootings, no sabroings. But it is rather a curious sign of quietness to see our streets filled with military, and every man, almost by house-row, summoned up to become a special constable. The magistrates seem to be special-constable-bitten: for, on no other supposition can we account for the mania that evidently possesses them. But we advise the good is a job for them as long as it lasts—wages three shillings and sixpence in the day-time; and of reckoning comes. All we say to you is, have day last. The deceased was a delver of Northowram, o'clock. At ten a great number of persons collected your share of the mency flying about. None need | aged 44. nterest seemed to be taken in the inquiry. The ury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide" in ach case.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, RIGHT O'CLOCK.

All is peaceable here. The mills at Layland were to perform "official duties."

All is peaceable here. The mills at Layland were to perform the peace; and it will be your duty to put down to the peace; and it will be your duty to put down to proceeded to read the Riot Act, and said he would stopped this afternoon by the colliers, who took the any disturbance that may arise, even if it should be nesday night. caused by an indiscreet use of the power invested in George Shaw, of Blackledge, stonemason, stated announcement was hailed with a loud burst of your colleagues; an occurrence not at all unlikely. that he was in the house leading from opposite the shouting. All, however, eventually, went quietly

ningham Lodge, they saw the crowd approaching.

Orders were immediately given to the soldiers to to stop the boilers belonging to Messrs. Ackinson's, form eight a breast, and in this form they started off at full gallop, and dispersed the people; the streets town was quiet for the night.

Wednesday.

This morning the town had assumed its usual appearance, with the exception of the presence of the soldiers. About nine o'clock four troops of the soldiers. About nine o'clock four troops of the soldiers to to the soldiers to to stop the boilers belonging to Messrs. Ackinson's, of their peculiar fitness for this most important to stop the boilers belonging to Messrs. Ackinson's, of their peculiar fitness for this most important to stop the boilers belonging to the soldiers to to stop the boilers belonging to Messrs. Ackinson's, of their peculiar fitness for this most important to stop the boilers belonging to Messrs. Ackinson's, of their peculiar fitness for this most important to stop the boilers belonging to Messrs. Ackinson's, of their peculiar fitness for this most important to stop the boilers belonging to the boilers belonging to Messrs. Ackinson's, of their peculiar fitness for this most important to stop the boilers belonging to the boilers belonging that more excited that we can be a full belonging their saving to the boilers belonging to the belonging to the boilers belonging to the boilers belonging to the town for the purpose of eating us all up. Do that he was a spectator, at a great distance from the The specials assembled this morning at seven volock, and was compelled to remain there until their making these preparations in such a manner, ceased was mortally wounded and shot in a riot, by half-past eight in the evening, although there was and so conducting their operations, as to create and which wound he came by his death. neither riot nor persons to create one. Nothing extend the excitement and ferment they should could be more peaceful than at present. The specials are requested to assemble every morning at seven o'clock during the week. Lord Wharneliffe during the week, regularly exhibited at his shop door visited us yesterday and had an interview with the magistrates, and about three o'clock this morning satisfying of the curiosity and great anxiety of the satisfying of the curiosity and great anxiety of the company's of the Careline arrived.

BRADFORD.

All the mills here have resumed work. A number of extra specials' have been sworn in; and between satisfying of the curiosity and great anxiety of the company's of the Careline arrived. two company's of the Cavalry arrived. The inhabitants to "learn the news." This is what is General Brotherton and Lord Wharneliffe were regularly done on all stirring occasions: such as here to-day. The prisoners have been examined. which has appeared in some of the public papers elections. To-day he had on a board a notice of the anthorities, than they ordered the whole to be torn down, and the man who posted them to of a number of soldiers to the Tower. The magistream occasions: such as the public papers elections. To-day he had on a board a notice of and some of them committed to York Castle; others have been sent to Wakefield; and others again to be torn down, and the man who posted them to of a number of soldiers to the Tower. The magistream of the manufacture of be taken into custody, which was promptly exe-justed. Mr. Edward Clayton had one in his shop up on a board; this was peremptorily taken away. Solve of the mills have commenced working, and all with truncheous in hand, and cutlasses by their

and fuss. A simple message that they deemed the moval: at all events, it was but right for them to have tried this step first, and, in case of refusal, resorted to the other step of removing it themselves: though, had they even had to do this, a less number

people now contemplate could have saved this land people in large quantities. At Stanningley, the people allowed them to enter the town. From a bloody revolution. The League dreaded the main bedy of the people allowed the main bedy of the people From a bloody revolution. The League dreaded the leave tracked track out of the boilers, to let off the water they contained merchant, and Mr. Wm. Barrow, heald and slay we have been thought worthy of such a guard of steps to have accomplished that object. They had Trade nostrums; and they were auxious to frustrate was given to their coming should be maker, who was looking out of his own house, police would send them into Market-street; for it known, and for the whole day on Widnesday the was told by one of the brutes, if he did not being a quiet, retired street, is often used by some noisy authorities were preparing for their reception. All take his head in, he would cut it off! The old man unruly lads to the great annoyance of all who live the dross used for mending the roads was of which the magistrates made necessary arrang- indignantly replied. Then d—n you, it shall be cut in it: yet the presence of the police could never be carted away, and thus every means of resisting the ments to preserve the peace of the town, and as is off, before I will move one inch." The soldier still obtained before now. But now it has come, it has military was cut off. Near eleven o'clock, the usually the case, the respectable inhabitants, as they threatened, but he could not possibly frighten him; come thick! We have four of them all to our elves! strike men arrived, and commenced operaplease to call them, were summoned to be sworn in so he at last rode off. The old man's courage evi- The only supposition we can give for their presence tions, but were instantly attacked by about as special constables. A great number of them at- dently preserved. A young man of Mr. Schwann's here, just now, is, that the authorities have heard of thirty-seven of the cavalry who came upon tended the call, were sworn in, and served with had been to the post office on business, and he also the intention of some disturbers to un-plug our the unarmed people with drawn swords, and com-truncheons. They were assembled in front of the was cut very severely across the cheek. Many others boiler; and that they have sent these policemen to menced an attack of the most sanguinary character. Royal Hotel, when the turn-outs were coming up were seen running away bleeding; whilst others guard our premises till the Northern Star be fully The people instantly fled, and then the soldiers fired Mill-gate to the Market-place; and on this being were trampled upon by the horses.

DEWSBURY.

FRIDAY NOON.

who, besides commisserating their condition, warned Wharncliff's Troop, I think they call it. News them of the danger that would accrue to them from sought after; but we have had none any attempt at a breach of the peace. The people, we have not heard of any life being lost. The to-day.

RARNSLEY

One young man, and grazed the skin of his side; but we have not heard of any life being lost. The however, commit no breach of the peace; they bear the most active amongst the turn-outs, seven or their sufferings calmly and patiently—they hope for the most active amongst the turn-outs, seven or bet er times. The mills and the works of every eight at least, and some reports say many men, but description are standing—the plugs of all the boilers in the excited state of the populace, it is no easy by the soldiers, and yeomany, and special constables have been drawn, but all are expected to commence matter to get at the truth.

BRIGHOUSE.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. A change has come o'er the spirit of our dream; we are all now as peaceable here as ever we were known to be; in fact more so, because the mills are. standing, but they are standing only because their Placards are now posted on the walls, calling a owners think proper to keep them so for the week meeting for Monday forencon, at which meeting it out. The hands are ready and so are the boilers, is contemplated a general stand will be made. The and all will be at work again on Monday. The people have borne their sufferings with the greatest resignation. There have been no soldiers, and there The knowledge that Leach is arrested has caused has been no rioting.

ELLAND.

PRIDAY AFTERNOON. Every thing in this neighbourhood tells of peace There has been no disturbance. The mills were all stopped; they will start again on Monday morning

HALIFAX.

FRIDAY NIGHT. Peace has resumed her empire in this town. The Yesterday evening, about 10,000 attended, and were contrast now, as compared with the early part of addressed at great length by Mr. George White, the week, is striking in the extreme. The mills in on the state of the country, the rights of labour, the town have all recommenced work—those in the and the necessity of uniting for the Charter. He neighbourhood are all expected to do so, and no called on them to enroll their names in the Na- doubt they will, on Monday. The whole of those tional Charter A sociation, and was loudly cheered. wounded by the military, on Tuesday, are not yet madness. To talk to them of peace and order, is Mr. Thomas Soar and Mr. John Fussell also delivered known; probably they never will be. Some there like talking to the whirlwind. They swear that oloquent addresses. The greatest enthusiasm are who have not been heard of since. Those who they will have vengeance, and that Cleckheaton shall is the issuing of an inflammatory and illegal placard. Charter Association; and, after cheering for the it appears, is only superficial, the ball having Immediately after his arrest they took him to the Charter, Feargus O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and passed just under the skin, and gone out within station at the Town Hall, King-street, where he is at present. We have just seen Mrs. Leach, who informs us that the authorities, after consulting longether for some time, allowed her to see him; he character, resigns of connect, record, Notice was given that a great meeting, called by force after its escape, and a carved stone is requisition to the Mayor, would be held on Tuesday about to be inserted to hand down the deed to evening, to take the sense of the men of Birmingham posterity. The affair it appears has been investigated by the officers of the regiment to which the soldier belongs, and they have found that some stones were thrown in the streets, after the soldiers had left it; of course they must have been thrown by Crowther. I am sorry to say that two tried We are sorry to have to slightly disappoint some of friends of the people have been placed in custody by our readers in the receipt of their papers. It is the authorities here; I allude to the veteran Rushcaused by a delay in the execution and delivery ton, and to a young man named Illingworth. of the Monument cut. It was placed in the The authorities have just issued the following

NEIGHBOURHOOD.

"The Magistrates earnestly exhort those mill from the Engraver saying it would be with owners who have not already set their mills to work, us in the course of the day; and we then to do so immediately, and to furnish their workmen arranged the "matter" for its reception. with arms; and also to give them instructions to The late period we received it prevented us apprehend all persons that are seen skulking about from getting off the required quantity by the their premises, and instantly to seize any man who first posts. To make amends for this we have may bring an order to turn out their people; and ference. Report says that sent the LATEST NEWS we could collect. should any one attempt to touch the plugs of their the military at Rochdale. "Massacre" cut we had from the Engraver boilers, and the party should be too numerous to be more than a fortnight ago; and the delay that apprehended, then to give such person or persons of the country, probably exagerated, of disturbances notice, that if he or they do not instantly desist, the in other parts. The cessation from labour appears principally from the fact of our having to re- consequences will be fatal, as they had received to be extending. turn the drawing furnished us by the Monu- orders from their masters which they were determined to enforce, to protect their property at all hazarda.

"The Magistrates, in issuing these suggestions, are persuaded that the millowners (with the aid of their operatives) will now adopt such measures as will enable them to protect their own property, and this course will have a stronger moral influence over the minds of these deluded creatures calling themselves Chartists, than even the military protection which the magistrates have at their command to aid the civil force; and they beg them never to forget,

"England expects every man to do his duty." "JOHN WATERHOUSE. "GEO. FOLLARD. "JNO. RAWSON."

"Magistrates' Office, Halifax, ' August 19th, 1842."

This I should think will satisfy all the physical force advocates. I send it to you without making people of Leeds to indulge them. Let them have as many as ever their appetite will take. "The more the merrier." Many of the inhabitants have been for a long period out of work. Here any comment on it. Eight persons were this station. This is exclusive, I understand, of those the least provocation charged those in the front, and who are yet in Wakefield House of Correction, then turned round upon those behind, and charged bodies of Bernard M'Namara and George Sower-butts, two of the turn-outs who were shot by the military on Saturday morning last, was held in the House of Correction, and sixpence at night. This will awaiting their examination; some, also, have been held to bail. I am informed that the military on Saturday morning last, was held in the comes from a page of Correction, awaiting their examination; some, also, have been held to bail. I am informed that the military on Saturday morning last, was held in the

The mills here and in the neighbourhood are all strolling listlessly airs, and try how his staff fits a quiet man's head, about the streets; but all is peaceable, and the men generally take no part in the affair, but inquire with wonder what is to be the end. It is rumoured that Starkey's mill, at Millbridge, will meet in the morning. About three o'clock this morning, a youth was taken by the authorities, from his bed, and taken to Huddersfield, charged with assisting to stop Messrs. Starkeys' mill. About twelve o'clock to day, a large body from Dewsbury. Balley and Birstal may thus be the means than Mr. Dawson's mill. Assisted him to the interappearance in the street. Now then excitement than Mr. Dawson's mill. Assisted him to the interappearance in the street. Now then excitement firmary, and undressed him. Did not know Booth. Heard shooting, but did not see any stones thrown. Charles Norris, Esq., stated that he went with lace had gone to stop a print work. There they had to use their swords, but I cannot hear that any one was the bottom of Haley Hill. Mr. Dawson's mill. Assisted him to the interappearance in the street. Now then excitement firmary, and undressed him. Did not know Booth. Heard shooting, but did not see any stones thrown. Charles Norris, Esq., stated that he went with lace had gone to stop a print work. There they had to use their swords, but I cannot hear that any one was the bottom of Haley Hill. Mr. Dawson's mill. Assisted him to the interappearance in the street. Now then excitement than Mr. Dawson's mill. Assisted him to the interappearance in the street. Now then excitement than Mr. Dawson's mill. Assisted him to the interappearance in the state some service.

The empty parade and suss made with these specials is really sickening. It proves how shorts the may and undressed him. Did not know Booth. Heard shooting, but did not see any stones thrown. Charles Norris, Esq., stated that he went with lace had gone to stop a print work. There they had to use their swords but I should not see any stones thrown. I should not see any stones throw body from Dewsbury, Batley, and Birstal marched on account of party considerations, and not because Gath's garden, at the bottom of Haley Hill. Stones taken prisoners. The soldiers then made their way

been the intention of a host of cannibals to invade work before ten o'clock in the morning of Tuesday;

COOPER BRIDGE. THURSDAY. MILL-BRIDGE.

The turn-out here is compulsory. No good is inticipated from it. The boilers had been tapped and provisions had been obtained by means of threats and other modes of intimidation. All was quiet o-day (Thursday) but no work was going on. The blame was laid upon the League and some of the workies remarked that they knew of no good end the strike, as at present conducted, could answer, and they thought it very hard to be compelled to starve when they could have work, when no good

was likely to result. CLECKHEATON.

THURSDAY NIGHT. This has been the most terrible day ever witnessed

lecturer, was doing all in his power to keep the excited mob from committing acts of violence, when he was dashed on the ground, and was left for dead. He was only stunned, and got away as soon as the A large meeting has just been held here; the cavalry had gallopped on. Several persons, some of people were addressed by two or three working men, whom had taken no part with the turn-outs, were whom had taken no part with the turn-outs, were badly wounded, a ball passed through the coat of

The people are exasperated to a high degree by the conduct of the military, who were partly drunk, and rode in upon the people, apparently resolved on slaughter. No violence appeared to be contemplated but stopping the mills until the uncalled-for attack of the cavalry. Fears are entertained that the town will be attacked, and set on fire during the night.

HECKMONDWIKE.

All is excitement here, and the number who arrive from Cleckheaton increases the confusion. considerable sensation. The whole of the industrious population, men and women, are opposed to the continuance of the strike, as they consider it only a plot of the League. They are only out on com-pulsion. Mr. T. B. Smith was to have addressed the people here to-morrow; but we are told that business of importance to the people's cause has compelled him to go on to Leeds.

BIRSTAL. THURSDAY NIGHT. We are in a sad state here, and throughout the district. The attack upon the people at Cleckheaton has roused a spirit of vengeance which, we fear, will produce some fearful consequences. The village is crammed with specials, police, and spies, and

throw the Charter cause as much back as possible. MANCHESTER.

siderate and sectional strike is only a Corn Law

plot to serve the designs of the masters, and to-

THURSDAY EVENING, TEN O'CLOCK. This town is under great excitement at the time I am writing, more so than at any period this week. This has been caused by the intelligence of the arrest of Mr. Leach.

At present, the mills, factories, workshops, and large establishments of every description are at a complete stand. I have seen Mrs. Leach, who has had an interview with her husband. He told her that he knew not for what he had been taken, when he would undergo an examination, or whether he would be allowed to bail. The soldiers have just brought in upwards of forty

prisoners from Oldham. An attempt was made near Ashton to-day to resume work, but it was unsuccessful, although the mayor and military attended, and the Riot Act was read. I have heard, to day, that warrants of arrest have been issued against every trade's delegate; also one for every member of the Executive, and the Conference. Report says that the people are combating

Most desperate accounts reach us from every part

PRIDAY MORNING The town still remains tranquil; but reports from the surrounding towns state that the greatest excitement prevails in this district. A large number of prisoners have been brought in from Droylsden this morning, under a strong escort of soldiers and police.

PRIDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK. They have just taken Leach down to the Old Bailey; but we cannot learn whether they will examine him to-day or not. They allowed Mrs. Leach to see him twice yesterday; but would not allow her to speak to him but in presence of two of the police. He was kept in a solitary cell. I understand that he has determined upon having no legal assistance, but will defend himself.

WIGAN.

We have received a letter this (Friday) morning by which we are informed that the people of that town held a public meeting on last Tuesday morning, and went in procession through the principal streets of the town, and from thence to Chorley. As the procession was passing the barracks the soldiers divided the people in the centre, and marched along with them a mile upon the road, then without them also. Many are said to have been severely wounded.

to stop some brick-setters, who were engaged finishproceeded to read the Riot Act, and said he would allow ten minutes for the people to disperse in. This

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

The reports from the neighbouring manufacturing districts are more satisfactory; the mills were par-tially resuming work, and it is expected they will commence generally on Monday. Our market is nevertheless, very thinly attended by buyers, and the transactions are so limited, that prices of all articles may be stated nominally the same as last

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