HENRY HUNT:

AND THE MANCHESTER MONUMENT TO PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

The accompanying Engraving represents a monument, now in course of erection at Manchester, in Manchester, in the burial ground of the Chanel belonging to the Rev. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, 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 Labour's Cause, that that cause ever had to boast of. He was a LRADER in the worst of times. He was a Leader before the nails of faction had been pared, or its teeth drawn! when it was rampant, insolent, and biting! The tact he displayed as a "general," and the devotion he evinced to the cause of the people, endeared him to the heart of every son of Labour; while it procured for him the inveterate hatred and bitter scorn of the entire atrocious miscreants, of whom Oliver upper and middle classes. With the working people, was one. Through their instigations, "Hunt and Liberty" was a watchword. They Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, of rallied around his standard-Universal Suffrage; Derby, were induced to take part in and, with him, they braved proscription, persecution, a "rising" and a "riot," which put imprisonment, transportation, and even death!

Hunr was the first man in England who nailed and merciful" 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 these which rolled from the scaffold principle in England! and this he did when he stood in the reign of GEORGE III.!!! as candidate for Westminster, in 1817.

name was much mixed up. He was called upon to sums of money for their defence, and bear his fail share of the persecuting power of the attended the trial himself, at great perstrong" Government. Charges of conspiracy and sonal risk: for the Power-of-Impritreason were hatched up against him plentifully somment-Law was in full force. His enough; but his good tack and watchful eye foiled the efforts, however, were vain. The pleadattempts to entrap him. Castles, the noted spy, ing of the leading counsel for the dewas specially 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!

Through the instrumentality of this infamous their guilt, and began to whimper about wretch, the "Spa-fields meetings" were held, which their being the dupes of such seditions were attended by Mr. Hunt; and which meetings and treasonable writers as Cobbett formed the main feature in the famous Green Bag and Co. The men were executed and conspiracy, which ended in the passing of GAG. BEHRADED; and Counsellor CROSS was GING BILLS and DUNGEONING BILLS, by immediately made a King's Sergeant virtue of which hundreds of men were consigned to at-Law, being presented with a silk Gaol, kept there for months, and then turned out gown!! again without even being told why they had been The hanging and beheading of these incarcerated, or what was the nature of the charge men did not deter the working people against them! At these meetings, Petitions for from seeking for Radical Reform. Parliamentary Reform, based on Universal Suf- With Hunr at their head, they perfrage, were passed; and similar petitions were sisted in their demand, holding meet agreed to at immense and enthusiastic meetings ings at which petitions were agreed all over the kingdom. These petitions were to, praying for the adoption of Universigned by more than a Million and a half SAL SUFFRAGE. These meetings were of men; and were in numbers more than three attended by almost the entire working hundred. Parliament met on the 28th January, population of every district, particu-1817; and there were deputations from the work- larly in the North. At length, in the ing people of all the considerable towns in the month of August, 1819, a sert of ag-North, prepared to go in procession to carry the gregate meeting was determined on, to amongst the tax-eating crew; and it was deterfrom conspirators, or intended traitors! They commenced this game by making the Prince Regent ntter lies and calumnies from the throne; and they followed it up by the appointment of a Comevidence) upon the designs of "the disaffected."

to say, an act to authorize the ministers to take, and consider the propriety of electing a representative, to out into prison, any persons whom they chose, in or legislatorial attorney for Manchester, was 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 trate, and to turn them out of prison when they a copy, was laid for signature at two places in the for the injury !!!

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

To accompany this act, there was another, forbidding the people meeting together to discuss political matters: and anthorizing the magistrates so to interfere with publications as to destroy whatever there remained of the liberty of the press; and thus was every vestige of political liberty and of personal security taken away from the people of England. These bills were brought into the House of Lords by HENRY ADDINGTON, called Lord Viscount Sidmonth, who was an Englishman by birth; and into the House of Commons by Sir Robert Stewart, called Lord Castlereagh, who was an Irishman, and whom we shall by-and-by see culting his ewn throat and killing himself, at North Cray, in Kent. These acts remained in force until 1818, when they were suffered to expire; and on the 17th of March in that year an act was passed to indemnify, or bear harmless, every person, and all persons, who should have violated or gone beyond even these acts. So that, even if they had violated these acts on the persons whom they had seized and imprisoned, Whatever they might have done to such imprisoned persons, they were by this act, chapter 6, 51st year of Geo. 111., indemnified and borne harmless. Talk not of the crueities and ferocity of those who destroyed the noblesse of France! After this, talk not of any such things! Talk not of "con-Etitution" and "order" and "the laws"; show anything equal to this, done by any other people in the world, calling themselves a government and legislative assemblies!!!

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

The persecuting and dungeoning of the Reformers, however, did not put down the cry for Radical Reform break the spirit of the people. On the con-

Dorthern Star,

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were drawn up under arms behind the

meeting, who were, however, sufficiently

trary, they seemed to add to both. And in 1818, the "mild and mercifu?" Government found itself compelled to hatch plots and conspiracies; to get up "risings" and "riots," to enable it to further coerce the nation. For this purpose they employed a set of

them in the power of the "mild In this case, too. Mr. Hunr did his With the events of 1816 and 1817, Mr. Hunr's best to save the martyrs. He collected

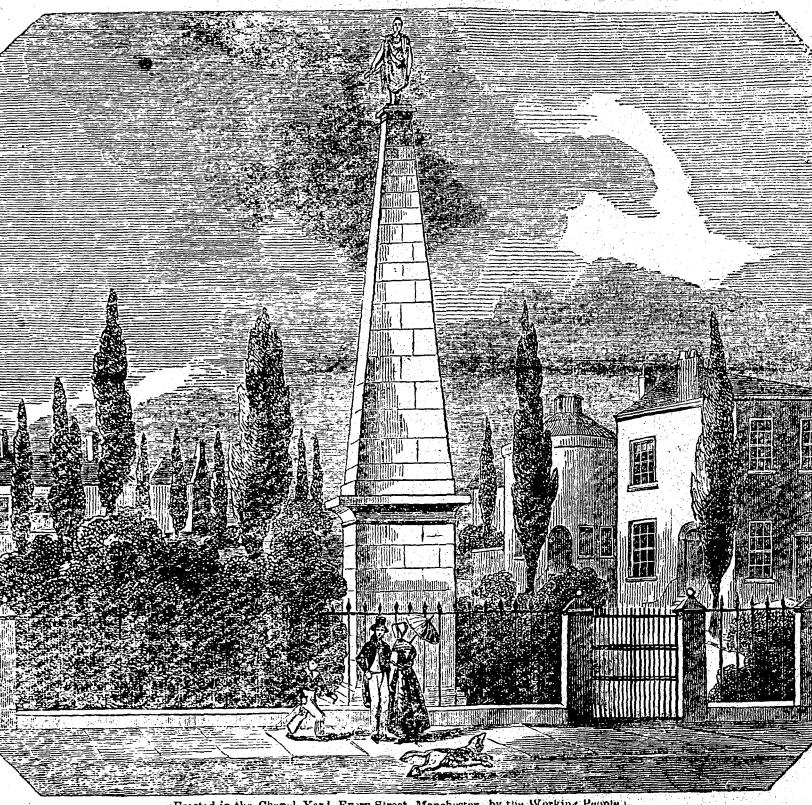
to the charge in the world, he admitted

be holden at MANCHESTER, at which Mr. Hunt into security, the meeting was hold. It was attended engaged to be present. The meeting was origimined by the Government, not only not to listen to nally called for Monday, the ninth day of the petitions of the people with any degree of atten- August. The Magistrates, however, having issued tion, but to treat them as applications coming 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 mittee in each House, to report (after examining the wording of their advertisement, to discover wherein the "illegality" consisted. Not The secret committees very speedily reported; and 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 of such persons as his Majesty should suspect of con- the advertised objects of the meeting, that one spiring against his person and government;" that is which was to the effect, that the meeting would any prison that they chose, for as long a time as against law, and might bring them into their accusers, without ever being brought to any 9th would not be held: while at the same time trial at all, or to have a hearing before any magis- another requisition, of which the following is chose, without any power of obtaining legal redress town for one day only; and it received the names of upwards 700 inhabitant honseholders in a few hours. This was the answer which the Parliament gave Here is the requisition to the Boroughreeve and

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

This requisition, when signed, was presented to the authorities, and no answer having been given to | 9th instant; but that the magistrates having denounced 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 of 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." oppose the measure, this perfidious faction; this They suffered all the necessary arrangemen s to be



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

by 70,000 persons. As soon almost as the proceedings had commenced, the Manchester and Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry were let loose upon the assembled thousands, without notice or warning of any kind! Havoc and slaughter was the consequence! The heroes" had been made drunk, to string them up o the work they had to do; and their sabres were neurly ground to enable them to do more execution! This attack was wholly unprovoked! There was no iot; no violence of any sort; and there had been no riot, and no violence. Yet this multitude, thus peaceably assembled, for a lawful purpose, and that ourpose amply made known before hand, was laughtered without the slightest provocation!!! The following are details connected with this trocious and horrible outrage. They are not culled rom Radical or Chartist publications, but they are extracted from the Leeds Mercury newspaper. of August 24 h. 1819. They are copied from the Messrs. Baines'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, jun. He was on the hustings at the ime ' the charge' was made; and it is his account

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

that the reader is now presented with :-

Before we proceed to detail the occurrences of this fatal day, it may be proper to premise that this meet ng was intended to have been holden on Monday, the that meeting as ideas! on the ground of one of the objects stated in the requisition: convening it, being to elect a person to represent that town in Parliament, it vas considered, after taking Counsel's opinion, expelient to postpone the meeting to afford time to call another, to which no such objection could apply. The object of this second meeting was stated in the notice to he for the pur ose of taking into consideration the most eff ctual legal means of obtaining a Reform in the R-presentation of the House of Commons." To this meeting, publicly announced through the medium of the newspapers and placards, no official objection was made by the magistracy on the ground of itsillegality; thoughthe B r n hreeves and Constables of Manchest-r and Salford, expressing in oblique terms their dislike of the made without warning or caution as to the con- proposed meeting, published a notice, which was couched sequences they had in store! Thus lulled into in the fellowing terms:-

and well-disposed inhabitants of those towns as much as possible to remain in their own houses, during the whole of this day (Monday, Aug. 16), and to keep their chiliren and servants within doors." "At ten o'clock on Monday morning, the magistracy who, probably, at that time, had not determined upon dopting any measure either to prevent or disperse the neeting, assembled a considerable number of special

constables in the vicinity of the place of meeting, which was fixed upon to be in a large open space of ground near St. Peters Courch: and the different military corpwere resting on their arms, prepared to act at a mo ment's notice if their services should be deemen "The Reformers, who seemed determined to make this

splendid day, were equally on the alert, not indeed in preparing arms, for of those they were totally destitute out in preparing flugs and small bands of music, and in arranging matters for the approaching meeting. It is evident, however, from the great number of females and even children, who formed part of the processsion that nothing was anticipated that could involve them in the least degree of peril; and an immense multitude gathered together, relying with confidence on each cher's peaceable intentions, and certainly not expening, that the precautions taken by the magistracy to preserve the peace, would be employed to destroy it nd convert a peaceful assembly into a scone of terror nd alarm, danger and death.

"Mr. Hunt left the residence of Mr. Johnson. medley-Cottage, about twelve o'clock, in an open orriage, in which were also seated Mr. Johnson, Mr Knight, and Mr. Carlile, and on the box with the coachman, was a female of the name of Waterworth nearing a white flig. The procession, which consisted I many thousands, passed through Soude-Hill, Hanging-Ditch, Old Mill-Gate, Market-Place, St. Mary Gite. Dian's Gite, and St. Peter's street, to the area appointed for the place of meeting. Some idea may be formed of the immense numbers that attended this neeting, when we state, that Newton-Lane, which is

not less than thirty yards wide, was literally choaked up for above a mile with the divisions from Saitile worth Oltham, Rivton, and Faitsworth. Eich divivien had its respective flags, music. &c. Ail the divisons took Mr. Hunt's route. Females of all ages. were Interspersed in each company, with children of both sexes. Mr. Hunt reached the ground a little after one o'clock, and was received with repeated cheerings from the innumerable thousands that were

"It may be proper here to state, that the magistrates had assembled about twelve e clock, at the house o ir. Buxton, probably about one hundred and fifty vards from the hustings, and from which they comspecial constables, armed with staffs, the insignia of their

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 exherted them to the maintenance of the most perfect order, and instantly to put down the man who should make any attempt to create a disturbance; and was proceeding to state that the magistrates, by causing the meeting to be postponed, had been the means of creating a twofold attendance, and instead of gaining an advantage by this postponement, they had sustained a defeat; at this moment a shout of terror announced the approach of the military, and the Manchester cavalry appeared in sight, gallopping towards the hustings, and when they arrived within about one hundred yards of the hustings they haited for a moment, probably deterred from proceeding, by the solid mass through which they must force their way. At this moment, Mr. Huut, who saw the appreach of the cavalry, and the pause they had made, with a view, as he irections 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 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 yeomany catalry, in support of the police officers, armed with the warrants of the magistrates, dashed through the erowd, and surrounded the hustings.' It was in vain that Mr. Hunt, with outthe sabres of the riders, which were not unemployed, cleared the ground in an

man in the commission then presented himself; Mr. Hunt companions behind them. One woman, we underacknowledged his authority, and surrendered himself; most stand, who stood by her colours to the last, was cut of the other persons on the hustings, including Mr. John. down by a trooper. We should not zinta this, as on, 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 laylor, and three females, were carried off the field under hustings, while the soldiers were cutting round in escort to the New Bailey prison. Mr. Hunt was taken them; and afterwards seen at least four or five to the rendizvous 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 commany made their appearance in another part of the field; he infantry and artillery did not take any active part; and the Manchester yeomanry cavalry began to act with ereat visour, gallopping about, and thrusting their sabres in every direction. The hustings, with a considerable number of persons upon them, were instantly thrown down, und a scene of terror, confusion, and dismay presented uself, to which no language can de justice; the people This was the way one class, bleated, blustering, big, were thrown down by hundreds, and gallepped over, and so ndiscriminate was the attack, and furious the enset, that the special constables shared the common fate, one gance; this was the way they attempted to prove them being killed, and many wounded, and still more that the "interests of the two classes are identical"! thrown down; pay, the softness of the female sex itself sould not procure protection; defenceles women and ender children, shared in the common overthrow. And, t has been stated to us, that the former seemed more munity'! O! how arrogant, now puffed-up with continuariy the objects against which their hostility was pride, they were then! How they succeed, and lirected. No resistance was made, or indeed, could be made against this terrific display of military force; it is suid, inde d, that when the military had surrounded the matings, a few brick-bats were thrown, and that Mr. shed—the suffering they had caused—the life they had lume one of the Manchester yeomanry cavairy, was sno ked from his horse by this means, but his fall has neen assigned to another cause, and the dreadful injury e received was the result of being ridden over. It is impossible, by any verbal description, to convey an adequate the of the dreadful scene which now presented itself, it had more than the horrors of a field of battle, because presented the unusual spectacle of unarmed men, defenceess women, and infant children, falling beneath the sword f the (we are going to use the term warrior) but we will not o disgrace it. "The Hussars conducted themselves with great propriety, and did not use their sabres to the injury of a single

"The streets into which the terrified people had or shelter, were scoured by detachments of cavalry; and n a very short space of time this immense assembly was so impletely dispersed, as hardly to present to the eye a angle group, save those that were laid bleeding on the ground." So far the Mercury's account is written editorially. the next extract is from the same paper, but there given as "details from our own reporter." The senior EDWARD BAINES, was, at that time, the sole Editor:-"The number of persons assembled at the meeting this day may be safely estimated at 70,000. Various female societies epaired to the hustings, preceded, like the men, by their flage, house to the hustings was arranged a strong body of surmonted with the cap of liberty. The assemblage was also their eyes upon it!!! ntirely composed of the working classes, except where strong .ffl :a and the Manchester yeomanry and Cheshire cavalry | hadies of special constables were posted.

"At half-past one o'clock, Mr. Hunt cameon 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 perioc; silence. I hope you will exercise the all-powe ful right of the people in an orderly manner; and any man that wants to breed a disturbance, let him be instantly put down. For the honour you have done me in inviting me a second time to preside at your meeting, I return you my thanks: and all I have to beg of you is, that you will induige us with your patient attention. It is impossible that with the most stient and patient attention, we shall be able to make ourselves heard by the whole of this tre-mendous assembly. It is useless for me to attempt to house, and of course out of sight of the relate to you the proceedings of the last week or ten days in this town and neighbourhood. You well know apprised that a strong military force was them all, and the cause of the meeting appointed for at hand. Such was the state of things last Monday being prevented. It is therefore useless to say one word on that subject; only to observe that those who put us down, and prevented us from meeting on Morday last, by their muliguant exertions, have produced two-fold the number to-day. (Applause) It will be perceived, that in consequence of the calling of this now meeting, our enemies, who flattered themselves they had gained a victory, have sustained a great defeat. There have been two or three placards posted up during the last week with the names of one or two insignificant persons attached to them. One Tom Long or Jack Short, a printer'-

"Here Mr. Hunt broke off suddenly, and gave direction for a shout, with three time three, which was made; and furning round, with a manner that showed him perfect master of the art of managing large assemblies, he explained to his friends, who were at a loss what to shout for, that it was only because there was a little alarm manifested at the outskirts, and he gave the shout to re-inspire confidence—that's all.' "The alarm, however, turned out to be too well-

founded; for, at the instant, a troop of the Manchester Yeomanry cavalry, about a hundred in number, gallopped on the ground at full speed, and I alted 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. Hu t again said, They are all in disorder: this is a trick.' But after a minute's pause, they charged through the compact crowd, instantly made a passage, and surrounded the hustings, on which Mr. Hust was still shouting, with out-stretched hand- Be firm. "The exhortation was vain: the trampling of the

horses and the cutting of the rivers closeed the adjaexplained to the persons who surrounded cent ground in an instant; when, without a minute's oim, of re-inspiring confidence, gave delay, the hustines, with the chairman, men, women, firections for a shout with three times flags, and caps upon it were harled to the ground the 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 Boiley. A momentary; they drew their sabres, and dresiful scene now took place near the shattered hustings, and the ground was strowed with bleeding bodies of men and women, cat, bruised, and trampied 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 previlent was, that it was discharged by an individual unknown, at a remann who was riding up to him, and that it crought the unforcunate man from his horset, the ground.

stretched arms, exhorted the people to be the cavalry, and appeared to be directing them. Gen. Sir J. Byog was not in the town. The captured standards and caps were carried in triumph by several instint; and Mr. Hunt was called upon to surrender himself, which he expressed bad come from the country in the morning, in high his readiness to do to a magistrate, but not to the reomany cavalry. A gentle-with melancholy aspects, and leaving several of their women dreadfully wounded, conveyed to the Infirmary." -Leeds Mercury, Ang. 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 potition for a Reform in the system of Representation! These were the terms of "Union" between the middle and labouring class at that period and inflated with gin and pride -- brandy and arroand that the middle classes are the "natural leaders and protectors of the labouring portion of the comscoffed, and turned up the nose of affected contempt ! How they gloated and glorified over the blood they had sacrificed !! What "herocs" 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 cut their throats, or hanged themselves! Where is the 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 care to have his name erased from the damning record—the list of the "heroes" of Peterloo?! It is in vain, however, that he so wishes! The characters in which the names are written are those of blood! They cannot be washed out, but by the waters of Justice; and THOSE have not yet been applied, or Thistlewood, Ings. BRUNT, and Tipp 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

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

Hugh Hornby Birley, Commander. Ascough, Christopher, butcher. Anthony, Joseph, chessemonger, Deansgate.

Inn, Deansgate.

uton, _____, fustian-manufacturer, Cotton-court.

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

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

Bargess, George, late of the Hen and Chickens. Dans-Bailey, Gaorge, watchmaker, near St. Ann's Square. Bailey, John Broughton. Barker, James, Newton, (son of Joseph Barker).

Bourne, Joseph, Andrew's-lane, (son of the coachmaker).

Bantley, John, Isbouring man, (substitute for Thomas Goodier, butcher, Stretford.) Calton, William, horse breaker, sign of the Fox. Dann's Cope, -, liquor vaults, corner of Bridge street. Chadderton, Jacob, Wool Pack, Penaleton.

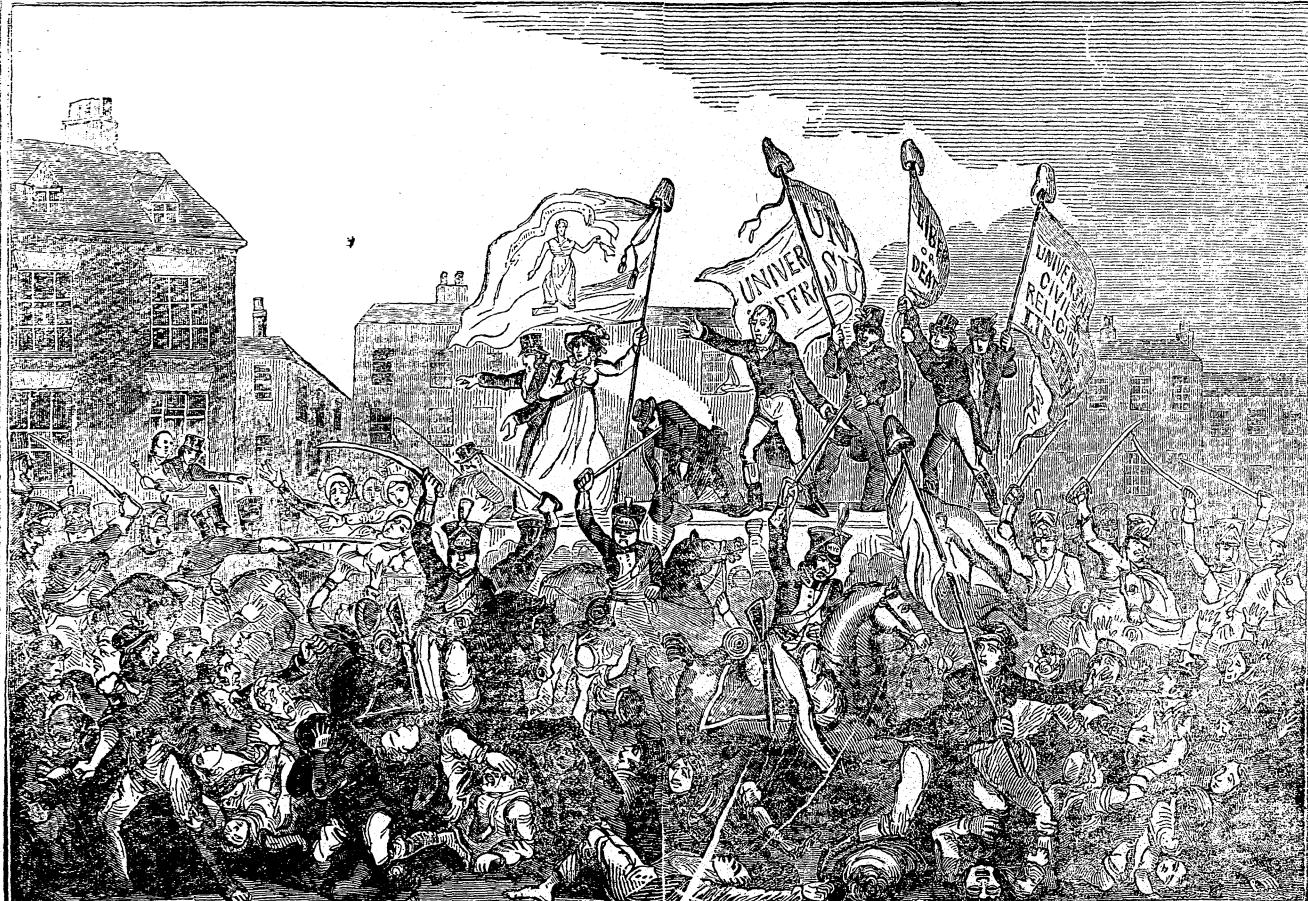
Chorlton, James, butcher, Stretford. Cooper, James, near the Cotrage, St. Peter. Contes, John, (son of Richard Contes, cotton dealer). Chadwick. ____, (son of Chadwick, late Chadwick and Cloggi. Derbyshira. George, shookeeper, Stretford.

Day, pork-bateher, St. Mary's-gate. Fiddian Edward, (for T. and R. Barton). Fietcher, Jacob, Eccles. Fallows, William, Stratford. Fox, Edward, V., Lieutenant, Cannon-street. Green, Samuel, dyer and printer, New Garratt. Green, John, Attorney at law. Green, Robert, Hargrenve-street, Red Bank, iron-liquor

merchant. Gloson, William, farrier, Tond-lane. Goodier, Mark, batcher, Stretford. Greenhalgh, John, (son of the Sheriff's officer). Gregson, ----, Sergeant Major, 15, Back King-street. Grimshaw, ——, warehouse in M'Donaid's Lane. Holliss, John, Bath-lane, near Bury, gentleman's ser-

vani Hardman, James, tobacconist, Salford. -, cotton spinner. Horsfield, Parker, British Protection, Waterloo-street. Hulme, John, called printer, Cannon-street. Holdgate, John, partner with Lindsey, Deansgate. Heyward, ——, cheesemonger, St. Mary's-gate. Hamnett, James, hackney writer, Salford. Hulme, Edward, Blue Cap, Salford. Hardman, , brewer's clerk, Miller's-lane. Halton, , ironmonger, Safford.

Hindley, Robert, captain, brewer, Salford. Harrison, Samuel, Miles Piatting, (for T. Porter, Bradford. Hilton, John, calico desier. Hulse, Henry, watchmaker. Jones, Richard (for T. Marriott), Water-street. Jeckson, John, Park House. Trafford-road. Jackson, Peter, Under Trafford, of Trafford Hall. Krauss, John, drysalter, Cheetham, (a foreigner). Knowles, John, jun., painter, 10, Meal-street. Lilly, Frederick, flour-dealer, Shude-hill.



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

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. (son of the publican on Shude-hill). Pollard, Jonathan, jun., cotton-spinner, Aucoats. P.xton, William, jun., butcher, Stretford. Pickering, Thomas, late coachman to Mr. Kay. Payant, William, wine merchant, Founfain-street. Pitt, J. M., dancing master, 12, Bridge-street. Rogers, Benjamin, commission agent, Oxford-street. Raid, John Globe, Gartside-street. Raingill, Parker, butcher, Stretford. Savage, ----, Stretford, quack-doctor. Shawcoss, James, near Filxton.

Sheimerdine, Thomas, (for John Collyer, dyer, Springfield-lane, Salford). Sharp, R., iron-dealer, Market-street. Smith, John. Shaw's-brow, Salford, (son of the landlord of the York Minster, Dannsgates. Stutt, William, 9, Parsonage, stable-keeper

Simpson, Richard, cotton-spinner, Miller's-lane. Street, Samuel, Eurveyor, Bridge-street. Sykes, (son of the landlord, Tib-street). Shawcross, William, labourer, Sheffield. Tebbut, Edward, manufacturer, Peci-street. Trylet, John 69, Bridge-street Inorpe. Robert, surgeon. Taylor, Robert, sadler, Stretford isubstitute for Peter

Humal. Turner, William, for Smaith and Ingle, paper-makers. Withington Robert, Turner's Lane, Pendleton, warehouse. Back-square. Wilde, James, surgeon, Eccles. Wilson, Richard, Albion Hotel, (son of the landlord).

Whitlaw, Mendowcroft, Richard, attorney. Word, William, plumber and glazier. Deansgate. Whitworth, James, Back Bridge-street, (for Cheshyre,

horrible scene, just when the "herces" were hard at in arms'!

soon after the dreadful massacre; and an enlarged, there were stables full of horses; and you must know, copy of a Vignette on the title-page of -Huish's

Mr. Hunr, as will be seen from the Mercury's account, was arrested. Indeed, his arrest was made hatched the lie. the pretext for the butchery and massacreing indulged in by the "heroes." After he had surofficers, he was assailed by the sabres of the cavalry and the truncheons of the specials. He officers who had him in charge; detach him from I shall make. them; Nadin was to have cried "an escape"! and then the Yecmany were to have used their newly. INQUEST HELD AT NORTH CRAY. TUESDAY. sharpened swords!! He defeated this hellish scheme by mere presence of mind. He was a strong powerful man. He seized hold of NADIN, and, as Jury of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity it were, kept him in custody, as an hostage for his of the estate of the late Marquis of Londonderry was own safety.

He was remanded, at first, on a charge of High Treason. This, however, was soon given up, and he individuals who were appointed to superintend the knife which I saw in my Lord's hands. After staying a capacity. I shall dispute the assertions of the Coroner individuals who were appointed to superintend the knife which I saw in my Lord's hands. After staying a capacity. was indicted for conspiracy, sedition, 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 raised an eight others, an the 22ad of March, 1820. Mr. admit every person who desired to be present at the To the best of my belief, my Lord did not live four HUNT defended himself; and a glorious defence it inquest. The Jury having been sworn, was. The trial lasted ten days; and the Jury returned a verdict that the defendants were "guilty terms:—Upon no former occasion in the performance of was with him in the defendants were "guilty terms:—Upon no former occasion in the performance of was with him the defendants were "guilty his duty had his feelings been so excited as by the pre- dressing-noom and his death but Dr. Bankhead. His of assembling, and attending, an unlawful meeting." sent unfortunate event. He was indeed so much affected As he afterwards lumourously declared, they that they must perceive he could hardly express him-would have found him "guilty of sheep-stealing," self as he wished Upon this account he trusted they on the same evidence, had his persecutors put the mit in the exercise of his duty. The gentlemen of the to me. His Lordship, however, had never given me charge against him in that shape. He was an Jury were summoned and sworn to inquire into the offender of class prejudices. Class prejudices, there- causes of the death of a nobleman, who stood perhaps fore, 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 "guilty; and in pursuance of particular circumstances, they doubtless must have that variet he was sentenced to two-and-a-half learned. But it was his duty to inform them that they years imprisonment in Ilchester Gaol, and to find must remove from their minds all impressions which security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 2:,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 self-murderers, and also the confiscation of their proimprisonment he served—every day of it! The character than he was. As a public man, it was impossaid, she had not been near him all day, she had en. perty to the King. Mr. Coroner told his Jury, that, of his colloquial endowments. Exvige 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

And who were the abellors and SHIELDERS of the which he held pressed upon his mind, and conduced perpetrators of these deeds of blood? The Regent to the melancholy event which they had assembled to HOUTH, expressed his "GREAT SATISFAC- never could be discovered. He understood that his last Friday afternoon, at five o'clock, I received a note TION 1! I at the measures of the Magistrates on require the assistance of a medical attendant. This as I could to see the Marquis of Londonderry, at his the bloody day; and he tendered his "HIGH gentleman would be examined on the inquest, and house in St. James's square. Her note stated that she cuttings and slashings; sabrings and tramplings down and affliction under which his Lordship laboured. That was very ill and very nervous; that they were to leave of "his people," when peacefully assembled! He life was inflicted by his own hand, he believed the and that she hoped I would come before that hour. tion 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, Burton-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 Bradshaw, Lilly Hill, near Bury.

1 Mary Heys, Rawlinson's Buildings, Oxford Road,

2 Sarah Jones, Silk-etreet, Manchester. 3 Martha Partington, Eccles.

4 Margaret Downes, concealed by her friends. INFANT.

1 - Fildes, Kennedy-street, Manchester. 15 Killed.

has ever yet been had! Punishment of no sort, nor pleasure at seeing so respectable a body of gentlemen, odd that I should come into his bed-room first, before even censure, has ever been inflicted upon any of the and to add a hope that they would acquit themselves of going into the dining-room below. I answered that I parties who ordered, or those who executed, this horas well as of their own consciences. He must apologise dinner down stairs, I had come to visit him. Upon rible assault! Parliamentary majorities stifled for saying a few words more. The body was lying this he made a reply which surprised me exceedingly. inquiry there! The Grand Jury at Lancaster stifled up stairs, and in the room adjoining to that in which it It was to this effect—that I seemed particularly grave inquiry there!

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 deeds! O! yes! We were wrong in saying, that which the Marchioness at present occupied was so truth was, that he had so degree, but that he hoped that I would be the last perpentions of the county. It is also hoped that the Stockton, and the was not likely to carry him through. He was not likely to carry him through. He had vour to get up a similar trip, for a meeting to be held. Gad!!

This man had been the chief agent in all the the remaining part of their duty. measures against the Reformers. He had brought the unfortunate Marquis, who were in the room, for the Londonderry's maid, came to my room door, and asked Radical Reform, were, under the boyonet, marched upon bim, 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 colleagues, THE DEPTH OF WINTER!! He it was, CASTLEBAGH, who had passed measures to enable himself and colleagues to do this; and he it was who defended and ately acted upon, and the jury left the room. JUSTIFIED the perpetrators of the bloody deeds of Peterico. Ah! and he it was who ent his own delicacy prevented us from accompanying the jury up throat! But we must have the whole tale out respecting this throat-cutting. The young men of In fact, as we have before hinted, 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 suff-rings 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 following description of the situation of the body at the time the jury viewed it, we believe to be cor-

CASTLEREAGH'S HORRID END.

TO JOSEPH SWANN,

Who was sentenced by the Magistrates of Cheshire to four years and a half imprisonment in Chester Gaol, for selling Pamphlets and being present at a Meeting for Parliamentary Reform; who was imprisoned many weeks, for want of bail, before his Trial; who has now two years of his imprisonment unexpired; and who, when imprisoned. 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 victims, you have suffered most. We are told of the poignant grief of Lady Castlereagh; and, while he must be a brute indeed who does not feel for her, what must he be who does not feel for your wife and your 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 case hereafter. Let me, at present, address you on the and she answered, 'that my Lord wanted his breakto you certain matters, which ought to be remembered, and which will pass away, unless we, at once, put them | with it, and said, 'it was not a breakfast for him.' He on record. The mover of Six-Acts cut his throat last | said there was no butter there: the butter, however was that night gave an account of his death; but stated it to 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 easy thing to smother, and especially, where there is a house full of servants, all with tongues The accompanying Engraving represents the next day, abandoned; and the truth, as to the deed to me. I went to Dr. Bankhead, and I gave him my It is a reduced copy of a large Engraving issued Ministers who are Secretaries of State. At any rate wanted as soon as he could come. When I returned, that, at the office of Castlereagh at Whitehall, the Courier would have some account, true or false. If, therefore, he got the true account, the lie was his own; and yet, seeing what risk he ran of almost instant detection, it appears rather strange that he should have

I shall now, before I offer you further remarks upon the subject, insert the report of the proceedings at the inquest, requesting you and all the Reformers to read rendered himself to Mr. Nadin, the civil officer them with scrupulous attention. You will find (a thing and as he passed along in the custody of the police- quite new) the Coroner (if the report be true) laying down the doctrine, that self-murder must of necessity imply insanily in him who commits it: you will find many other things worthy of strict attention; and, was wounded in the hand. Indeed a plot had been therefore, if, only for this once, you can but get light formed amongst the constables to have him mur- sufficient to read by, and obtain the favour of being dered. They were to press in upon him and the permitted to read, pray read this report attentively, and then have the goodness to listen to the remarks that | doctor entered his room. Immediately when the doctor

13TH AUGUST, 1822.

This day, at a few minutes before three o'clock, a

should not be borne out by the evidence. The gentlemen whom he addressed, being neighbours of the out of his mind a fortnight before his death. He he could hold. In private life he believed the world would admit that a more amiable man could not be conclusion, repeated her belief that his Lordship had And who were the abeliers and shielders of the found. Whether the important duties of the great office

During this address of the Coroner, the domestics of

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

as well as himself, should take off their shoes, in order to prevent, as far as possible, any noise that might be occasioned by them in walking. This hint was immedi-

After what had fallen from the coroner, a feeling of stairs, although we were given to understand that no objection would have been made to such a proceeding.

After being absent 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

went away. The bell rang again. When I answered it, nim that Dr. Bankheal kad been with him about two hours and a half in the evening. It was about four in the morning when he asked me this question. When I told him that Dr. Bankhead had been with him, he talked any nonsense to him, or any thing particular, as he had no recollection on the subject. I replied, that I was not in the room during the time that he had talked with the Doctor. I then left the room. He rang again about seven o'clock. I went to him. He then asked spectators. 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. I manner in which he spoke struck me as being uncommon; it was in a sharp tone, which was unusual with in about half an hour; that was about half-past seven. My Lady was in the room at this time, and I cannot asked me, whether Dr. Bankhead had come from town. I told him that Dr. Bankhead had slept in the house He then said that he wished to see him. My Lady then in their mouths. Therefere, the Courier's lie was, the got up, and came to me at the door, and said something 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 and told my Lady that Dr. Banknead would come, my Lady got out of bed, and retired to her dressing-room At this moment my Lord also got out of bed. and turned to the right into his own dressing-room. [Several questions were here put to the witness to common sleeping room opened into a passage, on either side of which was a dressing-room. Lady Londonderry's on the left, his Lordship's on the right. At the extremity of the passage was another door, behind which Dr. Bankhead was waiting] I had just opened the 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 entered the room he (the dector) exclaimed, 'Oh, my former conduct of the master. Lord, or 'Oh, my God,' I cannot recollect which. I heard no reply to this from my Lord. I instantly Sidmouth was in attendance. What could that be for? rushed into the room, and saw the doctor with my Lord | Probably to give that evidence of which the Coroner the blood running from him while Dr. Bankhead held Wellington, of which letter I shall speak by and by. house of the deceased Lord, and to the credit of the shown to the witness.] I believe that to be the penings secret. Directions were given to the domestics to alarm, and it was now general throughout the house. minutes after I saw him. I did not percieve any wound The Coroner addressed them in nearly the following nor any blood while he was in his bed-room. No person was with him in the interval between his leaving his

state of mind appeared to be very incorrect for the last three or four days of his life. He appeared to be very wild in every thing he said or did. He wanted from any. He also asked me for his keys, when he had them about him. During the last fortnight he was accus-He was very severe in his manner of speaking, which I never noticed before, he being in general mild and kind. When he saw two people speaking together, he always said. 'There is a conspiracy laid against me.' A great many circumstances induce me to believe that he was sitting with him all the morning. The witness, in

vious to his death. The second witness examined was Charles Bankhead and the Ministers! The Regent, through Sid- investigate, was a circumstance which in all probability M.D., of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.-On APPROBATION" !!!! to the Teomany for their would doubtless be competent to describe the disease was very anxious about his Lordship, as she thought he the dreadful blow which deprived the Noble Lord of town for North Cray at seven o'clock in the evening, thanked them for KILLING FIFTEEN PER- Jury, when they came to hear the evidence, could not arrived in St. James's-square at six o'clock, and found SONS! and for wounding four hundred and twenty- doubt. He understood it would be proved that no my Lord and my Lady alone in the drawing-room. four others! FIFTEEN WERE KILLED! 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, Here are their names! When are we to have a situation of the body, and hear the evidence that and of a confusion of recollection. He looked pale, Monument erected to their memory; and in execra- 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 which all good men desired. If the facts which he had I advised him to lay himself quietly down on the sofa 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 his Lordship was labouring under a mental delusion carriage to return to North Cray. He followed my If, however, it should unfortunately appear that there advice, and laid himself down on the couch, where he was not sufficient evidence to prove what were generally remained very tranquil. After this he drank two cups considered the indications of a disordered mind, he of tea. I waited until I saw my Lady and himself get trusted that the 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 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 posas in consonance with every moral sentiment, and sible, 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 diately proceeded to his bed-room. On entering his unison with their own. He would not longer occupy bed-room, I observed that his manner of looking at me Into the transactions of that day, no enquiry the time and attention of the Jury than to express his expressed suspicion and alarm. He said it was very lay, the Marchioness at present was, and from thence in my manner, and that something must have hapit had been found impossible to remove her. To picture pened amiss. He then asked me abruptly whether I And has no punishment of any sort been inflicted to the imagination anything like the state of that noble had anything unpleasant to tell him? I suswered,

especially upon those who interposed parliamentary exhibit, or the causes which had produced death: he, at the moment labouring under mental delusion. I be settled insantly. But this is not pudence was not likely to carry him through. He had vour to get up a similar trip, for a meeting to be held majorities to stay the course of human justice! the ENDS of some of them the creaking of their shoes might be the means of the world water, and allowed him slope only. It was a summar trip, for a meeting to be held all; for if even a real lunatic kill himself in a lucid got through the last session of Parliament with some at Sunderland.

CROYDEN.—On Monday evening the Chartists the evidence of Dr. Bankhead, you will find that, when could not hope to get through, without the system real through the dressing room. The Destor went into the dressing room he found ceiving a terrible shock of some sort or another. 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 Castlergagh! In the month of August, three years afterwards, and within four days of the pewer to prevent the least noise; and he might observe, insoherence of his speech and the uncomfortableness of slep, he exclaimed, "Bankhead, let me fall upon your three years again." Was saled to particularly ingut and unual castlergagh in it; and the Doctor says, "his lace was unhappy Marchioness. He was sure, under these circumstances in might be in an elevated position, directed towards the ceiling. proaching insanity. What makes the bankers, money-power to prevent the least noise; and he might observe, insoherence of his speech and the uncomfortableness of slep, he exclaimed, "Bankhead, let me fall upon your the destroy them-THEOAT! Appropriate judgment! Signal end! the room where the body lay, because any conversation wisited him frequently, and continued with him in the how just are the dealings and dispensations of say paper partition. After the law is a serious of the suffering is caused by say, paper partition. After the Jury had satisfied them— to be as tranquil as possible, and told him that I would have been per- tude to endure. Instead of going to America to avoid say, paper partition. After the Jury had satisfied themselves by viewing the body, they would return to execute
the remaining part of their duty.

During this address of the Coroner, the domestics of

to be as tranquil as possible, and told him that I would
endeavour to persuade my Lady to come to bed. I
slept in a room very near his Lordship. On Monday
by Lady to come to bed. I
Doctor's step without seeing the Doctor; that could
brought into the House of Commons, I might have cut
brought into the House of Commons, I might have cut
have, not only anticipated the fall, but have provided
my throat; but I did not like the idea of being buried morning, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Robinson, my Lady 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 appropriate, the effect which the knife had ensured? Here then was the lucid interval, at any rate; and net say surprising for hind, and honours his treatment of his Lordship bore towards him was, we will me by and by.' I answered that I was ready to come Richard against it; and that could have asset, in words so appropriate, the effect which the knife had ensured? Here then was the lucid interval, at any rate; and net say surprising for hind, and honours his treatment of the local solution. measures by virtue of which scores of petitioners for Radical Reform, were, under the boyonet, marched not wish me to come then, because her Ladyship had returned again, and said, that his Lordship would be glad to see me immediately, as her Ladyship was properly to the protection on her gown, in order to go into her own dress. putting on her gown, in order to go into her own dressing-room. On walking from my own room to Lord Londonderry's bed-room, I observed that the door of the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lordship was not in it. In an instant Mrs. Robinson said to me, 'His Lordship has gone into his dressing-room.' I stepped into his dressing-room, and saw him in his dressing-gown, standing with his front towards the window, which was opposite to the door at which I entered. His face was directed towards the ceiling. Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my

being sworn, deposed as follows:—"I wait upon the not elapse from the moment of my entering the room the King! Marchioness of Londonderry: I knew the Marquis of until he died, and during that time he said not a word

Coroner inquired whether there were any more wit to be authentic! It is so perfect in character, as coming fruit of the people's labour. And as to any compassion nesses who could speak to the nature of this transaction. from a Privy Councillor; and the thing winds up so that we are to feel for them, we will feel it when an the 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 mesthat he should consult the Jury upon the point, and in senger was ordered to proceed with the utmost possible 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

selves for half an hour, notice was given that strangers necessity for it, seeing that the verdict was recorded were again permitted to enter the room in which they were sitting. On reaching it we found the Jury ranged subject of Castlereagh. I am about to insert the Repeat of the last my Lord and Lary were in bed at the time, and giving their assent to I dare say, but certainly his surprise would not be the enormous sinecure of her father, but I remember up in the bed and tasted part of it. He found fault 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. That on Monday. August 12, and for some time previously, the Most Noble Robert, Marquis of London-Monday morning about seven o'clock. The Courier of on the tray, as usual, and I pointed it out to him. The derry, under a grievous disorder did labour and languish, and became in consequence delirious and of insane Wednesday tells us, that the insanity under which the that that prayer was rejected by Castlereagh and his mind; and that, whilst in that state, with a knife of act was committed is proved by many circumstances colleagues, though the husband tendered bail to any mon; it was in a sharp tone, which was unusual with 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 decorous to have demanded His Majesty's testimony, we prisonment as the price of permission to receive the of one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of are informed that his evidence could have been had;" last sigh of his dying wife! tell who rang the bell. When I entered the room, he 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."

which was his title; but, I have always continued to there had been "mental alienation" in some of the who passed the sentence, you exclaimed: "Is that all? 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 during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my during the time that it must have been minutes. their memories respecting their courageous "deeds the throat was cut, is only about two hours ride Lady, before I left the room to go to Dr. Bankhead, he 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 the throat was cut, is only doesn two nours ride and interest have see long and account for those expressions at which I used to laugh, good cheer; they may live to see the day when they the time, as is, I believe, the case constantly, with the but, by that of Castlereagh he was known to the capital finding its way into new channels; about dignation, and by that name I shall always speak of him. ging holes one day and filling them up the next; about The first thing that strikes our attention here is the leaving things to Nature; about the general working of wesping 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. ascertain the precise situation of these rooms. From gentle and liberal master. But while we can discover The Courier, in the same paper, tells us positively, that the answers which she returned, it appeared that the 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 one of the Ministers who screened the Manchester were so feelingly expressed upon this occasion. These the continent, as the King's representative, at a Condoor of my Lady's dressing-room, into which she had 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 cussion! 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 sun uame 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 there, but I heard my Lord open his window before the have been hidden by his euclogist: 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 We see, that, if the Report speaks truth, Fiscount

> in his arms. I remained in the room till I saw the spoke as being at hand, but which he regarded as unnedoctor lay him with his face upon the ground. I saw cessary, seeing that he had the Letter of the Duke of him. I saw a knife. I heard my Lord say nothing. I We next come to the Speech of the Coroner, which, of the Duke of Wellington, the harrassing and fatigue empannelled, to inquire into the cause of the death of was certainly much slarmed. The knife was in his as far as my observation has gone, was something and overworking during the last Session of Parliament the above Noble Lord. The Coroner was Mr. Joseph right hand. [A penknife with an ivory handle, and wholly new. He began, it appears from the Report, are stated as the cause. The Courier comes with an Carttar, of Deptiord. The inquest was held at the upon which there was no appearance of blood, was here by pronouncing a lofty eulogium upon the person who a uplification of this, and says, that people who "did cut his throat, as well in his private as his public

> > before the Jury. opening his case. He told the Jury that he should nonsense! What diplomatic discussions had he to produce such and such evidence; and that that evi- worry him, when he had two under Secretaries of State. dence would, if produced, lead to such and such con- 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 were proven, there could be no doubt that the person hands to write as many lines of writing; and this too who had cut his throat was, at the time, labouring when for seven long years the King has been under mental delusion. But, and now mark, he is re- incessantly telling us, twice a year, that he continues to ported to have said, "If it should unfortunately up- 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 tomed to say that everybody had conspired against him. be in his proper senses at the moment he committed so made was sure to be carried, and nine times out of ten

rash an act as self-murder"! 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 Rofar from saying that self-murder must proceed from insan- binson, whether he had lalked any nonsense to Dr. J. M'Douall ... 0 10 0 R. Graham ity, provides a degradation to be inflicted on the bodies of Bankhead, proved any thing but his insanity; for it P. M. Muldrew 0 5 6 G. Johnston ... 0 2 his opinion was in consonance with every moral sen-

moment of destroying himself." Now, if this Coroner did say this, for which we have a keeper. Only think of a trial of considerable length. no more than newspaper authority, mind, I say that | proceeding out of a complicated declaration and pleadhe delivered a doctrine completely at variance with the ings of length enormous; only think of sitting and law of the land, and that he was guilty of a breach of hearing the statements of the lawyers on both sides; of his duty. The law adopts no such axiom. Blackstone, hearing the evidence of twenty or thirty witnesses, G. Koex ... 0 2 6 A friend, D. ... 0 2 6 in his Fourth Book, and 14th Chapter, after calling swearing to different points of the question, irregusuicide 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 felony. Then he goes on thus: "The party the case, the pro and the con, and nicely balancing W. Kelly ... 0 2 6 Jao. Foster ... 0 2 6 must be in his senses, else it is no crime. But this excuse one part against another; drawing, at last, the conought 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 wrong; 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 another man."

val, the law sends his body to be buried in the high- to the laws, that, however the cutting of throats may way with a stake driven through it, and makes his be in 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 enor- such as a mountebank obtains amongst clowns.

ours if they do not learn them

The following, then, is a full account of the body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the cutting affair. It is from the pen of a master hand

COBB. Tr:

COBB. Tr:

The following was enveloped. I did not see him the jury viewed it, we believe to be corning usestription of the body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the cutting affair. It is from the pen of a master hand

The following affair. It is from the pen of a master hand

COBB. Tr:

COBB. Tr:

The body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the fell out of the pen of a newspaper shall enter into ball thinks the wound must have been inflicted and all over blood. I did not see him use it: he must have used it before I came into the port them without the mount in the port them without the mount speaking to sunning, and to transport them the jury viewed it, we believe to be corning to the must have used it before I came into the lady's maid's account, he was insant seome days white!

The body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the was covered with a handkerchief. The feet were blood upon one side, and the turn to the must have used it before I came into the nead into the must have used it before I came into the nead and nervous seven. The body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the was advertised on the use it: he must have used it before I came into the nead into the nead and nervous seven. The body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the was advertised on the use it: he must have used it before I came into the nead it is the series of the own the sum that it is from the pour one side, and the turn to do the own the section. The following the was a second and nervous ness, and nead and nervous ness, a

turned, evidently much affected by the melancholy have followed it in the twinkling of an eye. I think then we have the proof; proof sufficient to satisfy a with price, as to make it difficult to effect its circuspectacle which they had just beheld.

The we have the proof; proof sufficient to satisfy a with price, as to make it difficult to effect its circuspectacle which they had just beheld.

It is found in another of those Acts, which The first witness called was Anne Robinson, who him in one minute. I am satisfied that a minute did Commons; and a mad Minister sitting in Council with was intended to transport men, and which does

condonvery: his body now hes up stairs. In my impossible that any human being could have inflicted with other circumstances. The letter is written by the last fortnight, but impossible that any human being could have inflicted with other circumstances. The letter is written by the last fortnight, but impossible that any human being could have inflicted with other circumstances. opinion he has been ill during the last fortnight, but the wound but himself. Having known him intimately particularly so since Monday week. On Monday morning he rang the bell; I answered it; he inquired why my lady had not been to see him. Her Ladyship had been with him all night, and I told him so. Her act. I had noticed a great decline in the general habit should put it down in black and white, that another of Ladyship at this time was not in the room. I then of his health for some weeks prior to his death; but I the King's ministers laboured under "mental delirium." insanity, and self-destruction. It is written in a mass of was not aware of the mental delusion under which he And then it comes into pretty a way, "I beg you will pauperism, hitherto wholly unknown to England, and he asked if Dr. Bankhead has been to see him? I told 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 After Dr. Bankhead had finished his testimony, the so extremely likely, that we cannot help believing this immense sums which they are now receiving out of the possible expedition to tell the Duke that the Doctor racking anxiety on account of her husband, harrassed After the Coroner and Jury had been left to them- had already told his secret, and that too without any persecuted, thrown into a dungeon at a hundred miles

before the letter was produced! 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 Birthday. A thing more necessary to be observed, is, the office of Foreign Affairs in the hands of a madman! When the sentence was passed upon you. You did not that he is here called the Marquis of Londonderry. The Courier further tells us in the same paper, that talk of cutting your throat; but, darling a look at those

they are; no longer wonder that famine and over-production of food should at once oppress the land. Here weul 1 be a solution of the whole of the wonder : a mad Secretary of State, and a mad Leader of the House of not detail at present. We shall, however, return Commons

You will observe the pitiful pretences that have been

hatched up as the cause of this insanity. In the letter tion, unrelieved by any recreation or leisure—of nights that part of the speech which related to the business equally harrassing diplomatic discussions—they did not 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 without an attempt at a division! If talking nonsense, This was no very humble opinion. It was a very indeed, proved him to be insane, insane he has been To talk of his mind having sunk under the load of

duoted the Bible to show how strongly man was at sunk under his business, what is to become of the Mr. Farish ... 0 2 6 W. & N. Burkley 0 5 tached to life; but he forgot to say how the Bible re- mind of a lawyer in extensive practice; of a Lord James Watson ... 0 2 6 B. Brown ... 0 2 prebates self-destruction. He repeated his opinion in Chancellor, or of a Judge? The Chief Justice has John Coulthird... 0 2 6 or Judge ought to be suffered to move about without his decisions and bring against him any word that he Let the public judge, then, of the manner in which may utter, and that, too, before a tribunal where his this Coroner performed his duty upon the occasion, rivals sit in judment with himself. Only think of this: You see, even if a notorious lunatic, a man who has and recollect, that the Judges never go mad: and so been a lunatic for years, kill himself in a lucid inter- thoroughly are they imbued with a sense of obedience

Blackstone, "that his care for either his own reputa- It is beastly nonsense, therefore; it is nonsense such tion, or the welfare of his family, would be some as scarcely Castlereagh himself ever uttered, to talk of motive to restrain him from so desperate and wicked his having been driven out of his senses by his load of an act." But what is there to restrain any man, if business. Deep thinking some people say, will drive a Juries act upon the opinion of this Coroner, who sets the man 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 great good that may be effected at the present time. the law; and, had he not that law in Blackstone, in that it was sheer impudence and the imbecility of its Hawkins, and in all the authorities to which they opponents, that carried it through with a sort of eclat,

mous wrong has been committed on self-murderers and Yet, that he was not in that state of disgust and their families? How many bodies of poor men have despair which might have impaired his faculties, such forces of freedom together was so evidently imporbeen buried in the highway! Was not Smith at Man- as they were, I do not pretend to say. He must have tant as the present. The good that may result from chester, who hanged himself on being discarded by his been an idiot not to perceive that his career was drawsweetheart? Was not Sellis? Was not the unfortunate ing to a close. I do not know that he did perceive it; the places named, is incalculable. The Sunderland Spanish General, the Marquis de Castro? Were not but he must have been little short of an idiot not to friends, therefore, hope that the proposed meeting these buried in the highway? And, if this Coroner have perceived it; and it is likely enough, that he did may be carried into effect in such a manner as to feel a great deal of alarm at events that he saw ap stimulate the dormant energies, and cement together Blackstone is very particular in observing, that, a proaching. He well knew that he was most cordially the Chartists of the northern and southern divisions mere fit of melancho'y is not to form a legal excuse detested by the Reformers at any rate; and impudent of the county. It is also hoped that the Stockton.

against it; and that could have stated, in words so in the highway with a stake driven through me. I preferred enduring the ills of a voyage to America, and thus given them to the putting an end to this disliving to have the chance of seeing my fees cut their graceful state of things." Four fresh members were another man. It is easy to conceive how anxious the bled; in the dread of being brought to sweep those amount of perhaps two or three or four hundred thou- about to come into their proper place; and to be in sand pounds. On what ground the Jury did decide in that tate of life where they ought always to have been. favour of existing insanity it is not for me to say; but As to compassion; as to sorrow, upon this occasion, if their decision was founded on the axiom laid down how base a hypocrite I must be to affect it! nay, how by the Coroner, their decision was clearly contrary to base a hypocrite to disguise, or to attempt to disguise, law. However, as I find the evidence given in the my satisfaction! Can I forget Ireland? can I forget newspapers, so I give it to you: take it, and all the Mr. Finnerty? can I forget Napoleon? Marshal Ney? eircumstances belonging to it into view, and come to can I forget the Queen, who, though she suffered so that decision which reason and justice dictate. Now let us take another view of the matter. Accord- never thought of the dastardly act of putting an end to step, he exclaimed, 'Bankhead, let me fall upon your ing to one of these witnesses, he he had been insane for her existence? The rufflans who continue to praise our professions of those hallowed principles that we arm—'tis all over.' As quickly as possible I ran to a fortnight. According to the other, he had been insane this man, tell us that the history of his life is found in him, thinking he was fainting and going to fall. I for a shorter space of time. But, it unfortunately the measures of the Government for the last twenty-caught him in my arms as he was falling, and perhappened that he was present, and formed one in seven years; and that is true enough; it is found in all ceived that he had a knife in his right hand, very firmly clinched and all over blood. I did not see him Monday on which he cut his throat! According to the up in their houses from sunset to sunrise, and to trans-

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 In the figure of eight plunged no small number of them into despair, real Castlereagh only reminds me of the anguish of poor Mrs. from her, merely for having been present at a meeting never before deemed unlawful; when I hear Lady The Dake 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 ever; and I remember.

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

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

Our space is now exhaused. We have occupied more than we intended, and almost more than we should have done, under the peculiar circumstances of the times. We have not, however, exhausted our materials. We have only seen the END of butchers from justice, and thanked them for their bloody work. There were others of them, whos into " a state of mental incapacity"! CANNING wen SOVEREIGN) was a complete day of hollidaykeeping-a day of pleasure. These events we canto them. They shall not be lost sight of; nor shall the call for JUSTICE on the perpetrators of the massacre yet be given up.

PROCEEDS DUE to the Executive from the sale of the week ending the 13th of August :-

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

NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE.

(COLLETED BY A. LONSDALE. A. Furguson ... 0 2 6 W. Ferguson ... 0 2 W. Milligan ... 0 2 6 J. Robson ... 0 2 timent, and with the information which the wisest of his business is quite monatrous. The whole that he Jno. Burbie ... 0 2 6 J. Burnet 0 2 6 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 G. M. Connell ... 0 2 6 J. Dickson... 0 2 6 been in a state of mental delusien for some weeks pre. said this, to be sure; but such is the Report that I have been constantly Inc. Miller ... 0 2 6 J. M. Muldrew... 0 2 6 been published in the Courter and other papers. He performing for these twenty years; and if his mind P. Johnston ... 0 2 6 A. Dalziel 0 2 6 these words—"He therefore viewed it as an axiom, more to do in a month than he had to do in seven John Hannah ... 0 2 6 J. Alexander ... 0 5 0 years. Why, at this rate, no Lawyer, or Chancellor, R. Watson ... 0 2 6 J. M'Kerrow ... 0 2 6 A. Adamson ... 0 2 6 G. M Culloch ... 0 2 6 R. Burnet... ... 0 2 6 J. Bryden ... 0 2 6 Thomas Dean ... 0 2 6 A. Caird ... 0 2 6 John Nicholson 0 2 6 W. Brown ... 0 2 6 John Carruthers 0 2 6 A Friend, L. ... 0 2 6 R. Porter ... 0 2 6 R. M'Nell ... 0 2 6 M. Haigh ... 0 5 0 £7 10 0

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

PROPOSED CAMP MEETING AT OR NEAR STOCKTON .-The friends at Sunderland respectfully desire to call the attention of the Stockton, Middlesborough Stokesley, Hartlepool, and Darlington friends to the by a Central Chartist Camp Meeting. The season when such assemblies can be held with advantage is now fast spending, and there never was a time when the necessity of bringing the scattered and divided the proposed meeting, if supported by the friends in

room was completely full, and Mr. Segrave was 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 step, he exclaimed, "Bankhead, let me fall upon your The dread of humiliation. False pride. Blackstone called to the chair, when the following resolution called to the chair, when the following resolution was proposed by Mr. T. Bennett, seconded by Mr. The dread of humiliation. False pride. Blackstone meeting having taken into consideration the alarmthat unjust system which allows grinding capitalists to reduce, at their will and pleasure, the wages of the wealth producing millions. We also as firmly believe that if the People's Charter was made the law of the land, the people would use the power given to the chairma, when the meeting separated at eleven o'clock, highly delighted.

BRIGHTJN .- The Chartists of Brighton have been honoured with the presence of that friend of democracy Mr. Clancy, and much praise is due to him for his labours during five days, in an endeavour to reconcile the different sections of Chartists in this to reconcile the different sections of Chartists in this town. On Wednesday, a very crowded meeting of the Chartists and friends was held at the Cap of Liberty, specially convened, when the following declaration was agreed to:—

DECLARATION OF THE CHARTISTS OF BRIGHTON. In order to show to the world that we are sincere in advocate, and to prevent, so far as possible, the engendering of disunion in our ranks, we determine henceforward to fling to the winds all personal bicker-

STATE OF THE COUNTRY (From our own Correspondents.)

MANCHESTER.

SUNDAY MORNING, EIGHT 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

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 "cry havock and let slip the dogs of war" upon a purpose. Great caution was exercised to preserve the patient and starving people. Since the meeting of Friday in the Carpenter's Hall, the people have been very peaceable, and are looking forward to the decision of the Conference of the trades' delegates on Monday. The peaceable demeanour and quiet determination of the to emanate from all the trades of that village collecpeople is more to be dreaded by the authorities than any avanescent ebullition of feeling, such as the breakinz of windows, burning of mills, &c., or other destruction of property. The one evinces a firm settled purpose! the other may be regarded more in the light of a flash in the pan than any thing else.

At three o'clock this morning Mr. Tinker was the dyers, to which trade Mr. T. belongs, at a meeting held on Thursday night, resolved, that the members of was, 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!!!! AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

We, the Delegates of all the various Trades of these day met in solemn Conference, empowered by our constituents to watch over and guard the interests of the and the other localities in which the strike began, remain firm in your purpose to uphold your just rights, trades' rights; while a considerable number of places,

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

energy. Do you your duly! we will do ours!! We trust the issue to the protection of Heaven and the justice of JOHN MIDDLETON, Chairman.

The following resolution, amongst others, was agreed the whole day. Their deliberations were marked by to unanimously :-

"That no person will be admitted to the delegate a public meeting of the trade he representa."

was addressed by Mesers Donavan, Riley, Lane, Ray, The following resolutions were carried unanimously:-1. That this meeting pledges itself to discountenance endeavour to preserve the public peace.

2. That we cannot exist with the present rate of mul 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

manufacturing districts. 4. That it is the opinion of this meeting that political rights are imperatively necessary for the protection of Tages: we therefore pledge ourselves to act with our other friends, and the trades generally, in legally and perceiully 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 MEN in their factories, but in their stend employ women, over whom they can tyrannise with impunity. We therefore are determined that this cruel and nejust system shall be abolished before we go to en: work.

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

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

Mr. P. M. Brophy was invited to address the meet-He did so in a stirring manner, during which he Dongly recommended them to form themselves into a hanch of the National Charter Association, as the only zens to secure good Government, and a protection is their labour.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Brophy, it was passed Face amation that they form themselves into the Namai Charter Association. A vote of thanks was then given to the host, and the cheers for the Charter, when the meeting ad-Frmed to Saturday, the 13th

MONDAY MOENING, PIVE O'CLOCK. The walls of our town are densely placarded with pro-Unations from the County and Borough magistrates, ated, Town Hall, Sunday, August 14th, 1842. The Proclamation states that the magistrates declare all Estings of numbers of the people illegal, wherever ravisitates are determined to put all such meetings wan, if need be, by force.

theting of the cotton spinners and card-room hands, to I. at five o'clock, considerable excitement prevailed as whether the Magistrates would disperse the meeting.

which it had been called. the chair, who opened the business by calling upon into it to be his duty to go to the authorities and in refused to pledge himself that the company should be The whether they considered this meeting as coming permitted to take their tes in peacefulness. Fier the term "illegal meeting;" when he was informed it was an illegal meeting, at least in the opinion of Massembled together they would do their business

Frick as possible, and then dissolve. Rain :--

1 "That this meeting is determined not to comnine work until their employers agree to work the be leigth of time as other trades, viz ten hours per en, for five days in the week, and eight hours on Bridges.

2 "That this meeting considers that their wages to be advanced one-sixth, one-eighth, and oneich, to make up the deficiency of the reduction in the hours of labour; and also that those employers, who have paying less than the more honourable, should be beinght to the same standard,"

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

4. "That a deputation be appointed by this meeting, wasting of sixteen men, to wait upon the whole of the employers, in Manchester and its vicinity, for the Marpose of informing them of our determination, and to prevail upon them, if possible, to acquiesce with our

That another meeting be convened for the purpost 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 like until the Charter be the law of the land, should ie Irades' Conference so decide." after thanks being given to the Chairman the meet-Reparated before the authorities arrived.

to this, ten o'clock, all is very peaceable; but no going on. A fixed determination, on the part of the pupie, is strongly manifested.

GREAT DELEGATE 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 ascertain-

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

A discussion arose on the admission of two delegates from Mossley, they presenting credentials purporting tively, whereas the meeting, by resolution, on Saturday, had determined to entertain none but strictly Trades' delegates, each representing a trade. It was agreed, however, that other towns in the district which had not been represented at the meeting on Saturday, could not be expected to adhere to that resolution, because they might not know of it; and on this ground arrested under a warrant for riot. It appears that the Mossley delegates were admitted. The large room being now found to be too small for their accommodation, the delegates adjourned to Carpenters' Hall, where, the Dyers Union should stop what is called the "knob after the muster-roll was called over, the proceedings stick" shops. On Friday morning they carried this of the meeting were resumed. It was then arranged resolution into effect. It is alleged that Mr. Tinker that each delegate should in rotation state to the meeting the opinion of his constituents, and the instructions he had received from them as to the steps necessary to

be taken. There was exhibited, as might have been expected, a difference of opinion amongst the thousands who were represented by the several members of this important meeting as to the precise object to be recognised as people of that town. the distinct purport of the strike. Some, and those the TO THE INHABITANTS OF MANCHESTER, SALFORD, majority, were instructed on the part of their constituents, to disclaim all minor and secondary objects 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 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 as set forth in the resolutions agreed to by the dele- without giving any opinion of their own, expressed by gates' meeting in the Carpenter's Hall, on the 11th and their delegates their readiness to uphold their brethren 12th inst. We call upon you to be prompt in the in any struggle that might be deemed advisable, and to election of your Delegates to the Great Delegate Confer abide therefore upon the decision of that meeting, be ence which will be held in the Sherwood Inn, Tib- the same what it might. During the day eighty-five street, on Monday, Aug. 15th, 1842, at ten o'clock in delegates thus delivered their instructions, representing the forenoon, and that you meet immediately for that all the respective trades of Manchester, and of most purpose, such of you as have not already elected dele- if not all the towns and villages within twenty miles thereof. To give their statements serialim would be We most solemnly pledge ourselves to persevere in merely to occupy space with repetitions. The great our exertions until we achieve the complete emancipa- question seemed to have been, with each trade, whether tion of our brethren of the working and middling the contest should be a mere trades or a political conclasses from the thraidom of Monopoly and Class test, and of their decision an analysis is given below. Of 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 stone masons of Manchester, stated that his constituents were individully for the Charter, but that he had no instruction from them as a body, and could not therefore pleage them to any precise course of

The most intense interest pervaded the assembly great earnestness and extreme good order. An imposing 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 threat and menace with a proper and dignified M'Connell, Collins, Halliwell, Brophy, D.xon, and others. contempt, their object being legal and their means peaceful. A committee had been appointed to draw up an address to the trades and the public geneall illegal proceedings; and further, that they will rally. The address was read and discussed; but some of its expressions being thought a little too warm, the 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 reported that some of the mills had resumed work, the to-morrow for Hunt's monument festival.

> Manchester has during this day presented to the contemplative mind a scene fraught with interest of a somewhat fearful character: the streets crowded all day, with passers to and fro, whose only business seemed to be anxious enquiry after the news and exchanging opinions and prognostications of the prospect before

The utmost peacefulness of demeanour was remarkably observeable on the part of both people and authorities; Work se 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 Lodges kept here were out in their robes, and a band truncheon visible.

a Royal Proclamation and a Proclamation from the were infuriated with drink, could be found disorderly; 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 necessity for the obtrusion of extraordinary provision for the maintainance of order. for political justice for the millions. Some of the trades, Nothing could be more peaceful and praiseworthy particularly the caico printers, are an ill-used set of than the conduct of the people, and though the military, police, and pensioners, are said to be all under six or seven weeks. But in explanation, it should be arms, and many hundreds, some say thousands, of stated, that he gives them a ticket every week to his special constables sworn in, with the exception before- brother, who keeps a "badger's shop," for ten shilnamed, 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.

confidence is shaken! Paper is worthless! Run for people here call out loudly against oppression; and to Gold! Every sovereign is now worth thirty shillings! advocate most strenuously the Charter as the only Paper connet be cashed! Run! middle-classmen, means ever likely to remedy the evils of which they so trades, Odd Fellows, sick clubs, money clubs, to justly complain.

Savings' and all Banks, for 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 reported to have drawn £5,000 this morning, a spirit on the spot, and the inhabitants of Bacup, many of by six o'clock-armed men stationed in all the mills, which cannot be better characterised than as indicating whom had never seen a soluier before, took to their the cool but flerce determination which seems to ani- heels, to the tune of "De'il take the hindmost." The passed off in the night without any disturbance. I 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 forgo the procession. Not content, however, with this this concession to their timid fears, the authorities, ield, and for whatever purpose called; and that the on Sunday, sent for the Reverend Chairman of the 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 with unconstitutional authority and disperse the beld in the Carpenters' Hall, on this (Monday) morn. intended meeting, however legal and peaceful both in its object and its bearing, though every fair pretext for doing so had been removed by the determination to it the hour appointed, the large room was filled. Not- hold it on the private property of Mr. Scholefield, when likstanding the Proclamation, the people appeared to it could by no possibility have interfered with public 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 At about haif-past five, a factory operative was called possible, have no pretence upon which to make one, the meeting has been put of, and will consequently not to Secretary to state to the meeting the result of an take place. The tea-party and ball, however, go on in Frview with Captain Sleagh, the Assistant Commis- pursuance with the public notice given, notwithstandther of the Police force. He (the Secretary) said that ing that Sir Charles Shaw, even while receiving the bring seen the Proclamation on the walls, he consi- assurance that the meeting should not take place,

The above was accompanied by the following letter to our publisher :-Magistrates of Manchester, and that they were de- "DEAR HOBSON,-Herewith you have the news of the oaths to put a step to it, and not to it only, but to the day. There is "no mistake" that the League are the oaths to qualify to act as special constables to pre-The authorities have been busily police laving been beaten back, the order to "fire" fully on this point by to-morrow moraing's post. A engaged swearing in specials to the number of about was given, and several were wounded. Four or five WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF MR. O'CON. five hundred. The following resolutions were carried unani- NOR IS LYING IN SIR CHARLES SHAW'S HANDS; and if he come he will be, at all hazards, 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

Scholefield. "Some thinglike three to four thousands soldiers one Spindle, Booth, Storor, Challenger and others. 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

Tuesday morning's post brought the following letter:-

TUESDAY MORNING, NINE O'CLOCK. beaceably. 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 sembled; and Mr. Hindle, Mr. Pilling, and others 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 mun come to a tussle, we'en dee hard." I write you last night that the meeting in anniversary night. A motion was moved and seconded that the of Peterlos has been abadoned.

gentlemen that Mr. O'Cennor was in gaol, having been 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 generated, for violating, at Nottingham, his peace arricles. I have a messenger now gone again to ask after him—My messenger has this moment atter mini 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 returned. Mr. O Connor has not arrived at the micros, and one is in an exceedingly danger to the effect that they would follow the example oredentials with him, either from his own locality.

Arms; but Mr. Heywood says that he is in town, read. Mr. Ragg was called to the chair, and Mr. through the chest, and one is in town. Mr. H. has seen one who travelled with him. If he Edwin Gill addressed the meeting, urging them to be one state. There is also one man shot through the set them by the Rochdale people; and that they would (where he was member last,) or from the General be in town, I believe that he will be arrested.

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

heads of the devoted Chartists. We have been informed by a person in connection ing that all were legally elected, and that all were 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 to-day, many were the anxious inquiries after him, particularly when it was reported that a warrant for the apprehension and detention of his person had been

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

enslave the toiling millions. Reports are hourly arriving respecting the disturbed state of Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan, Chorley, and Preston. In the last mentioned town, report says that there are two persons killed, and eleven dangerously wounded. A report has reached us that fourteen of the Rifle Brigade have been brought into this town prisoners, under a strong escort, for refusing to fire upon the A detachment of the 60th Rifles were sent per rail-

way this morning to Wigan. The yeomanry cavalry are out in that neighbourhood, under the command of Lord Francis Egerton. In Salford, 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 :-"That we, the shopkeepers of Salford, do render the

people our assistance, both pecuniary and otherwise. to obtain their political rights." Notwithstanding the peaceable demeanour of the people, the military, police, special constables, and all the old pensioners, are stationed in various parts of the town, ready to act at a moment's notice.

It has been rumoured that Sir Robert Peel, Graham, and Lord Stanley are in town to-day; if so, they must see what was never seen in England before. THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF ASHTON HAD SUP-They will learn that Tory steel and Tory lead are as much hated by the people as ever; and that they look | tion; and if the working men in the various manuwith confidence to the not very distant time when all the unjust powers of Whig and Tory factions shall pass away, and the reign of peace and plenty commence. following is a copy:-

"Committee Room, King-street, Aug. 16th. "At a meeting of Spinners, Manufacturers, Machine Makers, Millwrights, Mechanics, Printers, Dyers, and others, it was unanimously resolved,

"'That the mills, and other public works, in Manchester and Salford, be not opened for work until the more than the full number required. The pieces are return to labour.'"

This is looked upon by some as an insult to their neration; 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 girls. 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.

The people of this locality are all out, not slone for wages, but also for the means of protecting their labour. Mr. P. M. Brophy addressed a meeting of more than the conviction that nothing short of an extension of political rights to the working man can ever ameliorate his condition.

All the hands employed in mills and mines in this populous district are out. There has not yet been a breach of the peace. 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 of music, yet so cool were the people, and so determined Early in the morning the walls were covered with to keep the peace, that none but the Orangemen. who and in instances not a few, they were seen fighting

LITTLEBOROUGH.

All is at a stand here, not alone for wages but also men; their employer, Mr. Hudson, only paying every This conduct, and the conduct of another employer The following placard has been plentifully distributed; named Scholefled, who abates the wages of his workmen "RUN FOR GOLD !- Labour is suspended! Public and often pays them in cotton goods, makes the poor

The men of Rochdale entered this village on Monday men of Richdale, however, soon rallied them, and the have been to see three of the parties wounded at the meeting went on, but not before the magistrates read House of Recovery, and there is not the slightest hope the Riot Act The people, however, persevered and for their recovery .- Another Correspondent. told the magistrates, and officers commanding the soldiers, that they might shoot them if they thought Chronicle alluded to in the above important comproper; but the meeting was a penceable one, and munication:they would continue it. The magistrates and soldiers then retired to the top of the hill, while the meeting went on for an hour and twenty minutes after the Riot Act had been read. The meeting concluded by giving road, under the following circumstances:-The crewd three cheers for the majesty of the people, and passing a resolution that they would not return to their work until they got an extension of political power through the enactment of the People's Charter.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. The town is in a state of great excitement, in conse-

quence of the mills all being at a stand, but there has been nothing like a breach of the peace. Meetings continue to be held every morning at five o'clock and at six in the evening. Mr. Brierly, Mr. Hindle and others address them.

evening excellent speeches were delivered by Messrs.

At an early hour this morning, the workies wended pounders, and the men to work them on its tender. A their way to the usual place of meeting; Mr. Ellis escapa,—a bullet, which had passed through the Buckley's factory, now standing. The officer, accommove on any given point, for the protection of the many control of the way to the usual place of meeting; Mr. Ellis escapa,—a bullet, which had passed through the Buckley's factory, now standing. The officer, accommove on any given point, for the protection of the was called to the chair. Mr. Aitken, Mr. Hindle, his ear. spoke, and called on the people to be united in action, to preserve the peace, and be firm to their purpose.

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

SHEFFIELD.

TUESDAY. We had a very large meeting in Paradise Square last peaceful and firm in their determination.

PRESTON.

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

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

I have just returned from visiting three of the dying What a sight! Men-poor wretched skeletonlooking men, with as wretched-looking and as wayworn wives by their bedsides; perforated by leaden balls. One ball passed, as I understand, through the body, just below the left breast. I saw the wound on the front; the other just in at the right side, and the third, the ball entered the spine. They are all three dying. Then there are other two-one has had his leg amputated. the other is shot through the wrist; besides these, am told there is another whose bowels were pretruded He is at his own home. The three I have seen, I am told the doctor 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 town; and I will give you a brief and faithful account of the cause of the turn-out, as far as I have been able to collect information.

On Thursday evening last, about six o'clock, I was summoned to attend two persons, who were waiting for me at our Association Room, and reported to have come from Manchester; I left my work, and proceeded to the place, when I was accosted by a person, a perfect stranger, who asked me-" what we intended to do in Preston?" I immediately replied, that I was unacquainted with their mission, consequently I could not answer the question, and begged to know what he purposed to do? He stated that he came from Ashton-under-Lyne; that the whole of the workmen in Manchester, Ashton, Staleybridge, &c., &c., had 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 from Manchester had come to Preston, and in a short 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 PLIED THEM WITH FUNDS to oppose this reducfacturing districts did not turn out, they were sure to be sacrificed in Ashton, Manchester, &c. &c. Challenger, his companion, followed in the same strain. Bills have been posted on the walls, of which the On Friday morning, about eight o'clock, I was given to understand that a party of weavers in the employ of Mr. Ainsworth, had struck work in consequence of a reduction of wages to the amount of threepence per piece, which would amount to two shillings and ninepence from each person's week's wages: the reduction was for the work being too thin, and the weavers had 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 mind that young Thomas Ainsworth is a rampant Corn Preston ?)

Before night every cotton-mill was turned out without any resistance; and all done chiefly by boys and

At eight o'clock there was a very large meeting in Chadwick's Orchard, which was addressed by Aitken, Challenger, 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, gua-

ranteing its continuance, with the Charter." Large numbers collected in Chadwick's Orchard on Saturday morning, as early as six o'clock, when it being the middle classes. All appeared to be impressed with crowd repaired 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 72nd Highlanders, twenty-on 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 dezen of the force under his command, where a party was endeavouring to force out the workpeople. The party so engaged fled towards the Corn Exchange, Lune-street. The police and military marched in that direction, when several stones were thrown at the police, and a sort of running fight was kept up all the way to Lune-street. When the soldiers had got near the top of Lune street, the police 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. Riots kave before happened in Preston but never before was the military ordered to fire. The

Ashton men, 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 Rifls brigade, about 150 in number, was marched into the town, and the 72nd marched out, no doubt to stem the popular fury, it being the almost unanimous opinion that the Mayor ought to be tried for winful murder. It being reported that there was a great body of people marching in from Blackburn, proclamations were posted, forbidding any meetings of the people, and calling for special constables. The public houses were all closed who kept up a fire all night at intervals. But all

The following is the account from the Preston

FIRING UPON THE PEOPLE. At about six o'clock this morning, an attack was 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 hands were obliged to turn-out. Subsequently to this, at about eight o'clock, as the mob were proceeding up Lune-street, near the New Market, they were niet 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'clock, and assist, was struck a violent blow on the arm with a 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, 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 dressed. The accounts vary as to the number who moving about from place to place stopping the factories, were wounded, and as to the nature of the wounds but we were not disturbed until Thursday. On that body. Some of the bullets struck the house of Mr. had sent for the soldiery from Burnley; and about an 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.

Coup. A buliet struck the lamp-post opposite the logue took place :-A meeting of a similar description was held at six Angel Inn, in Lune street, and glanced off through one o'clock in the evening, and all passed over very of the windows. At this time, twelve o'clock, quietness has been re it is our chief market day.

HALF-PAST TWELVE. We hear that eight have been wounded: five mortally. Notice is posted on the walls that the Riot Act has been read .- Preston Chronicle. From an account furnished to the Times by their own

Reporter, we extract the following:-It is scarcely known how many have been wounded. trades of Sheffield do immediately meet, and appoint but it is supposed from twelve to fifteen, some of them bowels, which protrude in a shocking manner, and he meet in the morning and form into procession, and go Executive, otherwise he cannot be received.

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 employ of Mesers. Dawson. He was shot through the knee, and has had his leg amputated.

James Roberts (20) steam-loom weaver, in the I have also just learned that foot soldiers from Stirling employ of of Messrs. Gardner, is shot through the and Edinburgh Castle, and dragoons from Jock's Ledge, Wrist.

William Lancaster, one of the ringleaders (23) was

John Mercer (27) is shot through the body, and is not likely to recover. Adam Hodgson, a shoemaker, was shot through the John M'Namara was shot through the bowels; no

hopes are entertained of his recovery. William Moore is shot in the chest, and is in a very precarious state. He worked with Mr. Paley as a cot-The people are assembling in different parts of the town, threatening to revenge the proceedings of the morning.-Times.

MONDAY EVENING FIVE O'CLOCK

The town has remained quiet all day, and the whole of the cotton mills and machine shops resumed Work at the usual heur this morning, with the exception of to this resolution, in order to assist their brethren. Ainsworth's, Gardners, and Weavers. About 100 of the Thus the colliers of Airdrie, Dalmarnock, Fife, Fal-Rifles are sent from the town, and their place had kirk, Mid and East Lothians are acting in concert! been supplied by the Wigan Yeomanry Cavalry. One Should this strike continue, the most part of the iron 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 some scoundrels in Manchester sending letters repre. evidently a crisis approaching! 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-

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 remove the body from the house where he died to the House of R-covery. 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."

thing more should take place I will let you know.

There is still a party of the Rifle Corps in the town and the different mills are guarded every night; but there is nothing unusual except the bustling after work. ing hours with persons anxious to hear the news.

WIGAN.

MONDAY EVENING, SEVEN O'CLOCK. A large crowd, amounting in number to some thouceeded to the various mills, collieries, and factories, provisions from the shopkeepers, which was of course workpeople therein employed signify their desire to weighed, and the materials from which they were given to them. The principal streets are crowded with hostility against these systematic reducers of wages. informed that Aitken and Challenger had been ad. landers, under the command of Captain Balfour, is alone by plunder. These are the greatest enemics the men poverty-stricken state; and it has caused many to say informed that Aitken and Challenger had been adthat the masters shall be the first to invite them to
work: that they have worked tool ong for small remu.

informed that Aitken and Challenger had been addressing the weavers in Chadwick's Orchard, and that
required. A disturbance is reported to have taken live upon the more desperate it will become; and with
place at Hindley, four miles from this place, and Capt. out the mill of Messrs. Paley. Now, you will bear in place at Hindley, four miles from this place, and Capt. a desperate population, everything is insecure. A Balfour has despatched thirty soldiers there, at the week, or a day, may wrap a district in flames, and Law Repealer. (Query: Was this abatement of Ainsworth's presoncerted before these Ashton men came to many cotton mills, and all the hands have this day been beggar.—Correspondent.

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

BLACKBURN.

MONDAY. We have had pretty work here to-day. Several hundreds of people fram Haslingden, 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 cutlass, and was otherwise severely wounded on the cheek; several others were wounded, though theydid not make the least resistance. About twenty were taken prisoners and conveyed to the Barracks. A number of soldiers accompanied the police. From this place the people went down to the mills belonging to Messrs. Fielden and Townley, which they stopped. They then proceeded to Messrs. Livesey's and Rodgett's mills, Whalley Banks. Here they were again followed by the soldiers and police, headed stopping the mill. One of the proprietors was severely injured, and a number of the people were made priwas stopped. The main body of the people then came

were sent for, and the crowd dispersed. together with the two who fired from the mill, were conveyed to the barracks, previous to being examined pay an exorbitant price for their provisions and 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 were kept out of the use of ready money, and comsoldiers to fire. They did so, one part firing up the pelled to have recourse to the masters' stores. street, and the other down: five or six persons were Another grievance, which was pointedly reshot; one, a poor woman, who it appears was returning ferred to, was the system of taking interest from work, was shot in the back, the ball, I under. from the men, at the rate of 1d. per 12d. stand, coming out at the abdomen, and she now lies and ls. 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 time of writing this all is quiet, though it is reported of condemning "hutches," found to contain the made upon the factory of Mr. Francis Sleddon, North- that great numbers will be here to-morrow, to stop the smallest piece of stone was also severely dwelt upon.

remainder of the mills now at work. The whole of this day, up to noon, has been spent in and the paltry defence of the masters has anything making preparations to beat the rioters back, should but satisfied the clamorous demands of the miners. they attempt to come. Large quantities of stones, All the furnaces at Calder are extinguished; there

About half-past one or two eclock, a considerable the shopkeepers for assistance to carry on the strike number of persons arrived from Darwen, and proceeded (and when it is considered that many of them are to Messrs. Hopwood's mill, with a view to let off the altogether dependent upon the colliers for a subwater from the boiler. On meeting with resistance, a sistence, it will not appear wonderful that their row took place, when several of the officials of the appeals are attended to), and in this way consideraestablishment, armed with pistols and other fire-arms, | ble sums have been raised; sums from 5s. to £1 are fired indiscriminately upon the people, wounding, in extensively contributed, and one grocer, we are a very severe manner, several children and women. informed, is so involved in the success of the col-One man, more brutal than the rest, actually ran a liers, as to find it his interest to offer them the considerable way after some children, and then fired loan of £150, to be returned when they get into amongst them. About fifty more have been taken up employment. at Further-gate, but the reason has not transpired.

TODMORDEN.

were taken into the Dispensary, and their wounds had heard reports that a great quantity of people were orderly and peaceably. A great many of the col-One who was shot in the knee was obliged to have his day there came a procession from Rochdale and sur- numbers in the towns are still sufficiently imleg amputated; another man was shot through the rounding places. Previously to this the authorities posing. Coup, the landlord of the Corporation Arms, several hour before the procession entered, there came about went to Mr. John Fielden, M.P. and requested him to when you will find on the table a petition from the 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 stored, but of course there is a great ferment in people's do without your assistance; for I believe the people minds, and business is almost at a stand still, although want nothing but "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work," and they ought to have it. Mr. Crossley, Magistrate-I understand they want to be the masters, and want to make the laws. Mr. Fielden-I believe, Sir, they want nothing but right good English laws agreeable to the Constitution; but at all events I want none of YOUR assistance.

The officer and magistrates went away seemingly chagrined.

is in a most precarious state. The medical gentleman to Hebden Bridge, Mytholmroyd, and Gragg, to request who has been engaged to attend the sufferers states the factory masters to stop. Accordingly they met at that he thinks four of the wounded will not recover. the appointed hour, and such a 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 Cragg; and people are forbidden to be seen about the streets in similar resolutions to those agreed to at Todmorden groups. A proclamation has also been issued, and in-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 Dunfermline, from which it appears that the weavers and colliers are rising there, that they had set shot through the body, and lingers without hope of fire to two factories, gutted several truck sheps, and seriously maltreated a number of constables and police. have been ordered there. If such are the proceedings in summer, and the destitution of the people still increases as it must increase,

how will it be in winter? N.B. It is currently reported here this morning. that the town of Paisley was in a state of awful riet on Saturday night last.

W. DANIELLS. August 15th, 11 pm.

TURN-OUT OF THE COLLIERS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH AND THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN .- On account of repeated reductions of wages, and numberless other acts of oppression, the coal miners of this district have struck work this day, and are determined to work no more until their manifold grievances are redressed. They have partly come

DUNFERMLINE. The Whig papers will no doubt represent the dis-

turbance in Dunfermline during this week in the blackest colours, and shun all allusion to the provocation which the people received before they attempted resistance. The facts are these :- during these five or six years past, the less respectable part of the manufacturers, these of them that had not one shilling they could call their own, have pursued a vexatious system of reducing the wages every now and then, and have employed every means in their power by clipping, quibbling, and curtailing, to bring their workmen to the starvation point. They at length carried their avarice beyond endurance, until their own wickedness overtook themselves. The people would stand it no longer: and with the assistance of that most unjustly oppressed class-the colliers and miners, they rose en masse. It is not my purpose to enter into details: suffice it to say, that after two nights of dreadful work-the firing of factories, turning out the contents of one of those abominable truck-shops, &c, the Sheriff, along with the better part of the manufacturers, stepped in, and with the help of a public meeting, brought matters to an issue. The avaricious masters, in fear and trembling, sands, entered this town to-day, and immediately pro- and in presence of the Provost and Sheriff, signed a recantation of their proposed reduction, by adhibiting stopping the engines, and getting the hands to join their names to the former table of wages. They have them. Having effected this, they marched out of the gotten a lessen. They thought they had nothing more to town towards the seat of the Earl of Balcarres, at Hay, do than fleece, and fleece again; but they found a tiger in which neighbourhood there are a great number of where they thought they had a sheep. Every one of collieries. On their passage through the town, they them has discovered there can be no protection for committed no violence to property. They asked for property if there is no protection for labour. It is the duty of every man of property to rise up in determined 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

THE SCOTTISH COLLIERS.

(From the Glasgow Chronicle.) With regret we have to announce that the miners of Airdrie, Coatbridge, 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 alarming that has ever taken place in the mining districts in the west of Scotland. At a large meeting of the colliers on Saturday last, they resolved

unanimously not to return to their employment until their "reasonable" demands were complied 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 employers at this meeting in Airdrie, where the sheriff prerided, on Friday last, would seem to have considesably strengthened. At that meeting the facts adduced, and which are now made generally known throughout the mining districts, have tended greatly to excite the sympathy of the community, and to render the conduct of the masters exceedingly unby the magistrates. However, in spite of this force popular. One or two of these it will be sufficient to and the opposition of the proprietors, they succeeded in detail. The men complained (and asserted that it was a grievance, without exception, in every coal-pit in the neighbourhood), that, instead of trying the soners. The Messrs. Turner's mill was the next that quality of the contents 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 Hopwood's mill, where, on those gentlemen refusing to to 10 feet in length, and its bars from I to 21 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 forming the entrance to the mill yard. The military of the profits of the workman, it being generally Mr. J. Eccles's mill was the next they proceeded to understood that the men are not paid for any coals 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 that find their way through the article in question. of the mill. The military were soon on the spot, and They were also loud in complaint against the truck succeeded in capturing four of the rioters: these, system, practised by nearly the whole of the masters. the effect of which is to compel the workmen to

their pay-days had been unnecessarily lengthened from a fortnight to a month, by which means they These complaints and others of a similar character were adduced at the meeting of masters and workmen in Airdrie, over which Sheriff Alison presided, bricks, &c., have been piled up on the roofs of the are five out at Dundyvan, eight at Garisherrie, and two at Chapelhall. The miners have appealed to

that at every meeting they have held it has been strictly enjoined on the multitude to abstain frem We expected to be visited on Tuesday last, as we all acts of violence, and to conduct themselves liers have left the towns for the harvest, and a number more "to visit their frends," but the

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, 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 shopkeepers was held in the Masons' Hall, where a memorial containing a detail of the principal grievances of the colliers lay on the table for examination. At the meeting several sums of money were subscribed, and a friendly feeling towards the colliers generally exhibited.

POCKLINGTON .- On Monday evening, Mr. A meeting of the operatives was held, at which reso- Rigby, from Lancashire, gave a soul-stirring lecture 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 Rewent new night, after sen, to sale in the course of the morning one of waiter told me that he had been informed by several 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

County of Northumberland and adjacent districts ware factories, &c., to leave their labour. of Durham was held in the Charlists' Hall, Newcastle, on Sunday last; Mr. John Hebden, of Ousebarn, 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 expence 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 landable 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 some length. Sixteen members were curolled.

TO THE SHAKSPEREAN BRIGADE OF LEICESTER CHARTISTS. Manchester, Marsden's Temperance Hetel, Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, 1842.

MY BRAVE COMRADES,-I left you on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, and between that date and the present, one of the most important periods in the history of the working-men of this country has commesced. Of the widely-extended strike for labour's spread resolve have entered into your minds and hearts, at the time I am writing this. I feel some anxiety to

I had a good meeting at Birmingham, in the Hall of Science, is very commodious building belonging to the Sicialists; 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. I en- young delegate from Ross, in Herefordshire. rolled 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 Birmingham, and the causes why in Birmingham reself, things wished. At night (Wednesday: we had a good meeting out of doors, near the Railway Station, notwithstanding a heary rain.

On Thursday began a series of excitements, such as I twelve at moon, by the omnibus, at Wednesbury, (called) Wedgebury by the natives,) in the midst of 30,000 col- as an agent for the Tories! liers on strike for wager. They formed one of the noblest sinks I ever witnessed. Linney, O'Nell, Pear. our advantage, and thereby have our revenge on the son, and others addressed them; conclusive resolutions, hypocritical League. binding the whole assembly to desist altogether from labour until their just demands were complied with, were put and carried unanimously and embusiastically. I then briefly addressed this immense gathering of labour's sons; a vast assemblage of human eyes, all mised in expectant intelligence—brave bosoms thrown open to the sun and air, and stalwart arms and stont hands held up with instantaneous heartiness, the very moment that I put it to them whether they would all adopt the People's Charter. I shall not lese the impression made upon me by the view of that meeting as long as I live. I proceeded in Linney's company to Bilston. For two mortal hours I addressed the favourite brigade—the "body guard" of our brave chief, Fearcus, their host! They little knew what they were about. mistake or possibility of being gainsaid. in the evening. There were about 4 009 present on a piece of ground formed like an amphitheatre, where they sat in fixed carnestness receiving my plain rebrave colliers raised in approval of the Charter, convinced me in a twinkling of O Conner's shrewdness in selecting the "black brizade of Bilaton Chartists" as his "body grards" God help the poor fellow that provokes a Bilston meeting. Linney assured me that the whole region was rife with Chartism: this honest, independent, and brove man has been indefatigable in his labours among this bold and simple hearts 1 people:

judgment. deserves more highly the praise and confidence of his brother Chartists than Joseph Linney. tollers of the "black diamonds"—the whole district, 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 excite to be ment: the Wolveringupton colliers, like the assemblages I had previously addresed, held up their mighty hands with one accord, and instantly, when I naked them if they would esponse the cause of the Charter. In the afternoon, I got on by milway to Stafford. I Tory-ridden borough. Mason, and his companions in tribulation, are confined in the gaol here: onehandred and fifty colliers had been also lodged in it within the week-troops of soldiers had been marched

the gaol-minon, it was said, was to be plented upon the extreme towers-and everything looked so threatming, 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"1 me apprehended if I dared to stand up in the Marketplace, that night. However, when seven o'clock had druck, there I was mounted on a famous long seuch, procured by the friends. The superntendent of police then took his station close my right elbow, the Tory gentry and ladies Chartist commit himself, and to see him pounced upon France disturbing at this moment, the prospective and borne away in the cirty claws of the raw lobsters. success of a Tory Budget! But no! I showed how excellent it was to have a " Sweet liitle silver-voiced lady,"

and pay our milition and a quarter yearly to support perseif and her establishment. I demonstrated that MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM MAY ANSWER any oyal Chartists knew the land would be ruised if the budget but the Whig one, WITH A BARRICADE." Tivil List were not kept up? and that working men reuld all weep their eyes core if Adelaids were to be menf: of her £100,000 a-year. I denounced any ragged thoemaker intefford, like Northampton, you know, my Maye Shakapearsans, is a famous shoemaking town,) as is herd face relaxed, his teeth separated, and at length"

resician to "grind." Perceiving the scoundrel's inten- sophisticated mind of the Duke of Wellington." ion I called on the policeman to witness it; but saw. rom his locks, that he would not budge one inch to at down the autoyance, while he would gladly seize gave pretty good hints in the following fashion:se as the primary cause of disturbance I "How soft, how delightful, his new bed of roses, herefore said, "I am willing to go to prison m speaking truth; let the chief policeman take re speaking truth; let the chief policeman take SWING, be, it he will, for speaking truth, but I will not be Find the Captain*—contented with all he proposes nprisoned for a dirty row! All you who are of opinion nat we rejourn to the Common, where we can hold a lecting without disturbance, hold up year hands." somens, and off we went, the people following us. 1

gain for the town, singing "Spread the Unarter" The said :blice were passed, and looked aghast at this novelty. he good was reached, the soldiers turned out guard. nd thought the growd had come to make an attick; like Dr. Hook and others of the clergy, with the nt fairly laughed when they heard the singing. Three oppressors of the people, they must not be surprised abers were given for poer Mason, close under his cell. i spite of the bayonets, and the multitude dispersed. That night will be a memorable one with the Stafford hunger. risolns; and I trust they will not neglect to annoy) pleasantly expended as a little threat music.

ell as Staffard. Let me just say, ere leaving Stafford, that Peplow, the popular indignation forfeited their lives to their nunible, and other fine young fellows, are growing up | temerity." tere, who will soon be able to act an important part

the movement The farther I went, my beloved comrades, the more otteries on Sunday afternoon, and found a spirit I mind!

NEW CASTLE .- A delegate meeting for the of the colliers, to ask all the workers at the earthenremained in Hanley during the day; saw the shops closed, and all the town become as lifeless as on a Sanday forenoon; heard of the multitude doing queer things in the town, and also at Stoke, Fenton, and Lame-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 a'x 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 Monday night.

The droll adventures of that night I will record in another letter, for I must now be off to the Conference.

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

P.S I have scarcely time left to tell you how I got out of the Potterles. Snince it to say,-I was seized, taken before a

fine old Justice, examined before him as he sat up in bed, told him who I was and all about it; but they wages, which has been pretty generally converted into dared not keep me! This was at Burslem, at two a stand for the Charter, you will be already aware, by o'clock on Tuesday morning. I intended, with the two the Cally and weekly papers. Whether that widely. good lads who carried my bag and cloak, to reach Macclesfield by seven, in order to take the coach for Manchester; but as we had been detained by the Burslem learn. But I must hasten to rehearse some of the pas- authorities so long, we struck down for the Crewe Stasages of my diversified experience since the lay I left tion, on the Birmingham and Manchester line of railway: and, after lesing our way twice, we reached Grewe in time to have a hearty good breakfast before the train started.

To my great delight, I got into the carriage containing my beloved Bairstow, Campbell, and Clarke, a From the Star you will learn 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 for some time looked less satisfactory than could be the horrid piece of hypocrisy and cruelty which the Morning Chronicle has chosen to insert against me, in its leading article of to-day. What villains are these ever the incendiary articles appeared, the Star called scribblers for the Anti-Corn Law League! In order to public attention to them, and reproduted the docclear themselves from the charge of originating the had h therto been a stranger to. I was set down at strike, they strive to incite the Tory Government to take my blood, or personal liberty, by pointing me out Heaven grant we may be able to turn this strike to

When and where I shall see you, my beloved lads, I

cannot tell, until the time comes, Yours, to the death.

THOMAS COOPER.

NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

They have raised a devil they will find it difficult to

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 talkings and ment they have caused? And, above all and before their deliberations will be best understood by the all, how will they compensate for the loss of life and following extract from their own organ. It speaks Selves." 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 slathings; the imprisonments, and the trans- | AGO ! Read it :coiler! We enrolled fifty members at the close of the portings that are to follow; how will they compensate for these things, which they, and they alone, have Conference speak for themselves. Gentlemen who canned?

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 bottom of it all. It is a measure they have long had in contempla- and they would have it if they did not change their 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 no good mind to prepare it for the master stroke. The Globe the information is received with approbation. To-day immediately announced that the battle-cry was and to morrow it will be spread throughout the em-

"BREAD or BLOOD"!

and the most dishonest and infamous use was made once belonging to the law, which prevented such 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 are becoming familiarised with the idea of resisfound matters in a somewhat crisical 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 EPRING FROM THE IDEA! it to spread, as a means of hampering the new 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 BEVENGE against the bread-taxing landlords;" and the Globe called them "the beginning that the unruly workmen of the manufacturing towns of a fearful ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF DE.

The Morning Chronicle also talked of BARRI-CADES being erected to force the adoption of the Whig Budget. Here are his very words :-

" France, in 1830, according to the oracle of Tamworth, by an example of physical force, disturbed hrew up their windows to listen and hear the rabel the slumbers of the English oligarchy. Is not

"' We must have money,' says M. Humann .-Tonlonse answers by a barricade. " We must have money,' says Sir Robert Peel .-

The Globe followed in the same strain. Here

"Whoever else may have forgotten, the Duke of Wellington has not ceased to remember the French satuple fellow if he dared to talk about his aged revolution of 1830, nor the effect which the three grandmother being in a bastile and vegetating on skilly, days' events in Paris had upon the public mind in while the Downger had three palaces to live in. The this country. The same causes which accomplished atire completely blunted the talons of the Elne-bottle; the downfall of the clder branch of the Bourbon family effected also the overthrow of the Wellingtonno grinned cutright, while the host of shepmates burst. Peel administration, by the impulse which they commute laughter.

municated to the public mind in favour of legislative

m for treason, for my words were mitra-loyal, with a The popular disorders which have broken out in ritners! Three villances red-coats, standing in the Toulouse and other towns of France, excited by the it. We cautioned the people against the snare laid rowd, soon salved the difficulty: they looked on and attempt of the Government to supply the deficiencies istened till they were laughed out of countenance, and of the state by increased taxation upon the people, hen turned their attention to a couple of lialians who are likely to HAVE A POWERFUL EFFECT and just brongat their music into the Square. Deter-UPON THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY, nined on making a disturbance, one of the red-costs at under the circumstances in which they are at present ern Star"!! ret coaxed, and then dragged one of the foreigners placed. Nor will the resemblance between the premong the crowd, and strove extractly to incite the sent and the past escape unobserved by the plain un-

The Examiner, too, had his share in the plot. He

Should PEEL, undisturb'd, by the Chartists, or

To his Rodens and Percivals ready to cling !" The Sun published the most ferocious and dashe a journment was carried, and I diem unted in a tardly article ever penned by a bloody-minded coward against Dr. Hook and the ladies of Leeds, rispins caught the strain, and our procession to the because some one had told him that they had inominen was soon swelled by thousands. We had a terfered to prevent the return of Brown-Bread

> 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 seir enemies with ammunition so easily mustered and carried about the streets on poles, or trailed in the pleasantly expended as a little threat music. dirt; and it has happened, sufficiently within We'll rally around him," I should have said, be recollection to SERVE both FOR a warning and ume a favourite at the places I have already passed, as AN-EXAMPLE, that a priesthood has been compelled to find safety in flight, and those who braved

These were the teachings of the ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE! These were the sentiments, the horrible, Rekly I found expitement kindling. I reached the hellish sentiments, they strove to instill into the public

"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 recommendations 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 imitation' 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 ten was sent to one of their sea-ports (Boston), and an exciseman was sent to collect the tax; and palpable facts' ! Is it irreconcilable with the THE EXCISEMAN WAS TARRED AND FEA- facts we have been narrating? Is it irreconcilable THERED by the Americans, and the tea emptied into the ocean, rather than they would submit to pay a tax upon it. Here, then, we see a practical

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

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

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

The "Bloody Old Times" is now hard at work to fix the getting up of the STRIKE upon the Chartists and he talks loudly of the "violent and incendiary 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 trines there taught. It is, therefore, a little too bad for the Times and the League papers, (for they, too, join in the song) to charge the present state of feeling to the "incendiary teachings of the Northern Star." Had the press of England shown a tithe of the watchfulness that we have, and spoken out as became it, the anti-Corn Law League would have been shivered to atoms long ago! We have had to considering it as the only means by battle them single-handed; and, single-handed, we have procured for them the detestation of every honest son of Labour in the Kingdom; because single-handed, we have exposed their villany, and torn off the veil that hid their deformity.

not upon the Chartists, as the Times and League By the Pope but the League-men reckoned without organs have it, but upon the League men, without

There was a "Conference" lately sitting in Lonmarks, apparently as enthusiastic at the ciese, as at They have gotten the people our! How will they Corn Law League. This "Conference" talked over

"The proceedings yesterday at the anti-Corn Law THE CORN LAW BE REPEALED were vociferpire, and the IDEAS of rising, of rioling, and of re-

" In common with many members of the Conference, and with the memorialists from Hinckley, we before the Parliament and the aristocracy evidence are tamed into obedience by hunger; bigots exult 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, their pleasure by repeating them. We turn rather

to Mr. Taunton's speech, who said—
"It appeared to him that the time was past for talking: the Time was come to do something, and he would tell them what to do-(cheers.) He thought they ought to proceed at once to appoint a COMMITTEE every delegate from the country to pour in such facts as would organise such a body of public opinion as would create the utmost odium against those in power, and COMPEL THEM TO VIELD."

Pretty fair this, was not it "Old Bloody?" Where were you then! Did you denounce the incendiary shew the real nature of the League men, in their "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 exposed the plot. We denounced the concoctors of for them. We counselled to peace and good order! And yet the "riots" and the "risings" are to be from the town of Ashton to the other towns in

While this "Conference" was sitting, Mr. O'CONNOR happened to meet with ACLAND, the hired tool and lacquey of the anti-Corn Law League; the man who is paid £10 per week for his services. They met at Halifax. They had a dis-

cussion upon the question of the Corn Law Repeal. After the discussion, Mr. O'Connon and Mr. ACLAND had some talk. In the Star of the succeeding week; that is to say, in the Star of July 16th. 1842. Mr. O'Connon published the following fact, in a letter addressed by him to the Chartist

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. ominen was soon swellen by industries. We had a terreted to prove the Borough. The miscreant not just the man to keep the secrets of the League, sod meeting; and when it was well-nigh dark, started Jeseph, as M.P. for the Borough. The miscreant Now, let every man pay particular attention to the following disclosure, coming from the principal shall either have a Repeal of the Corn Laws, or

the Charter in three weeks.
Mr. O'Connor-" Indeed! how!" London, is to take into consideration the propriety 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 :-

facturers had to resort to at present, was, TO STOP THEIR FACTORIES" !!!!

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

"Mr. Feargus O'Connor may swear himself black in the face before we give the slightest credence to a charge unsupported by any other evidence, and utterly irreconcilable with plain and palpable facts."

Is the charge "unsupported by any other evi-

dence"? Is it "utterly irreconcilable with plain with the incendiary teachings of the Globe, Chronicle and Sun? And, by the bye, talking of incendiarism brings to our mind a recollection of the dodges and shifts of Master Weekly Chronicle himself. respecting the SWING incitements in the beginning of the present year. The Weekly Chronicle was, by no means, the last in the field at that game. He seemed as if he received a God-send, in the South, apparently the work of incendiarism; and to make the most of it, he printed a huge poster, in which the word SWING was the most striking line. With these posters he covered the entire of his shop window in the Strand; and the effect upon the passers-by on the other side was. that the word Swing appeared in something like the 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 s means of annoying and harrassing the new Ministers !

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

"Our readers are probably aware that the project of SHUTTING UP ALL THE MILLS IN ONE DAY TO originated with this journal, and that we have all along persisted in which the repeal of the Corn Laws was likely to be obtained. The ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE thing that would seem exceedingly harsh to the operatives them-

They rejected the project, after considering it again and again, BECAUSE it would seem harsh to the operatives themselves! Not because it was wicked; not because it was illegal; not because it was disorderly; not because it would lead to "riots" ously cheered. The recital ' that workmen have said and " risings:" it was rejected not because of these it was not words would move Parliament, but force, considerations, but because it would seem harsh to the operatives themselves! In other words, it can be done until they riot,' and in the metropolis operatives, and would expose mill property to the same time to many thousand persons. The sanctity world between the masters "closing the mills." TANCE; and, if their misery be not relieved, it will Corn-League rejected the project in the shape put reject it in the other and more feasible shape of "project"! No; they acted on it! and the present of the sufferings of the people. Politicians rejoice chaotic and truly awful state of things is the

Let our readers also mark another fact. All the reductions in wages that have been attempted within pictures of distress in the manufacturing districts attempted by Corn-Law-Repealing masters! Point are not disagreeable; and we will not contribute to out a Tory or Conservative master who has attempted any such reduction. We believe it would be imsuch. This fact speaks volumes!

> Refer, too, to the letter of our Preston correspondent, detailing the horrible carnage in that town, fact and then ask how it is that that the middle 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 attributed to the " incendiary writings in the North- Lancashire; AND THEIR EXPENCES WERE PAID BY MONEY SUBSCRIBED BY BELONGING TO THAT TOWN.

And are the League men to suffer no consequences for these acts ? Are the people, the working people, whom they have induced to "rise" and "riot :" are these to bear all the shootings, all the cuttings to pieces, all the sabreings, all the tramplings to death, all the woundings, all the imprisonments, all the transportings, and, possibly, all the "One thing which ACLAND told me, as he said, in No! by heaven! JUSTICE, of some sort or other

> Be quiet : be firm : and please yourselves whether you go to work or stay away !

"Progress of the Strike," and "Further Progress." 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.

By reference to the address of the Conference

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

ARY JONES, BRISTOL.—We cannot insert the com pelled by law proceedings.

CHARTIST, CARLISLE, is thanked for the extracts from a letter written from Lancaster Castle to ten to fifteen thousand people was held on Skircoat

MR. WARDEN, of Bolton. They but bear out Moor, a fine extensive moor in the immediate neighwhat we before knew of the ungrateful man who bourhood of Halifax. The tone of the meeting was has done his little best to sting the hand that fed peaceable but firm. Three resolutions were passed, him! Perhaps "a Carlisle Chartist" is not pledging the meeting not to return to work till the aware of the fact that the man in question would People's Charter became the law of the land; till writing of letters, such as the one he has sent us. to whisper and insinuate away the character of that he declared, soon after his liberation, at the dinner-table of one of the most stanch O'Connellite-Whig-Redicals in England, that "Mr. that hatred, that had he, or they, BUT COURAGE, they would run a knife through his heart !" We 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

at the meeting held a fortnight since last Sunday, and is now in the possession of Mr. Isaac Kitchen, Bradford Moor. OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.—The state of our columns this day will be a sufficient apology for

lecture at Chesterfield amongst them. BELPER.-On Monday night last, Mr. West

CONSIDERED THE PROPOSI- of production, and the capabilities of the soil under Huddersfield. To lose no time it was also agreed that Proceed we now to fix the beginning of this Strike, TION AGAIN AND AGAIN; just and proper regulations, to supply the wants of those present at the meeting all with abundance," and was attended with a ceed to Elland, Cooper-Bridge allusions were from time to time crowded and an attentive audience. Mr. West enmade to it by several speakers; rolled fifty-four members at the close. Wednesday evening, Mr. West visited Swanwick, and addressed There was a "Conference" lately sitting in London, composed of Delegates belonging to the anti- but it was generally rejected as a dressed a large assembly of colliers; a number of members were enrolled at the close of each meeting. On Thursday, Mr. West visited Ashover: on Saturday, he was at Duffield; and on Sunday, at Edge. At all these places he proclaimed the Charter, and enrolled members.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

HALIFAX.

commenced in Halifax on Monday morning last. Their arrival from Lancashire had been expected for some time, and the magistrates had been active would be an open declaration of war against the in making preparations to receive them. They had cularly at Salter-Hebble, were an attempt was made to issued placards referring to the disturbances in stop the road, preparatory to a rescue. This, however, fury of a starving people,—a people made to starve by 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 station possible. At all events, we have not heard of any in the Market Place; they were all peaceable, howthere printed in capital letters! Remember that stables, came up. Mr. Pollard, one of the magisit is two delegates from Ashton, (the town where trates, addressed the crowd for nearly half an hour, 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 MIDDLE CLASSES FOUND THEM themselves. The assembled multitude, however, writing! Did you point it out to the public, and THE MEANS" to go to Preston! Note this manifested no great alacrity to leave the spot. and the magistrates having ordered the multitude to delegates to go over all parts of the country to sition, meeting with general concurrence, the shouts themselves into a sort of procession, cleared away and proceeded at once to that place, where a large body of the Laucashire turn outs were congregated for the purpose of marching into Halifax. Betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock the turn-outs from Lancashire approached the town in immense

Todmorden, Rochdale, and other places, united togemilitary and police were drawn up, so as to occupy Lancers from that town, and on the procession reaching New Bank within a short distance of Halifax, the Lancers drew up across the road, and being joined here by the Infantry and Hussars from Halifax, succeeded in arresting the progress of the turn-outs, along the main road. The procession, however, broken up into general and marks after the seminous, and remain at a Track of the land on the leave the omnious, and remain at a Track of the land on the leave the omnious, and remain at a Track of the land on the leave the omnious, and remain at a Track of the land on the leave the omnious, and remain at a Track of the land on the leave the omnious, and remain at a Track of the land on the procession that town, and on the procession that town, and on the procession the land on the procession that town, and on the procession the land of th otheries on Sundy afternoon, and found a spirit is not collective, and the colliers; and appears of the collection of th

" It appeared that the only plan which the manu- To Beaders and Correspondents. Akroyd's orders, pulled it out for them. It is stated 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 aam, in order to let off the water; when just while they were engaged in this attempt, the military came up, and dispersed them, and captured six tance that transpires in their respective localities, as of the insurgents. About eleven soldiers of the infaniry were detached to escort the prisoners to the Police-office, and on their road were followed by a large portion of the people, who made repeated have a letter by every post, bringing up the news in a 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 oblige us? understand, wounded in the leg, and was carried off by his comrades. The spirit of the crowd was still munication sent; nor would it serve her if we unsubdued. In Well Lane, another rush was made, did. The information she seeks can only be com- and again the soldiery fired, but we have not heard that any injury was done. When they came CONSTANT READER, LONDON.—Yes. Mr. Pit- in the vicinity of the Police office, the streets, which kethly is gone to America, but not to stay there are there very narrow and crooked, were in a great at present. He is gone to "look out," and to sell measure blocked up by crowds; and before the his goods. He is inclined to act on the maxim, soldiers could force a passage through them they "look before you leap." We understand his in- 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 scriously. They succeeded at length in lodging points important to emigrants and settlers. The the prisoners in the Police-office. Great apprehense result 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 rescue 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

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 and till a guarantee was entered into by the emcan tell him that the fact is so; and that the sum of ployers that they should be kept up to that standard. SEVENTY EIGHT POUNDS was GIVEN In the course of the afternoon, the people having to him by Mr. O'Connor during his imprison- gather d in great crowds in various places, but more ment! and, perhaps, "a Carlisle Chartist" is particularly opposite the Northgate Hotel, the 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. Where ever the crowds became at all unmanageable, or were forced upon the soldiers, the infantry made not the the man upon whose free gifts he was existing! least hesitation in pricking them with their 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 slight bayonet wounds on Monday. One poor felunyrateful man, and so bitter is his animosity. low, who had got pricked through his fustian jacket. with a bayonet, we saw go writhing down the street, in the midst of a number of commiserating companions. The only serious wound was one which O'Connor and the Star people hated him with occurred accidentally to a sergeant in one of the regiments, who, while handling his musket, touched 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. The proceedings commenced by singing a hymn, Praise God from whom all blessings flow," which was followed by a prayer by one of the men, invoking the assistance and protection of the Almighty in their enterprise, and praying that peace and order might be 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

places named, and it was resolved that another meeting delivered his second lecture of his series, "on the which it was expected that their numbers would be evils arising from the misapplication of the powers reinforced by the men of Todmorden, Bradford, and ceed to Elland, Cooper-Bridge, Brighouse, Stainland and Barkisland, to stop all the mills there, which it was thought might be accomplished before the time of holding the next meeting, and in accordance with this resolution, the great bulk of those present, formed into a sort of procession, and filing across the moor, proceeded on their mission. This consided the The prisoners captured at Halifax on Monday afternoon, 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 The disturbances connected with the turn-outs gallop to the railway station, at Elland. The people of course had very soon notice of this movement; in fact it had been anticipated, and considerable crowds had congregated all down the road on the look out, parti-

fusing to pay taxes, will be presented at one and the 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 militransferred; and the train was quickly at full speed. and the workmen doing it of themselves, and forc- 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 ing upwards of 100 men, and their numbers were cheered by their companions, some of whom told them subsequently augmented by the arrival of two tokeep 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 arrivdriving the workmen by reductions of wages, to do the thing themselves. They did not "reject" this on Monday morning, and the other from Burnley, chester, &c. After leaving the station, it was very soon who entered the town about seven o'clock in the evident that there were very large numbers of people in evening. With these accessions, the military in all directions in a state of the greatest excitement the town on Monday evening, comprised a force of and before the conveyance had proceeded far, stones in about two hundred men. The immense crowds of abundance were again threwn from the wood; these turn-outs, who thronged to excess the streets of the struck the omnibus repeatedly, but the passengers town, produced a state of excitement and commo- escaped withoutinjury. On reaching Salter-Hebbie, howthe last two months in the manufactories, have been | tion almost unprecedented in Halifax, and which | ever, the danger was greatly increased, for so formed ample employment for all the forces-both exasperated had the people become at the treatcivil and military—at the disposal of the authorities. ment they had received, that loud threats were uttered So early as five o'clock in the morning, the people that not one should escape. The passengers, of course, were astir, and assembled in considerable numbers could not apply this language to themselves; they were conscious of not having done any injury, and had conever, and so would have continued, till their meeting fidence that the people would not wilfully inflict 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 and the prior proceedings. Look well at the words by the police and about two hundred special con- known that the omnibus contained only railway pas sengers, and no "officials," a safe passage was guaranteed through the thousands who were assembled on the roadside, and along the rocky heights of Salter-Hebble-a 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, waying his hand, all fear of attack from the menacing throng base and cowardly attempts to get the working classes are now so fond of STRIKES as to pay the Let's away to Luddenden Foot," and this propo- cending the hill. But, on a sudden, a cry was raised that the soldiers were advancing, and as suddenly the appabecame universal, and the multitude, arranging rent calm was succeeded by an overwhelming tempest, for, in a moment, as it were, a shower of large stones, were hurled from all parts of the eminence among the soldiers who then came up at full gallup, and on to the heads of the devoted and innocent passengers, who thus suffered severely from the accidental circumstance of being compelled, though only for a few moments, to be 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 Hebden Bridge, Sowerby Bridge, Luddenden Foot, cuts—three of them were fairly felled from their FACTORY MASTERS AND SHOPKEEPERS 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 Frezer, John Austin, and Thomas Clarkson: they 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 next, and behind them the police and special con- sent to Ha ifax for the infantry, and the Hussars, stables. This was above twelve o'clock. In the after charging with ball, returned, headed by Mr. procession were great numbers of women, most of Briggs, to the rescue of their companions, which they 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 wound on the arm frem a stone, which disabled him, hangings; are the working people to endure all the women went up, and seizing the bridles of the and he went home; the soldiers had previously these things, while the flendish hatchers of the plot would not hurt a woman, received orders to fire, and these orders were carried escape scathless and free! I this to be the cavely endeavoured to turn them on one side. escape scathless and free !! I this to be the case ! One of the women coming up in front shouted to 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 the third had been recovered. Return we now to the one woman was stabbed in the breast by one of the passengers, who had, in good earnest, to endure the To the working people we say, be wise! be pru soldiers with a bayonet, though not seriously, but pelting of a pitiless storm of stones. These consisted of 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 ontside. "If any ladies, led by a mistaken party zeal, side, sponter of the 'Pague'.

Well, Mr. O'Connor, we as marks to be shot at, like so many version of the military, and opened a passage over and that a respect the many version of the military, and opened a passage over and that a respect the military.

Well, Mr. O'Connor, we as marks to be shot at, like so many version of the military, and opened a passage over and the clerky. 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 contustreets. Come not near them. Keep the peace of Foundry-street, were attacked, and the military sions. A young lady, Miss Machin, of Whitelock-Mr. Acland—"Well, I tell you, in confidence, Do not riot. Destroy no property. Burn no and police force gathered on the bridge, leaving that street, Leeds, who sat between Mr. Barker and the that the object of the League's present meeting in mills. Commit no depredations. Injure no man, spot for the protection of the mills alluded to; in a driver, received a frightful cut in the head, which bled 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 bonnet, 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 Our own opinion of the "Strike" and its merits plugs were drawn, and the men turned out. had descended. She was going on a visit to Mr. was distinctly registered in last week's Star, espe- Almost at the very same moment that the Lan- Cockerham, of Halifax; and on enquiry there on Tuescially in the two articles in the third edition, headed. cashire processions approached the town, day afternoon, we I arned that she was not much worse another procession, also comprising immense num-bers, from the neighbourhood of Bradford, ap-proached it in another direction. The Bradford legs and in other parts; he bled very much, and was Every event which has since transpired has confirmed us in the opinion we then held: and we have procession was preceded by a number of the 17th obliged to leave the omnibus, and remain at a read to side house until surgical assistance could be processed.

were armed with staves, and sworn in as special constables, closed the mill-door, and secured the stragglers as prisoners. Previous to this, an attack on the Shades having been apprehended, a hole on the Shades having been apprehended a hole of the Shades having been apprehended a hole of the Shades having been apprehended a hole of the Shades having the River Hole was done. The Rev. Gentleman then read the River Act, and gave strict orders that all persons the River Act, and gave strict orders that all persons the River Act, and gave strict orders that the River 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:for a few seconds, and the next moment the soldiery | ing the reduction of wages, and passing the People's fired upon the people. The first fire consisted only Charter as the law of the land."

men, who was shot in the leg, were taken to the which he paid others to discharge.

Infirmary. At this time the military were drawn Mr. Knott, from Ashton-under-Lyne, next adup along Rand's Bank; numbers of men were dressed the meeting, stating that he had but recently sammits of the distant hills, on the verge of the were reduced. hor zon, and far out of the reach of the military. justify the military in firing upon the people. No attack was made upon either person or property. along the road. eded along the streets, driving all the people before them, who fled to escape them

into all sorts of avenues and passages. So perempa cluster of swords raised and shaken in menace at them. At a place, called Garth, opposite the Pine Apple Inn, at the end of North Bridge, about twenty er thirty people climbed up a wall, and got into a garden there, to get out of way of the military, and, is the latter passed by, hooted them, upon which the soldiers fired fifty or sixty shots above their heads, and produced no little consternation among them. Amongst the persons wounded was Dr. Bramley's pervant, who received a shot in his ancle. Another man also, who was standing in Northgate when the Infantry passed, was stabbed with a bayonet in the shoulder. He was conveyed to Dr. Hol-

It is with mingled feelings of shame and indignation that we bring before the public an instance of wanton bloodshed-a deliberate attempt upon human the Leeds Mercury, were eye witnesses of the circomstance, and were within a yard, or at most two jards, of the unfortunate victim of military recklessness, when the occurrence took place. The affair took place in King-street, which is in the vicinity of the barracks and the police office. A small number of the Hussars, who had been clearing the streets, turned up the bottom of King-street, and, after pro-ceeding a few yards, were filing into a street called Messrs. Bingley and Hall were approaching the top meeting, which is to be held on Thursday evening, of King-street, an old man, named Samuel Crowther, at Islington Green. After the meeting on snail-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 join being unable to procure admission into a spathe slightest disturbance in the streets, and indeed here were not, it is believed, twenty persons in the space betwixt the top of the street and the soldiery towards the bottom, a distance of probably nearly me hundred yards. All the soldiery had disappeared along Nelson-street. except one man who shore mentioned, and then levelled his musket, Fall, who had previously seen him in a fit, replied | come next ? but he was only in a fit. In a few moments, how-Fir, a number of women rushed out of the house colaiming that the man had been shot, and on stering the house, which was crowded with women ttering lond screams, the old man was found lying his back, on a bed up stairs, with a wound in his adomen, his shirt was saturated with blood, and he as writhing with agory. Messrs. B. and H. im-

ton. On calling afterwards, it was understood that there was but little chance of his recovery. Three men, dangeronaly wounded, were at the Infirmary up to Tuesday evening, all of whom had received their wounds at the firing which took Pace near the Shades Mill; one of these had a shot This groin, another in his back, and a third, who as a delver from Midgley, had a shot in his leg, and the same evening was obliged to have it ampuated. A considerable number were wounded, we blieve, but only slightly. Thirty-six prisoners were captured in or about Shades Mill. Of these prisoners many had received sword wounds; one tad a cut across his hand, another had a cut across be forehead, another on the top of his head, a fourth tad a tremendous gash, three or four inches long, In his head, and his skull was fractured, and two or Tree more had contusions on their legs, caused by wned into a hospital.

lmmediately previous to the skirmish at Salter

apply of the engine, at several stations. en or rescue them.

there who received slight wounds, and who got them tressed at the nearest druggist's shops. A meeting if mill owners was held on Wednesday afternoon, when it was determined to resume work on the shared the same fate, and nothing is to be seen that the original of the same fate, and nothing is to be seen that the original of the same fate, and nothing is to be seen that the same fate, and nothing is to be seen that the original of the same fate, and nothing is to be seen that the same fate, and nothing is to be seen that the original of the same fate, and nothing is to be seen that the same fate of th

Thursday morning.

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 of the workmen inside, who to. The meetings then quietly dispersed.

The meeting to be dispersed, determined step, either the one way or the other, for the men of the workmen inside, who to. The meetings then quietly dispersed, liberty. The middle classes, and many of the most locality where the proceedings first commenced, say talented rich men of the country were anxious for that their constituents wished to make it a wage

had been broken through the roof, and it had been authorities in violently assaulting and inhumanly anumber of persons of both sexes, but mostly females, agreed that if the military should be required at agreed that if the military should be required at masscreing men whose only crime was want of food. signal was noticed, and the Infantry at a smart run, they attempted to hold the meeting. Upon hearing by considerable numbers, forced their way into of the arrest of the boardmen, Messrs. Drake, bered there was no attack upon Akroyd's mill, and they attempted to hold the meeting. Upon hearing by considerable numbers, forced their way into of the arrest of the boardmen, Messrs. Drake, the pawnshops and served themselves, getting Tucker, and Wheeler, proceeded to the station not their own property but any thing that the process of the family but eventually Mr. Tucker had an analysis on their hands, and taking many things have eventually mr. Tucker had an analysis on their hands, and taking many things have eventually mr. plated by the people, was the entrance of the few but eventually Mr. Tucker had an audience with belonging to other persons; this morning I witnessed stragglers, who were secured in the mill, in the Inspector Hatt, who peremptorily refused to accept a spring cart full of females, guarded by both horse ter becoming the law of the land, and in conformity 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 proceedably 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 time 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 manner in which the melancholy occurrences, which in a few minutes took place, originated; but all proceeding with the meeting; but they had mistaken in magnitude took place, originated. 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 road. The most probable account seems to be the ing was assembled. During Mr. Dron's address following, which we learned from an eye-witness:—

As the soldiery were approaching the spot, the cavalry rate, that the number was speedily augmented to at at a hand gallop, and the infantry at a quick run, the throng of people in the streets could not get ont of the way with sufficient rapidity, and there was some crowding and jostling. One man in the was come crowding and jostling. One man in the little confusion was created by a drunken coal-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

exasperated state of mind. and said something "That this meeting views with great apprehension offensive to the soldier, who immediately struck and alarm the present dure and unprecedented dishim down with the butt-end of his musket. A disturbance among the crowd was the consequence, the northern districts, and hereby determine to and immediately afterwards, the magistrate in memorialise her Majesty to withdraw the troops. attendance (Mr. Hird, of Bradford,) and the officers and endeavour to ameliorate our fellow-brethren's of the regiment were observed consulting together condition, by adjusting the existing dispute regard-

military. From Rand's Bank, the ground rises for a considerable distance in towering hills, and up these hills the people fied for their lives, and as that it was difficult for the speakers to make their 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 Mr. Parker, in a bold and energetic manner, supported the resolution.

Mr. Spencer, in a speech which told with great Mr. Parker, in a bold and energetic manner, sup-

the firing had taken place, and had not proceeded very far, before we saw an old man, apparently betwixt fifty and sixty years of age, borne in the arms of a number of other men, apparently in a special the sending of the soldiers and police to massacre the men of Manchester, and leaving the an insensible state, and we were informed shortly vast accumulation of wealth and population unpro-after that he had received a musket ball in the tected. If they wanted soldiers at Manchester let sfier that he had received a musket pair 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 a cart, and both, we believe, together with another inclined to perform that labour and those duties

crouching 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 Mr. Brown, in an address which raised the enthu-From all that we can learn of the origin of the sizem of the assembly to an enormous height, and

affair, we think there were no circumstances to which for eloquence has seldom been surpassed, wound up the proceedings of the meeting. The resolution was then put and carried unani-, ness connected with the strike, assembled on Tuesand the people were proceeding without disturbance mously. 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 broke up by giving three times three cheers for the tory were they, that they compelled the people to close their windows as they passed, and neither men nor women could peep out of any aperture, to meeting was being held a constant communication. meeting was being held a constant communiobtain a sight of what was going on, without having cation was kept up by the Superintendent a cluster of swords raised and shaken in menace at of the Police with the Home Office; the cavalry at Knightsbridge barracks were under arms in the Barrack Yard, from six until past eleven o'clock; and the excitement in all parts of the town the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they he said that the very important position in which were conveyed in a cab back to the East End, and the state of the district, called upon the said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive, and the middle classes, should they stood, and the state of the district, called upon the said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive, and the middle classes, should they stood, and the state of the district, called upon the said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive, and the middle classes, should they stood, and the state of the district, called upon the said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive, and the middle classes, should they stood, and the state of the district, called upon the said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive, and the middle classes, should they stood, and the state of the district, called upon the said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive, and the middle classes, should the state of the district, called upon the said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive, and the middle classes, should the state of the district, called upon the said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive, and the middle classes, should be said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive and the middle classes, should be said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive and the middle classes, should be said that the very important position in which gates, the Executive and the middle classes, should be said the said that the very important position in which gates, the executive and the said that the very important position in which gates, the executive and the said that the very important position in which gates, the executive and the said that the very important position in which gates, the executive and the said that the very important position in which ga discharged, upon entering into their own recog nizances to appear at Bow-street on the following bring their deliberations to a speedy termination. morning. There is no doubt that the meeting was intended to be dispersed, but the numbers present made it of too terrific a character to be lightly meddled with. During the night parties who had a tendence to make the meeting was to give the people instructions how to act. He trusted they would act calmly, and not come to rash conclusions, as the eyes of all meddled with. During the night parties who had depended upon the decision to which them should attended the meeting continued to perambulate the depended upon the decision to which they should streets, singing patriotic songs. On Wednesday come, how the movement would in future be conmorning, the boardmen attended at Bow-street, accompanied by many of the leading Chartists, ally the success of such movement (cheers.) The would be turned away, if they professed to have the magistrates. life, which we can designate as little less than mur-der, on the part of one of the soldiery. Mr. Bingley, sitting Magistrate, upon entering into their the reporter for the Leeds Times, and Mr. Hall, of own recognizances to be of good behaviour the Leeds Mercury, were eye witnesses of the cirfor two months. During the proceedings it ments might be made to work in co-operation with was given in evidence that the police had orders each other, and thus strengthen the movement. For from head quarters to arrest every one seen carrying his own part he saw a great change in the opinion of the latter had certainly the best, and, in our opinion. Charter, the latter had certainly the best, and, in our opinion, Charter, ported.

To be found the latter had certainly the best, and, in our opinion, Charter, proved that they were acting foolish, without authometer—much that had ported. tiser refused to insert the advertisement calling the meeting, and every effort was made to hinder it to act and speak with reason, judgment, and reflecfrom getting due publicity. Summonses were applied for by the police against several persons, who exhibited, nor any symptoms of change of opinion; refuse to take the bills out of their windows; and but they were as earnest as ever, and appeared to come to, it was suggested that the delegates should

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

Stepney Green, five or six persons were busily

A large body of men, apparently from Dewsbury passed and looked in the direction of the persons and its vicinity, have visited Howden-Clough, Birstal, Gomersal, Littletown, Millbridge, and and appeared to take deliberate aim at them. Not Heckmondwike, and have 'tapped' the boilers of the slightest alarm was felt by either Mr. Bingley all the mills they have come to, except corn mills, The Hall, who seeing no cause for violence, and have, consequently, thrown the whole of the prehended none, and regarded the action of the hands idle. The demeanour of the visitants was addier simply as a piece of bravado, and looked perfectly peaceable; they neither annoyed person whim with perfect unconcern. The soldier, how-nor property, and I have not heard of one mill-own, fired, and immediately the old man staggered owner who offered any resistance, save one at Heck-Ed recled in the direction of his own door, but mondwike, "who railed in good set terms" The and no cutery. Mr. Bingley exclaimed—the people of this district take neither part nor lot in

Several thousands visited this quiet town on Tuesday, from Coine and other parts, and stopped the mills. The town remained quiet on Wednesday. turn-cuts, who were committed to York. Mr. Gar-Rediately went to procure the attendance of a sur- forth, one of the magistrates, was, we understand, 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 requesting all peaceable inhabitants to keep within doors, and swore in upwards of 400 constables, but for whose services there were not much occasion, not being backed by any military, who were all engaged in the neighbouring large towns.

POITERIES.

TUESDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK. I have just heard that the military stationed at lows from swords. In fact, the police-office was two men have begun firing on the people, and that two men have been killed, one from Stoke-upon-The mills were all stopped on Tuesday, at Elland, Trent, and the other from either Macclesfield or more in place as the last, instead of the first. Trent, and the other from either Macclesfield or Congleton; but reports are so rife at the present hour, that the extent of the loss of life cannot be tanding that it would be brought forward at another told. I also hear that numbers are wounded, but how great a number I cannot say. Thus proving how great a number I cannot say. Thus proving how great a number I cannot say. Thus proving how great and proposed this resolution—

Mr. Duffy rose and proposed the prosent system, for making a sure job of it while they were about of the people's leading and characters of the prosent system, advance wages? To which there was no reply. If now on strike; and indication to the prosent struggle till the standing that it would be brought forward at another was no reply. If now on strike; and indication to the prosent struggle till the standing that it would be brought forward at another was no reply. If now on strike; and indication to the prosent struggle till the standing that it would be brought forward at another was no reply. If now on strike; and indication the present struggle till the standing that it would be brought forward at another was no reply. If now on strike; and indication the present struggle till the standing that it would be brought forward at another was no reply. If now on strike; and indication the present struggle till the standing that it would be brought forward at another was no reply. If now on strike; and indication the standing that it would be standing that it Cooper Bridge, Brighouse, Stainland, and Barkis- Congleton; but reports are so rife at the present bebble, and after the prisoners had left by the train, how great a number I cannot say. Thus proving breas were made that the bridge across the railway that the ruling few are determined, at all hazards, bould 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.

Where these things will end I cannot say, but this throughout the country to misrep esent our position. The Delegate from I do say, that neither life nor property is now safe our objects, and the means we may decide upon It is stated that the turn-outs have entered into a in these districts. I would just make one remark adopting, in order to carry out our intentions. We reduce wages, and they did come out before I close this, that, as a body, the Chartists have been represented as mere instruments in the reduction, they would never go in againg evere committed by parties connecting them. 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 deterthe Chartist speakers been attended to, for, had that by the spontaneous will of the people, we are deterhave been the case, I can affirm that no such thing mined to consult their interests alone without referFiteen thousand persons had sent him to say that "The information laid before this Conference by During Wednesday, all continued quiet through- as loss, either of property or life, could ever have ence to any part of the country now struggling for they would proceed for the Charter. Yet he wished the several delegates of whom it is composed, does not be the country of the political power. The political power of the political power of the political power of the political power.

A public meeting was suddenly observed the inhabitants of Hamby and Sheston, to devise the best means of raisying the distresses of the inhabitants of this one-shouristic. This was sended by a delegate present.

Mr. Cartney supported the original resolution were just on the suggestion that it be printed and posted side by side with those placards which were just on the posted the point of the boster three several. But it was not an advance of wages? The reason the Lees people and the continuous to increase. The troops on leaving addressed by Mr. Moses Sumpeon. We Right the suggestion that it be printed and posted side by side with those placards which were just on the support of the point of the point of the boster three several. But it was not and the cream the Lees people and other eccodings. After almost every member had spoken upon the principles of the waste of the point of the bost three several and advance of wages? The reason the Lees people in advance of wages? The reason the Lees people in advance of wages? The reason the Lees people in advance of wages? The reason the Lees people in advance of wages? The reason the Lees people in advance of wages? The reason the Lees people in advance of wages? The reason the Lees people in advance of wages? The reason the Lees people in advance of wages? The reason the Lees people in advance of wages? The reason the Lees people in a considerable majority. It is decoursed. The wage question that a would said for the wage question that a source they would not give unrether when the support in the best of the point of the byte of the point of the byte of the point of the best of the point of the support in the point of the support in the point of the best of the point of the support in the point of the support in the point of the support in the point of the point of the support in the point of the wage question t A public meeting was suddenly called by the in-

upon-Trent.

AUGUST 17. gone to Preston this morning. All the works are at a stand to-day; none have dared to start their mills, 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 loft Bradford early on Tuesday morning, and proceeded towards Shipley, where they stopped all the mills without difficulty, there being no protective force. From thence they marched on to Bingley, where they commenced their work of putting a stop to all business. While the Skipton mail was passing through, all persons gave their opinions. Some thought it would be a determined to have nothing less than the Charter. of straggling shots, but the next fire was a regular of straggling shots, but the next fire was a regular of musketry from the whole body of the the resolution. During the time he was speaking, the got on that could find room, and rode on to Keigh-

parading the streets.

STAFFORD.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT. prevailed in consequence of a report that the colliers question alone. The delegate from Glossop district were coming." Three hundred additional specials were immediately sworn in. The 12th Foot were immediately sworn in. The 12th Foot were removed from this town this morning for the Isle of France, and were replaced by two troops of the Safe resolutions for a fair day's wage for a fair beautiful to obtain the People's passed resolutions for a fair day's wage for the future; and advanced, accompanied by Mr. Beswick and the magistrates are knocking at the door, and wished to know, act of yours take the lodium from those who have consistent were knocking at the door, and wished to know, and they had been very numerous, the people had in reply, gave orders to admit them. After a short to rally their scattered forces, under this new case in and advanced, accompanied by Mr. Pretext, yet will all of their order in society, of the believed in the magistrates are done in the wage at the door, and wished to know, act of yours take the lodium from those who have consistent were knocking at the door, and wished to know, act of yours take the lodium from those who have consistent were knocking at the door, and wished to know, act of yours take the lodium from those who have consistent were knocking at the door, and wished to know, the median of the Chairman, whether he come in or not? The Chairman, whether he come in or not? The Chairman, whether he come in the chairman, and they had been very numerous, the people had in reply, gave orders to admit them to come in or not? The Chairman, whether he come in or not? Th soon, the whole of the Stafford trade will be at a he believed if the working classes generally, came to Lowe towards the rostrum, when the Chairman whatever shade in politics, join with them in throw-stand-still, as it depends entirely on the Pottery and such a conclusion, the shopkeepers would render accosted him by asking him if he was a delegate. the northern districts, indeed many of the manufacturers are already talking of stopping their shops.

them their support. He thought that if the people turers are already talking of stopping their shops.

them their support. He thought that if the people turers are already talking of stopping their shops.

Stood still for another month there was ample Chairman knew who he was. The Chairman said of Labour against Capital of Poverty against Pro-

MANCHESTER. The adjourned meeting of the delegates from the various trades of Manchester and the surrounding relative to means to be adopted to provide the peotowns and districts, to the number of 141, on busi-

ten o'clock. Mr. Hutchinson again took the chair. The Secretary called over the names of the dele-

gates, every one answering to his name. The gallery was occupied by parties from the country, who took great interest in the important business for which the meeting had been convened. After the necessary arrangements had been made, The Chairman opened the meeting by reading the address which the Committee of Management issued after the acjournment of the last meeting. He hoped they would conduct their proceedings with calmness and caution, but still with firm determination. them to act with wiscom and prudence, and to excited enthusiasm had abated, and they had begun tion. There had been no feature of relaxation Reison-street, which runs out of it: at the time that they express their determination to put down the see more than ever the necessity of a great struggle for their political rights. He trusted they would deliberate upon everything brought before them, and come to such wise conclusions as their very responsible situation demanded. engaged in enrolling members, hundreds anxious to Mr. Stott, delegate from the bookbinders, came

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

Mr. Higginbottom seconded the resolution. Mr. Morrison could not see the necessity of passing a resolution of that description, nor did he think it was at all applicable to the subject for which they had assembled. If they were met upon a mere trade question, perhaps it would be in place, but at that uncture, when there was a cessation from labour in that district, and probably would be throughout the and no cutery. Mr. Bingley exclaimed—"the people of this district take neither part nor lot in Empire, they ought, he thought, to take kigher and is shot," or some such expression, but Mr. the matter, and ask with wonderment what is to ground. If they again fell into apathy, and the masters got them back to their employment without a proper understanding, both they and their constituents would be more than ever tyranised over than they had previously been.

The Chairman then replied to a hint which had been thrown out, to the purport that he, in his On Tnesday, the special constables captured, with opening speech, had made remarks with a view the assistance of a few of the military, six of the to damp the energies of the people; he shewed they did not adopt every measure they could to en- | made the law of the land. sure a triumph and gain their political rights.

Mr. M'Cartney agreed to the resolution, inasmuch as it would show that they, as delegates of the working classes, were aware of one of the main causes of political ignorance and mental slavery,—which causes were that the discussion of politics had been excluded from all sick and benefit societies. He argument of those who would wish to infuse a spirit twenty places at a great distance, who had been delegated for the express purpose of ascertaining the that if they made a bold stand the whole nation decision of that mee ing, so that they, in their localities, might know what steps to take.

Mr. Duffy agreed with the resultion, though he must confess it was from the business of the meeting.

Mr. Robinson moved "That this meeting do not to inform them that the working men of his village | Charter, and express their earnest hope that the enagree with the present resolution, until we have had

ter. Mr. Ridgway earnestly requested the meeting single tyrannical movement would kindle them to stand firm, as it was a legal public meeting, conductable and ducting itself in a peaceable manner, and that the military had no right to interfere. A magistrate meeting would not agree with favour of the wage question.

The Delegate from Mossley argued strongly in favour of the wage question.

Mr. F. Taylor, from Royton, could not agree with favour of the wage question.

The Delegate from a factory at Bury, went for the resolution. The will of the people had been military had no right to interfere. A magistrate without to take some wage question.

of their constituents.

Many of the delegates here declared that the ma-

that a tremendous majority in these great manufacturing districts, are in favour of the People's Charings necessary, that a definite decision should be immediately adopted by the working classes, stating obtain the Charter as an advance of wages. definitely whether labour should be further suspended or resumed." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Thos. Whi-

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

Must not their names be handed down to posterity as patriots sacrificing their own convenience and that they send delegates to every part of the United willing that his hands should remain out till the emean to the attainment of that of their fellows.

Must not their names be handed down to posterity as patriots sacrificing their own convenience and that they send delegates to every part of the United willing that his hands should remain out till the emean to comfort for the attainment of that of their fellows. About 8000 people entered Chorley, yesterday, Kingdom to endeavour to get the co-operation of ployers generally would consent to advance wages—
about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, principally the middle and labouring classes in carrying out the and had signified his intention to assist them during. You have not struck—you have been stricken; but 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 let the stroke recoil upon the tyrants who have so cruelly arrayed themselves against the interests of Seconded by Mr. F. Taylor, of Royton. The delegate from the engravers moved, as an

amendment, "That the people forthwith resume work." Seconded by a delegate whose name we did not

A discussion arose regarding the means of carry-

hopes of success, said that in the moral revolution of they remain out until they obtained the Charter. them support so long as they behaved themselves well. ple with food.

Mr. Garner moved a resolution to the effect. "That taking off restrictions on commerce would benefit the people, and of course was superior, as a uestion, to that of the Charter.

This was the delegate from the Engravers of Manchester. The delegate from Hyde supported coming out for

opinion of the working men tenerally 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 taining it. There never was a better chance than the present one, and therefore the meeting of Dele-Mr. Fielding, near Lees, representing the winders,

found it was decidedly in favour of the wage question. Two delegates from the same place said that ments of the manufacturers, the latter would make Mr. Neild, delegate from the hatters near Oldham,

After a discussion on the merits and demerits of the resume-work amendment, the taking off restrictions on commerce, and the resolution for the Charthey were not, the consequences would be injurious to the great body of the working classes. A delegate then rose and said he believed that it 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 The Scoretary 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 opened for work until the workpeople therein employed signify their desire to resume labour.' "

very clearly that he himself was firm, and em- 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 declared that they were not men if they town as he had just seen, and he took the opportunity till about seven on Wednesday evening. Their deadopted any measure that they were not able to of eliciting their opinions, which were in every liberations were, as might be expected, most carry out; on the other hand, they were not men if instance a declaration that the Charter should be anxious; the discussions most animated and earnest;

Chartist Conference had passed a resolution calling soul and purpose seemed to animate the entire asupon the people generally, in Great Britain, to sembly as to the necessity of enforcing, by every

Mr. Duffy rose and made a most powerful speech, 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 would support them.

A delegate from Oldham, representing from 1,000 to 1,500 operatives, said that his constituents declared emphanically for the Charter. The delegate from Several other delegates saw the utility of such a the fustian cutters the same. A delegate rose and resolution being passed, but thought it would be asked how many there were present who had any gates from various parts of England, express their deep come off the last night. more in place as the last, instead of the first.

The resolution was withdrawn, with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with their constituents, the working men advance wages? To which there was no reply. If now on strike; and that we strongly approve the exentation and continuance of their present at another lead on this Moor on Sunday afternoon last, at two

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

LOUST 17H.

The border, but of course it was "no go."

Jons Booth, flax dresser, of Northewram, who was so of those wounded by the firing at Rand's Bank, and is expected to recover. The number of wounded by this make this worse, the Rev. Gent. was a combitted by this mak fresk, amounted, so far as sould be ascertained, to thirteen, besides numbers of fatally: but this I cannot sav that I nositivaly known.

the decision. He believed that they, as the repre- question. He thought it was very dishonest on the sentatives of the working classes, would not be doing their duty if they did not act with the feelings of Manchester. They could not make it a wage your labour, have timed accumulated wast incomes by question; his own trade had expended £6,000, and distress, and would plunge you yet lower in the

object.

Mr. Duffy withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Stott rose and moved, "That from the state-ments made before this delegate meeting, it is evident receiving more; but both he and they had not come with the state-ments made before this delegate meeting, it is evident receiving more; but both he and they had not come with the state-with out for an advance of wages, but were willing to stand on an equality with those who were only receiving seven or eight shillings per week, providing you independent of the oppressor's will, you were the latter would insist upon having political power cast upon the wide world for support. Thanks—

made ready for slaughter, and the butcher was to cruelly arrayed themselves against the interests of have out it up to be distributed—and other arrange- labour. ments 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 hope for change and better times. We are fortunate being asked what had caused him to give counter in having an accredited Executive, bearing the conobtain.

After several delegates had supported the motion, news was brought into the Hall that the public funds were falling. The information emanated from the Mark Lang Errorses and was according to the public funds of the description of the project of the description of the public funds were falling. The information emanated from the exception to give counter in the funding and according to the present, withhold from them, your servants, our language and the project of the question of the present, withhold from them, your servants, our language and the project of the question of the present, withhold from them, your servants, our language and the project of the question of th

The delegate from Rochdale declared that the ing out the resolution, if adopted, on which many meetings, and they had been very numerous, were failure for the want of food and funds; whilst | Another delegate rose and said that he represented of all-powerful capital. But as the tyrants have others, animated with feelings of enthusiasm and a meeting of 8000, who instructed him to vote that

Everything is quite at a stand still, and nothing is a country such things as money and food formed no The meeting was here interrupted by intelligence to be seen but the families of the turn-outs who are part of their serious consideration. In one place, being brought that the military and the town officials said a delegate, the people had already made provi- were at the Hall door. One of the delegates went oppressor's remedy, stick to it, rather than become sion for four months. Both manufacturers and out to ascertain whether such was the case, who re-workmen had certified their intention of rendering turned and said that the magistrates, police, military, 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 to tell. This part of the country is in an awful state of excitement. On Monday last, all the shops in this town were shut up, and great excitement in this town were shut up, and great excitement of the country is in an awful in this town were shut up, and great excitement of the contribute £100. The Leigh delegate, on behalf of people.") Mr. James Lowe, door keeper, then came in this town were shut up, and great excitement of the contribute £100. The Leigh delegate, on behalf of up and said that Mr. Beswick and the magistrates of the contribute £100. The Leigh delegate, on behalf of up and said that Mr. Beswick and the magistrates of the contribute £100. The delegate of a report that the collision alone. The delegate of a report that the collision alone. The delegate of a report that the collision alone. The delegate of a report that the collision alone. The delegate of a report that the collision alone. The delegate of a report that the collision alone. The delegate of a report that the collision alone. The delegate of a report that the collision alone. The delegate of a report that the collision alone of the country is in an awful building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they building. (Loud cheers, an provision made. When the work was well begun that was a delegate meeting, and he wished to know perty-of Right against Might-of Justice against every man should put his shoulders to the wheel. whether he was a delegate or not, as he was a Injustice, and of Knowledge against Bigotry and Introduced tolerance. The question then was discussed at great length perfect stranger to him. Mr. Beswick then gave his and wished the business to proceed. He had no into the pit which they have duc. Ward had been to the Police Station to lay com- ful, when well directed, to overcome all the physical plaints against the people assembling around the force that tyranny can summon to its aid. The building in large numbers, which alarmed the 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

> ing as he then saw before him.
>
> The Chairman said that every precaution had been them.
>
> As i taken to make the meeting legal. People were As the people appear to have made the "strike of 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 request the people to disperse, which he conceived at his command to advance it, upon the good underwas sufficient to convince him, and the authorities, the people generally were for the Charter, because that they wished not to break the law. They would loan. they conceived that if they went in by the induce- try what they could do to persuade the people to disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the It breathes a spirit worthy of old laws and old

> 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. because Great Britain was dependent upon fo- could not show it more. He had a similar inter-

> proved that they were acting foolish, without authority, and, therefore, contrary to law.
>
> Finding that they could neither frighten nor argue the Chairman and Delegates out of the matter, he wise! and do not commit yourselves or your cause. Let all your acts be strictly legal and constitutional; and ere long your enemies will discontrate that Labour is in truth the source of all Wealth and should be the cally course of Power. ter, and that no hasty or rash resolution might be returned; and in a short time came in again, with and should be the only source of Power. two magistrates, who thought to awe the Chairman by adjourn for an hour, which was immediately done. asking him if he was aware that that was an illegal was resolved unanimously, On re-assembling, Mr. Hutchinson, the chairman, meeting ! The Chairman said it was not his place again opened the proceedings of the meeting by to prove that he himself believed to the contrary, the Executive, for their energetic labours on behalf remarking that the two amendments would leave a On hearing this, a young man, with a handwhip in of the people." minority, which, though small, would tend to weaken his hand, menaced it before the delegates, and said their measures: because, on such important questhat he was not going to parley with hem. He this Conference do now dissolve."
> tions they should by all means be unanimous. If would give them ten minutes notice to depend and the delegates immediately if they did not they must abide the onsequence. The authorities then stumbled out of the room, with 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 deparquestion at once, (ither one way or the other, as to ture, put the amendments, when twelve were shown cutive was omitted:] 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 this village on the 10th inst., (last Wednesday,) 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 day. - WILLIAM COOPER. things for which it was summoned. The all absorbing interest of the "strike" movement was forced on printers, dyers, and others, employing workpeople the attention of its members as a first object of conin the boroughs of Manchester and Salford, passed sideration. It being known that the sittings of this this 15th day of August, at half-past one o'clock. body were to commence on Monday, it was generally Resolved unanimously—That the mills and other understood and believed that they would take up public works of Manchester and Salford be not 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 Sturge. Mr. Stott said he had been round the town since intenseness of anxiety perfectly indiscribable.

The Conference commenced its session on Tuesday, at two, p.m., and continued, by adjournments, and, while some difference of opinion prevailed on The secretary said that he had just heard that the the course to be recommended by the people, one means within their individual and collective power, the observance of Peace, Law, and Order, by and among the people.

Each member, in the first instance, stated to the polled 472 votes. The two Tories are returned. Conference, so far as he had the means of knowing it, who would support them, he would assure them the state of his own district, and the opinions of his constituents in reference to "the strike." A general, anxious, and protracted discussion then ensued upon the question of adopting the following

RESOLUTION OF THE DELEGATES. present cessation from labour, this Conference of Dele-

they call upon you most emphatically to suspend laboar, and at once withdraw your money as
individuals or collective bodies from the banks, and
leave that power which oppresses you to defend its
own resources. Stand firm. Do your duty. We
will do ours."

The resolution was seconded and supported by
assertal delegates.

The shoemakers' delegate from Lees said, he had
assertance of the delegates, would not leave the people, but of the anti-torn Law League; not seeing any means whereby the said strike can be now made individuals or collective bodies from the banks, and position as leaders of the movement. If they came to carry it out, and take their proper any means whereby the said strike can be now made individuals or collective bodies from the banks, and position as leaders of the movement. If they came to a decision for a cessation from labour, both he and the charter; while at the same time this Conference on strike, and admire the spirit of energy and shown of the common from law to the cleaves, by the charter that the charter is a successful effort for the carrying of the charter; wh were decided upon the question of wages and the ergies of those bodies and of all other bodies of the Charter first to scoure them. Parties had said that people will be unceasingly continued with increasing they had not the means of going for the Charter. He ardour and determination until the enactment of

"ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

BROTHER CHARTISTS, Those who have steeped other trades had spent more in trying to keep up gulph of misery. Failing to purchase your aid for

in the present struggle. It was all nonsense to eternal thanks, to the brave and independent Trades their comparative comfort into misery's scale. The Delegate from Compstall Bridge said that neither he nor his constituents had come out upon the wage question. They had not left their employment of their own accord, but had been forced out by the people of Hyde. Still, now they were out, they were resolved to have a fair day's wage for a fair day's work and the Charter.

Mark Lane Express, and was received with loud applause. 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. cordial support, as in union alone is security to be

expected. This is not a voluntary "holiday!" It is the forced strike" of ill-requited labour against the dominion forced the alternative upon you, adopt it—and out of the oppressor's threat let freedom spring. While we have not been the originators of, we

are yet bold enough to say to those who adopt, the

name, and Mr. Lowe gave his capacity. The Chairman said that was a strictly legal meeting, unnaturally proclaimed; and may the wicked fall objection to his remaining in the room providing he would be peaceable and orderly, and insisted that 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-

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 standing that free labour will ere long repay the Brothers, the Trades have issued a noble address.

reductions before they had been in one week, and delegates) would send for his assistance. Beswick English liberties. This, brothers, is the time for the working classes, when the meeting was dissolved, then left the room, stating that he would go and tell courage, prudence, caution, watchfulness, and resolution

Remain firm to your principles, which are reigners for food; to prove which, he read a statis- view with the Chairman; but to speak as disputants to be found in the document entitled the People's Men be wise ! and do not commit yourselves or

> Immediately after the adoption of the address, it "That the thanks of the Conference be given to

> And it was then resolved unanimously-" That

And the delegates immediately dispersed to their several homes.

f By an unfortunate accident, in a few copies of our first edition the resolution of thanks to the Exe-

GREAT BASTON, LEICESTEESHIRE. - I WAS At when I commenced speaking to the people respecting Chartism. Some parties attached to the present murderous system, went into the belfry and began to ring, so that I should not be heard. I placed myself near to the old bloated Mother, and told the people that I should be with them again some Sun-

Scuthwark.—Thanks have been voted to the electors of Nottingham who voted for Mr. Storge; and to those of Ipswich who voted for Mr. Vincent. Russ. HEREFORDSHIRE. -- Mr. Milsom. of Cheltenham, lectured here on Monday evening. NEW BASFORD.—Thanks have been voted to the

801 electors of Nottingham, who voted for Mr. BARNSLEY -The Trades' Unionists have voted £3 to Brotner Whoakes, who is about to emigrate to

America.

MANCHESTER ROAD. A numerous meeting was held in the brick-ground in front of Mr. White's .-Mr. H. Hodgson, at considerable length explained how the people of Manchester were situated. Mr. H. was one of the 200 delegates that assembled on Friday, and assisted in passing the two resolutions that were adopted by that meeting.

IPSWICH ELECTION.—Henry Vincent, as a candidate for the representation of this borough, has BANBURY.-Thunks have been voted to Mr. Dancombe for his manly conduct in reference to Holberry, Mason, &c.

Hull.-Acland has managed it cleverly; he has got out of the town without any discussion at all. On Monday evening, the Chartists were informed at "That whilst the Chartist body did not originate the their public meeting that Mr. Acland had for the resent cessation from labour, this Conference of Dele- present declined the discussion that should have

and showed its cause-class legislation. Mr. Geo. delegate from Stalybridge, that if the masters did reduce wages, and they did come out to resist a reduction, they would never go in again till the People's Charter is the law of the land.

Mr. M'Cartney urged them to weigh well the step they were going to take, in giving in their decision.

The Delegate from Gtalybridge, that if the masters did come out to resist a no man allowed to speak twice on the same question. An amendment was proposed, differing from the resolutions solution in phraseolgy, but having the same pursolutions adopted by the delegates the Friday previous. Mr. Smyth also shortly addressed the meeting, and they were going to take, in giving in their decision.

The information laid before this Conference by they were not made the cats-paw of any political minutes, and made an excellent speech. Mr. neegson made a short but energetic address, and related his mission to Manchester, detailing the resolutions adopted by the delegates the Friday previous. Mr. Smyth also shortly addressed the meeting, and advised them to be as firm as rocks, and take care Fletcher also addressed the meeting about twenty

saries of life. LUTTERWORTH .- Mr. James Cuffy lectured

appearance of the military, to have had the whole in

one entire sheet of flame; but destruction of property was manifestly not their object, The magis-

Brook foremest, and Mr. Armytage was next. The

latter gentleman in a state that defies description.

screamed out "the Riot Act is Read! disperse!

disperse!!!" The appearance of the magistracy and

military was the signal for "halt" on the part of the

retiring crowd. Great numbers of them returned. The

soldiers galloped up and down the street backwards

with a pretty considerable shower of stones; plenty of

one of the stones. A parley was now had between the

magistrates and the commanding officer, as to the

the mill property of Mr. Brook much worse protected

than before they made their appearance. Good humour

and quiet determination then animated the crowd:

masters. The men were driven back, and at this

instant the magistrates and military sallied out of the back yard of the inn. They had been there ready

mounted; and the commanding officer had harangued "his men" to the effect that if they had to use their

swords they were to de it effectually ! and if they

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

cellars; others ran down passages and entries; and

charge was sounded; away flaw the sabres, and the

half-drunken cut-throats galloped amongst the retreating

crowd, cutting and slashing in the most ferocious and

brutal manuer. Neither sex nor age were spared. One

at them with such vengeance, that his sword coming in

contact with the wall, was shivered to pieces. Many

were severely wounded; some had portions of their

scalp cut off; others their heads split open; others

their arms nearly cut off; and many others suffered minor

scoured in all directions; the retreating people being

followed in some instances by the soldiery nearly half a

human and brutal in the extreme. The tewn might have

that he possessed courage! As a proof of their forbear-

Wallet's Circus; and across this a man was passing,

evidently on his business. There was no one else near

him. The street and road were perfectly clear. One

of the soldiers galloped up to him, and brandishing his

sword in a threatening manner, bid him to run. He

refused; alledging he was going quietly on his own business. The "hero" rode around him and around,

quavering his sabre, and evidently debating within

not! Eventually he struck him most violently with

the flat part of his sword, and galloped forwards to

the causeway were lined with the inhabitants, who in

that situation could see down into the town. They were

ing the whole proceedings, and who were in fact at

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

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

side and then up the other. This was mere wanton

brutality. He lunged with his sword wherever he

retreated into their own garden, it having an entrance

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

from his saddle in an attempt to reach them with his

In our opinion, (and the writer saw nearly

all he has related,) there was not the slight

est necessity for the employment of the mili-

tary. If the magistrates had not been so unwise as to

bring them into Northgate at the time they did, in all

probability, ijudging from the temper and disposition

evinced by the crowd,) not a penny's worth of damage

to property would have been done, or a single blow struck. The introduction of the military at that time

led to blows: these led to exasperated feelings on both

sides: arrests, when the people were standing quietly,

followed: these led to an attempted rescue; and this

furnished a pretext for the instant employment of the

military. They once out, had full opportunity of

indulging in revengeful brutal feelings: and wounds

and bruises, probably death itself, is the result! A

firm, but cool and collected magistracy could have

cleared the town without this. Choleric men, or arro-

gantly-vain men, are not the men to be entrusted with

peace in the town of Huddersfield on Monday last, other

up to the point of the military's introduction to pre-

preservers. Such times as these try a man's metal;

try whether he is a man or not; or a lump of excitable

bounce. A MAN will try TO MAKE THE BEST of the

the effect of the measures adopted by the Hudders-

field magistracy. The employment of force until

the most urgent necessity presents itself, is always

to be condemned: the vain and paltry array of force, of

mere empty pompous parades, is no less condemnable:

Both these faults the Huddersfield magistrates com-

mitted; and feelings of hatred and sorrow will be en-

In the course of the afternoon and evening, eighteen

persons were apprehended, and placed in chains. They

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

soon be forgotten; and it will be well that some of

There is not a mill running that I can hear of. All

are standing. The good-humoured feeling so manifest

yesterday, has given place to a gloomy moody silence;

and it will be well if the matter end there. I fear that

measures of retaliation may be resorted to; and that

destruction of property may ensue. This is a fearful

All, as yet, are quiet here. The town has been

throng, but no symptoms of disturbance have been

It was remoured this morning that Mr. W. Brook.

TUESDAY NIGHT, TEN O'CLOCK.

them do not hear of them again another day!

state of things to contemplate.

and some appeared to have been newly procured from been examined, and three of them committed to York,

TURSDAY MORNING. ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

were locked up in rooms in the George Inn.

ing of such a difficult card.

butcher's knife.

himself whether he should venture to cut him down or

valiant sergeant rode down a parcel of women, and cut

Tue

those that could departed by the ordinary roads.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY (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 passion. Eketch 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, covered the streets with the fragments of the torn books and papers of the office, severely maltreating and personally injuring several of the police who were on the spot at the time. From here they marched to Stoke, on their way to which place they as they did at Honley, and having seized and severely want our rights-justice, net "charity"! the rioters, 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, plate, and other valuables carried off, and closed, and no man dare follow his work from fear the sceptical or prejudiced of the justness and reasonof 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

FURTHER PARTICULARS. BURNING AND DESTROYING.

TUESDAY MORNING, EIGHT O'CLOCK.

effect.

Last night the mob smashed the Rev. Dr. Bayley's 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.

which was taken from the three men apprenended on inhabitants were forced to throw great quantities of had departed, when, by orders of one of the Magisthe 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 constables were turned out to parade the streets, that soner, and again commenced begging. They called were destroyed. Every article was brought out they might be seen. This sort of challenge had the first on the publican, who a few nights before, kicked and burnt; they afterwards set fire to the effect of stopping many who would otherwise have their box to the floor; now he gave them £1. They Market-hall; which was extinguished after the mob departed, and of causing the return of others who were then went to the head police-officer, Ryles; he was left the town. A troop of 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 others are also out on the part of the turn-outs, offering £100 for the head of the first informer. All is con-

IMPORTANT PUBLIC PAUPER MEETING!

officer relieved 1 000 last week!

On Sunday, July 31st, the paupers walked in proinvited all the gentlemen and clergymen in the neighbourhood to attend the meeting. They also issued cir. trast between the salary and condition of the "silver- a portion of the specials at their tail, hastened. They culars and posters, amounting the meeting for August tongued lady" with those of the wives of the working found a number of people assembled on the sides of the 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 gentlesent notes of exense.

making a few appropriate remarks, and reading letters the people went, singing in gallant style, "Spread from Francis Wedgewood, Esq., Wm. Ridgway, Esq., the Charter." This had the effect of bringing numand Richard Diniel, Esq., apologising for non-attend- bers to the meeting who would not otherwise have ance, introduced Mr. John Richards to propose the first attended.

"That this meeting views with feelings of sorrow and regret the unparalleled distress and impoverishment that hangs like a pall of gloom over our neighbourhood, and threatens to engulf the whole of the industrious classes, and which is rapidly extending its ravages to the middle and manufacturing classes of was speaking, which ended in his being driven off the thusiastically. Where the mill happened to be worked society. This meeting feels convinced that there must ground. be semething radically wrong in that state of society which, possesses illimitable means of producing wealth. and yet, with all these inestimable advantages conwhelm all in universal poverty."

It is impossible for me to give you any idea of the 2,000 in number, headed by a band of music.

Mr. Wm. Evans seconded the resolution, by adverting to the introduction of machinery; stating that with it another class of capitalists had sprung into existence—the MORBISON'S, the MARSHALLS, the COBDENS, whose interest lay in the profit arising from the Lock-up until Monday morning. its present use. These men had been the agitators for the Reform Bill, and then for the Municipal Corporations' Bill, to get power into their own hands. It was these men who had raised the cry that population pressed hardly upon the means of subsistence; for they

cultivated land, which would much more than supply see the people starve, whilst such abundant means magistrates have been sitting ever since yesterday mornexisted for making them happy. They voted immense ing, and have aworn in a large number of special consums of money for the carrying on of war in India, for the benefit of the East India Company; they could also redeem the black slaves, at an immense cost; but the white slave was not an object of their com-

Mr. Moses Simpson proposed the second resolution,

namely-"That it is the opinion of this meeting that under cleared it of all its arms and irons, and released a 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 thouhood. Here they smashed every square of glass sands of our fellow-men so justly complain; and this in the house, destroyed the furniture, and literally meeting feels convinced that they will respond to that appeal with true Christian liberality and old English generosity."

Mr. Simpson first defined "charity." He observed that when he saw such a vast amount of wealth piled up on all sides; clothes-shops full, and men naked; met the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Rose, who was corn warehouses loaded, and the people starving, he was on his way to Hanley, for the purpose of presiding forced to the conclusion that we only wanted a better over the court, which should have been held there system of distribution to enable all to live well, and to-day, but which, for the present, is suspended in not "charity"; yet he thought that, under immediate consequence of the riots. He was in his carriage or circumstances, the upper classes, who had taken all, gig, the horse of which the rioters immediately could not consistently 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 work-he could without receiving personal injury. They ing men were not better protected by the laws, we then came to the office of the Court of Requests, on should soon see the middle class in the same position. which they made an attack. This place was guited. If the operative could not buy, of course the shopkeeper and all that could be destroyed. Having arrived could not sell. He wished to see self-supporting at Stoke, they proceeded direct to the Station-house institutions studding the country, instead of Bastiles there, beat in the door, seized all the arms and irons, institutions combining agriculture and mechanics. We

beaten the person of Stonier, a policeman, and leav- Mr. Hamlet Booth seconded the resolution. He was ing him in irons at the Station-house, they proceeded a pauper. Twas hard to be a poor pauper! It was an to Fenton. Here they also made an attack on the unenviable position; and the only consolation he had police-station, and having cleared it of all it con- was the reflection that those who were not on the tained, marched direct for Squire Allen's. The paupers' books were in the lawyers' books! He had rioters, I believe, have completely gutted this gentle- expected to have found the bustings 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 to Longton or Lane-end. Should they meet with 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 :- "It is the opinion of this meeting that the distress which gnawing 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 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 the attention of the audience, and must have convinced

The resolution was briefly seconded by Mr. Henry the soldiers appear, the rioters are fied, and thus 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 dissenting voice. Ten thousand persons at least were 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 Buralem Tories are staggered at the midnight visit

MONDAY EVENING. 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 forbearis 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 butcheris in the utmost terror. The town of Hanley is this district, that is what has taken place within a few in a most alarming state, feather beds, furniture, hours. A great meeting of colliers and potters took and all throwing about the streets. I have place in Hanley Market place this morning at nine to be a "good day's wage for a good day's wage for a not heard that any of the owners of the houses were o'clock; a body of colliers proceeded from thence to a personally injured, but they must have narrowly coal-work where some men were employed, returned to escaped. What to say about the troops I know not. the town, set at liberty some prisoners for light offences, All I can say is, that I am told they went to Leek, 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 cur 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 torn off his further injury was done them. The mob then proceeded back. They did not attack the passengers. I to the house of a poor-rate collector, who is very regret being obliged to write so disjointed, but I am unpopular with the working classes, broke every pane Writing for the train, and obliged to write as I can of glass in his house, demanded his books and papers, collect 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 Dake 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 unemployed 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 opinion of this meeting, that nothing head, were announced; the mob divided, one part but the People's Charter can give us the power to have going the Lane End road to 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 Burslem on Friday at noon, which the house of Baily Rose, 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 hight last, when our little managenered by the mob. He arrived at his house in town was taken by storm, we have been guarded by a about five minutes after it had been completely gutted. troop of horse to the amount of forty or fifty; but to his furniture, books, &c., destroyed; in fact it was a day, in consequence of the demand for their services at | 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 Stomer, an Scarcely an hour elapsed before there appeared a num- unpopular policeman, has had his arm broken. I Green, attended by eight or ten thousand people. They ber of men who went direct to the Town-hall, and have just heard that the Fenton Police Office windows were addressed, amongst others, by Mr. W. Brook, the took into custody the "blue bottle man" on duty. They are all destroyed. Everything that could be burnt Magistrate, who desired them to be peaceable, and to took him down to the house of Mr. Ryles, head police. was piled up in two heaps and set on fire, to the return to their work. Most of the meeting were disofficer, and there demanded one of their begging boxes, great hazard of burning the houses, on which the

STAFFORD.

the 11th inst., and are stationed on guard at the Gaol. the greatest good humour, reclining on the edges of the It is supposed they will remain here until the strike causeways, and standing in small groups in the Market. in North and South Staffordshire is at an end. On place, and other open spaces. The major portion of Friday, the 12th, Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, was an the mills and workshops were all standing. Indeed nounced to lecture to "the Crispin brigade of Stafford there were but 3 mills in the town and immediate neigh-In consequence of the great depression of trade in Chartists," in the Market-place, at seven o'clock, when bourhood that attempted to run; and they were but very this district, distress prevails to an alarming extent, and all that faction could do, or malicious ingenuity sug- partially supplied with "hands." They were respecthat distress has lately been much aggravated by the gest, was resorted to, to prevent and intimidate us tively the mills belonging to Messrs. Crossland, at the late collier's strike. The two Union Bastiles are from holding the meeting. "Specials" were sworn in, bottom of Crossland Hill; those belonging to the crowded, and there are many thousands receiving out composed of some of the greatest blackguards in the Messrs. Starkey, (magistrates, at Longroyd Bridge; and door relief. The Burslem Bastile was built to accomotown, as if for the purpose of breaking the peace. At those belonging to Mr. William Brook, (magisdate 350. There is now 850 in it. The relieving seven o'clock precisely, Mr. Cooper, accompanied by trate,) in Northgate. The troop of Lancers were Messrs. Peplow and Hunnible, made his appearance in under arms, ready to act at a moment's notice Between the Market-place, where the people were assembling in eleven and twelve o'clock news was brought into the cession through the whole of the Potteries. They held great numbers. The 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. Crossland's mill, meeting. Accordingly, a committee was formed, who length with good-humoured ironicals to dilate on and were entering it to stop the engine. Thither the

At this stage of the proceedings, a party of soldiers. destitution; and to devise some means to apply a speedy prompted by their efficers 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 men and parsons were not there! Some few of them | Your to get up a "row." To frustrate this, an adjournment was instantly moved to the Stone Flat, a piece scarcely proceeded 500 yards on their route back again, Mr. W. S. Elis was called to the chair, who, after of common land a distance from the town. Thither

> 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 a rumpus took place with tool of the Tories, named Gratidge, who had been encouraging some boys to make a noise while Mr. C.

style, Mr. Cooper leading; after which, three tre- power was the means of working the machinery (the an industrious, brave, intelligent, and ingenious mendous cheers were given for the Charter, three case with most of the mills in the Holmfirth and Mars-people, aided by mechanical, chemical, and scientific discoveries, unuaralleled in the history of the world; for O'Connor, and three for "General" Cooper. The for O'Connor, and three for "General" Cooper. The and the water let out. This was done also on Saturvast consourse of people then left the ground, and redday, in their progress to the town; and so much ferred upon them by Divine Providence, presents to
the eye of the philanthrophist nothing but Poverty in
Rass. and Patience in Despair. This state of things 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 his country to stem the tide that threatens to overscene followed which was laughable in the extreme. The soldiers rushed to defend the entrance to the Lodge, effect of Mr. Richard's speech. He spoke in a strain calling ont to them to do their duty, when lo and beof the most fervid elequence for an hour and twenty hold it was only "Charlist rabble!" Upon this three down Kirkgate. The George Hotel was the rendezvous of the magistrates, constables, and military. Mest of and seemed panic-struck; the Governor and officers prisoners, which must have awoke them from their the furn-outs had with them good thick walking sticks, manifested. The prisoners apprehended yesterday have midnight slumbers.

On Saturday night, at ten o'clock two persons named the hedge-rows. As they passed the George, they for riot; and a woman has been committed to Wake-Edward Collier and Henry Harris, were arrested on a waved and brandished these, good-humouredly, over field for two months for her share in the affair. Several Gratidge at the Chartist meeting on Stone Flat, the Inn, but proceeded onwards to the mill of Mr. W. in the house of Danson, the police officer, in the prison

WEDNESDAY MOBNING, NINE O'CLOCK. Batley Carr, to elect a delegate for the Manchester Consaw that they must in some way account for the fact ference, when it was agreed that a public meeting that those who produced all the wealth were being should be held in the Market place, Dewsbury, at six began to apply their sticks as crow bars, to force them on his road home; and that both Mr. W. Brook superseded by machinery, and reduced to poverty. o'clock in the morning. At the time specified, there They then raised this anti-population cry, and designound not be less than 2,000 persons present. The nate the superseded "hards" as a "surplus popu-lation." To get rid of this surplus population was put forth by them, as a passes for the swift we have to asking when his hard to be less than 2,000 persons present. The pened to be present, and a friend that he had with him, some little distance out of town) were struck with dams of two of them. Insy them procedure to them the exerted themselves to the utment to dissuade the turn-huge stones. I have also heard that a portion of his hirst. The meeting broke up at eight o'clock in the outs from making a forcible entry into the mill. They family deemed it prudent to leave their home for morning. It seems to be agreed upon that all factories were listened to patiently and attentively; and the for the svils we have to endure. When these men, the in the neighbourhood of Dewsbury should be stopped, propagators of the doctrines of Marcus, found public for the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were opinion too strong for them—when they found that men and demoniscal emough to murder their own offspring, they supported the infernal New Poor Law. The only plan that could reliable the whole day. A meeting was held in reliable the existing powerty would be the beinging togs.

The description of the doctrines of harcus, found public for the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were admitted into the mill-yard (with the consent of those having charge of the premises) to see how matters these admitted into the mill-yard (with the consent of these having charge of the premises) to see how matters there arrived. Their services have not been called into the mill-yard (with the consent of these having charge of the premises) to see how matters the boilers arrived. Their services have not been called into the mill-yard (with the consent of these having charge of the premises) to see how matters at the boilers arrived. Their services have not been called into the mill-yard (with the consent of these having charge of the premises) to see how matters at the boilers arrived. Their services have not been called into the mill-yard (with the consent of these having charge of the premises) to see how matters at the boilers arrived. Their services have not been called into the mill-yard (with the consent of these having charge of the premises) to see how matters at the boilers arrived. Their services have not been called into the mill-yard (with the consent of these having charge of the premises) to see how matters at the boilers arrived. Their services have not been called into the mill-yard (with the consent of the premises) to see how matters at the boilers arrived. Their services have done enough!

The day is the four arrived. Their services have done enough!

The day is the four arrived. Their services have done enough!

The day is the four arrived. Their services have done enough!

The day is the four arrived. Their services have done enough!

The day is the four arrived. Their services have done enough!

The day is

The town is all quiet at present. There was another meeting held this morning, in the Market-place, and the turn-outs have taken off to Ossett, Horbury, and other places. The number this morning was very large.

MONDAY NIGHT. This morning, one of the largest meetings ever seen in this town took place in the field behind the Albion Inn. It was computed to consist of 18,009 persons. There were besides other sectional meetings of the trades met at the same time to elect delegates to represent 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 bill-posters have been busily employed to-day

with posting copies of the Queen's Proclamation. At seven o'clock this evening, another very large and ammunition of that kind lying on the sides of the road. numerous meeting took place. Very energetic and soul. We believe Mr. Brook, the magistrate, got a blow from stirring addresses were delivered by Mr. Samuel Yardley, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Rylance, and Mr. Miller. The audience manifested themselves generally satisfied. We propriety of using the sword and firing upon the people. 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 harmony up to this time.

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

HUDDERSFIELD.

MONDAY MORNING ELEVEN O'CLOCK. Daring the last week this town and neighbourhood have been kept in one continued state of excitement respecting the turn-outs in Lancashire and their proceedings. On Friday, a report reached here that the Lancashire men intended to visit this town and stop the mills. Dr. M'Douall arrived about eight o'clock on Friday evening; and according to previous announce ment delivered a lecture in the Guild Hall. The hall was crammed to excess; hundreds were disappointed. His timely arrival, and the argumentative and profound ecture he delivered, convinced all who heard him, that they had nothing to gain by breaking the peace or violating the law; on the contrary, they had everything to lose. On Saturday morning it was generally believed the turn-outs were making rapid progress towards the town, and were stopping all the mills on the road as they came. In the afternoon, small parties entered, and walked through the streets, and between three and four a great body of the turn-outs entered the town, having stopped the mills of Mesers. Armitage, Crossland, Starkeys, Fisher, and several others. | cuts in various parts of the body. The streets were They next proceeded to the factory of W. Brook, Esq., magistrate, who made a temporary resistance; but he was pushed down upon his own coal hesp, without mile out of town! The conduct of the soldiers was inceremony, and bid to stand out of the way, while they drew the plug from his boiler. This they did, and been cleared without the loss of a single drop of blood, nor Tory; they had good friends amongst both parties. They had nothing to do with the Charter; their object being to obtain better wages. Some of them complained of the men of Huddersfield, because they would not a number of soldiers were at the upper end of the town. Recessity of union and caution, and contended of the men of Huddersfield, because ther would not assist for anything less than the Charter, from a conviction that it was useless to go for better wages, whilst labour was unprotected: and they were also unwilling to be made instruments in the hands of designing knaves for bad purposes. Some one amongst the turnouts put the Charter to the meeting, when instantly arose a forest of hands, amidst the most enthusiastic 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 shonkeepers, requesting their attendance the next morning Sunday) at nine o'clock, to be sworn in as special constables. The cath was administered during divine the causeway of West-parade. Here the doors and service. A troop of Lancers also arrived from Leeds, and were confined to two or three houses. They were kept together on Sunday afternoon, upon the principally women and children, who had been observ-Bowling Green connected with the George Hotel, diverting themselves with that game, whilst their temporal 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. | could: and in one instance, where the parties had ing with safety.

MONDAY NIGHT, TEN O'CLOCK. On Monday morning all was excitement. By five o'clock a large public meeting was holden on the Back posed to leave the town, indeed a great portion of them trates, Mr. Armytage, a large posse of special

were received with groans, and other marks of disapprobation. As soon as they were drawn in, after performing their perambulations, all was comparatively Two troops of the 12th foet arrived here on Thursday | quiet. The streets were lined with people, who showed the doings of the aristocracy, and drew a strong con- soldiers, with the Magistrates at their head, and with road, sitting upon the walls, and otherwise amasing themselves; but they found no disturbers of the peace. troops and specials, and returned to town. They had

when the mill yard was entered, and the plug of the boiler driven inwards, so as effectually to prevent the working of the engine, for some time at least. It was rumoured that the large body of turn-outs expected to visit Huddersfield, had crossed over from Marsden to Meltham, and that they would proceed through Honley, Armytage Bridge, and some other places in the Holmfirth valley, before they entered the town of Hudderafield. This rumour proved correct. All the mills and workshops in their route were stopped, the 'hands" in nearly all instances joining them most enby steam, the boiler was almost invariably un-plugged. The "Lion of Freedom" was again sung in grand and the water allowed to run out. Where water,

from two parts: one section by way of Chapel-hill from Lockwood; and the other by way of Shore-head

worked during the day; but at this time was entirely the ingress of all parties, except the law officials. closed, as was every mill in the town. The crowd halted opposite the large gates which close the mill yard; the magistrate, was so seriously injured last night in ands number of them demanded admittance, their object going home, that he would be unable to attend in town A public meeting was held on Monday evening at being, as they said, to satisfy themselves that the today. This rumour was incorrect to a certain extent, engine was not in a condition to be run in the morning. for he was present at the examination just spoken of. pened to be present, and a friend that he had with him, some little distance out of town) were struck with outs from making a forcible entry into the mill. They family deemed it prudent to leave their home for mill as soon as he saw the turn-outs approaching. He sembled in their room, East end of Railway Bridge, were listened to patiently and attentively; and the the night, and take shelter in the habitation of Mr. lodge door being opened a number of those present John Wood-were admitted into the mill-yard (with the consent of Last night,

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 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 Hudders- Akroyd, was next visited, and stopped. and 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 Lanperty; and the crowd were quietly and peaceably cashire; for I am informed that great numbers of taking themselves away. Had destruction of property them are gone to visit Dewsbury and surrounding been the object of the turn-outs, they had sufficient places. time between their arrival before the mill and the

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

WAKEFIELD.

MEETING OF COLLIERS A meeting of this useful though much injured class of men took place in Wakefield on Monday last. Notice road, John Wright in the chair, another party, who, Edward Clark and Mr. Balley, of Manchester, delivered appropriate addresses, which were well received.

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 their intention to meet and discuss their grieves." ances, in which it was designated "a meeting of coal-miners, stewards, and masters;" but none of the last-mentioned class appeared to be present. The magistrates, under the apprehension of a disturbance taking place, had given orders for the assembling of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and the celebrated "crack" troop of Captain Fernandez was accordingly parading there was no occasion given for an exhibition of their

At ten o'clock the colliers assembled in the Music Salvon, which had been previously engaged for the now these were drowned in exasperated feelings. As purpose, and Mr. Samuel Mann, of Halifax, was called might have been calculated on, the crowd followed the to the chair. He opened the business by expressing soldiery into the Market Place. When there; and hope that the speakers would confine themselves to while there was not the slightest manifestation of dis- the object for which the meeting was called, and turbance, the constables rushed out of the George, not attempt to enter into a political discussion. A seized four men, and dragged them into the house in resolution, in support of this recommendation, was custody. This was soon bruited abroad; and in a few immediately proposed and seconded, which led to conminutes a number of men armed with sticks and cud-siderable confusion, as many as a dozen individuals gels were seen approaching the door of the Hotel, sometimes speaking at once. John Wilson, of Catherine They made bang up to it, and forced their way into the Slack, proposed an amendment that the speakers be passage, laying on the specials pretty roundly with allowed to give free "utterance to their sentiments, their weapons, and the specials in return using their whether social or political." But the resolution against staves. The object of this movement was the rescue of entering into political discussion, after much wrangling, the four men just apprehended. The specials proved the in which the Chairman was the principal actor in opposing the amendment, was negatived. The following resolution was then briefly proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously :-

"That we, as a body of miners, consider ourselves the moving classes of society, and that we ought to be kitchen. The loaves having been thrown amongst the remunerated for our labour, equally if not superior to crowd, the same party demolishing the door of the pay any other trade, considering our laborious and dangerous

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

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

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

resolution :-"That as it is the opinion of the public in general, that the miners ought to be well remunerated for their bouse, and the prisoners were examined on the spot related the sufferings they had endured, and declared a down, being chiefly women!! "I did slash the b-r," work, they trust their masters will take it into their readiness to die rather than suffer hunger. They also was heard to proceed from the lips of many a thing in the serious consideration, and if they cannot make their said they would not interfere with politics, neither Whig shape of a man, with hair on his upper lip to denote Workmen comfortable with the present prices of the commodity, that they will try to meet this inconveni-

> necessity of union and caution, and contended strongly There is a vacant piece of ground by the side of for a cordial feeling between employers and the employed.

> > Shepherd, it was put and carried unanimously. West Riding of Yorkshire, be held at the Griffin Inn, o'clock in the forenoon."

then adjourned. BRADFORD.

MONDAY NOON. This morning a very large meeting was held in front Stockport. of the Odd Fellows' Hall, at seven o'clock, called by requisition to take into consideration the present crisis. | commencing with Leach. He said the meeting he had Mr. Clark was called to the chair, and opened the left were much excited by the conviction that the primeeting by calling on Mr. Smyth to move the first reso. soners had been taken into custody innocently. They lution, as follows :- "That this meeting pledges itself, were only in the act of asking for a mouthful of bread, collectively and individually, to keep the peace and pre. because they were starving. The Mayor informed him serve law and order." Mr. Hodgson seconded the that such was not the fact; but that they had been motion, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Fietcher apprehended for breaking into the workhouse, and moved the second resolution, and made an excellent stealing 400 or 500 loaves, meal, and the money which speech. He wished the people to be firm and peace-belonged to the paupers. Leach hinted that the building able. The resolution was as follows:--" That we do might be in danger if the men were detained. The most emphatically declare that it is our solemn and conscientious conviction, that all the evils which afflict as the civil power was, both inside and outside, would society, and which have prostrated the interests and defy the force of all their number to effect its destrucenergies of the great body of the producing classes, arise tion. The deputation replied, but without effecting the solely from class legislation; and that the only remedy | Object of their mission, and they retired. for the present alarming distress and wide spread desti- The examination of the different witnesses, together tution, is the immediate and unmutilated adoption, and with an inquiry into the plausibility of the statements

carrying into law, the document known as the People's of the prisoners themselves, was then resumed and oc-Charter." Mr. Smyth seconded the motion, which was capied the Court a considerable time. The result was carried unanimously. Mr. Hodgson moved the thirdre the discharge of thirty-six, they having only been found solution, which was seconded by Mr. Arran, and car- in possession of loaves, whilst of the remaining eighteen ried unanimously. It was as follows:-"That this prisoners, sixteen were committed to Chester assizes meeting recommend the people of all trades and callings | for trial: two were remanded, and the other, Spencer forthwith to cease work, until the above document be- was committed to Knutsford for one month's hard comes the law of the land." MONDAY EVENING, TEN O'CLOCK.

This morning, a large procession of turn-outs, marching 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- cession reached a full mile in length. They left Bradtrate, would not have had a single breach of the ford a little before nine o'clock. They molested 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 Cheadle heath. 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 serve that which was not in danger, except in the 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 were left to conduct the business here; and if any man 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 work until their object was achieved, it would be worse always sure to make bad WORSE. Precisely such was was asked if he was the master? Mr. Bateman then for him. objected to the plug of the boiler been drawn. From thence they proceeded to Shelf, where the mill of Mr. Moses Bottomley and another were stopped. At this headed by four or five magistrates who wished the people dous shouting. gendered in consequence: hatred on the part of those to return home agasin. The presence of both military who have suffered from their want of prudence and and magistrates was not sufficient to influence them to towards Hazlegrove, levying contributions from all the tact; and sorrow on the part of others that men so return. They were told that the Riot Act had been respectable householders on their way, including the incompetent should have been entrusted with the playread, and that for their own sakes they had better Coroner and Mr. Jonathan Thornhill; and falling in return home. This, however, was of no avail. On with the mob from Hyde, Weodley, &c., the joint they went to Halifax. A mill near the Stump Cross bodies marched to Poynton, and stopped all the pita. was ordered or requested to be stopped by some of the They then proceeded to the hall and demanded provisions. magistrates. When the large procession reached the They were supplied with both bread and money; and middle of the New Bank, going into Halifax, the 17th Mr. Christy having still further gratified them by giving Lancers were drawn across the street, to obstruct their them bread from the Crescent, they went forwards to further progress. The people, seeing this, asked one Rollington and Macclessield, without committing any another what they were to do, and received for answer, military yesterday, and the brutal conduct of the soldiers when the orders to butcher were given, form the theme of conversation with every body. A feeling of universal disgust is unequivocally expressed. Some of the specials, too, come in for their share of it. The gloatings and boastings of some of them ever the havor gloatings and boastings of some of them ever the havor gloatings that had witnessed and aided in, will not the town. As soon as the magistrates the workhouse, or who have been apprehended early Get into Halifax the best way we can." Forthfound this out, they turned the military about, and this morning. galloped up Haley Hill, towards Mr. Akroyd's new mill, called the Shades. This mill was well guarded by soldiers, and special constables. Mr. Ackroyd made a very stout resistance for a long time. Eventually the military were withdrawn for a few moments, and a number of men from Todmorden and Bradford rushed in, in defiance of Jonathan, specials, and all, and drew out the fire, and unplugged the boiler. They afterwards went to the mill dam, and were about to let the water out, when Mr. Ackroyd accosted them,

fired on the people and slightly wounded one in the arm and the other slightly on the belly, the ball going warrant which charged them with assaulting William their heads. They made no stoppage opposite the other shared her fate. The examination was had in at one side of the breeches flap and came out of the kinds are going to the charged them with assaulting william their heads. They made no stoppage opposite the others have shared her fate. The examination was had in at one side of the breeches flap and came out of the other. It was reported that a poor girl had been tram- by the three o'clock train, to learn how things are going GREES, the PEELS, 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 fell. The Bradford men got scattered in all directions by being obliged to go into the town in the manner they did; but about half-past two o'clock the word was passed throughout the crowd for the Bradford party to assemble twenty-six or twenty-eight hours for a day's wage; and at the top of the New Bank, when a goodly number the truck system is in full operation; truly these are mustered, and the procession was considered as large as 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 several of the manufacturers here will close the moment Godley-lane, filing off up Shibden Dale, and stopping the people request them. open. At this juncture a special constable who hap- and the specials who were guarding him (he lives three mills on their way. The water was let out of the dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's

and presented them with five pounds to let it alone.

Report says seven prisoners were captured, and were

about to be taken to prison by a file of foot soldiers,

when they were rescued by their brethren. Two soldiers

good beer. Great Horton was the next place visited, and there on account of not being able to attend regularly, and the following mills were stopped:—the Cliff Mill, Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected occupied by R. S. Akroyd, Esq.; the mill of Mr. S. in his stead. The delegate meeting in Newcastle Dracup; the mill of Mr. Cowling Akroyd; the mill of was taken into consideration, when Mr. John Hall Mr. Wm. Cousens, and a mill called Common mill. was moved by two or three members at once as

relieve the existing poverty would be the bringing toge.

there the initial value of the work of the country. There were fourteen millions of acres of un
dent occurred the whole day. A meeting was held in Dewastury, at six in the evening was held in the town and neighbourhood are lane, and stopped the mill of an amiable (?) master, less than 20,000: I heard some estimate them at 30,000.

Bradford Road towards Hill-house, and others passed down into the Leeds Road, and went towards Cooper lane, and stopped the mills in the town and neighbourhood are lane, and stopped the mills in Honley, Holmfirth, and named Nathan Bentley. Here the water was let out sion of the business three joined the association.

Field Head mill, owned and occupied by R. S

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

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

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

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 Waterloowe understand, had been closing the mills and workshops in Edgeley and Cale-green, went to the workhouse, the leaders of whom demanded from Edward Hunt, the lodge-keeper, immediate admittance. He refused them, and asked them what they wanted? They answered that they wanted to come in. Hunt inquired whether they wanted the men who were working there? and they said they did. All the joiners, blacksmiths, &c., amounting to about a dezen, 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 the governor. Repudiating any desire to see the governor they vehemently, with uplifted sticks demanded admittance, or they would pull down the gates. The lodge-keeper being inexorable, two of the ringleaders climbed the palisading, and entering the lodge threatened to "cut him down" if he did not surrender the keys, that the mob might come in. He said he would sooner lose his life than comply. At this moment they uplifted their bludgeons, in the attitude of levelling blows at him, when his wife, with feelings of fear and affection, threw the keys at them. and they immediately unlocked the gates, and the mob rushed into the yard, numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. Some of the more daring went into the 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 room, succeeded in carrying away between £5 and £6 in copper. The mob outside then commenced breaking the windows.

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

On arriving at the workhouse they found the whole remises in possession of the insurgents. The magistrates, specials, and police, guarded by the infantry, forced their way into the workhouse, whilst the yeomanry maintained guard in front of the lodge. In the melee which ensued, one of the officers of the yeomanry was assaulted with a huge stick by a man named Spencer. He was secured on the spot. In the meantime other parties had been detected in the workhouse: 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 work-

where they had committed the depredations. Whilst the investigation was proceeding it was otified to the Court, that a deputation from the pub ic meeting of the working classes wished to have an interview with the magistrates. Mr. Sadler, the super-In moving this the speaker urged upon his hearers the intendent 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. Mr. Jonah Jowett seconded the resolution, and, Tatton, and Townshend; Lieutenants Nicholson, Walafter being supported in a few remarks by Mr. Phos. lace, Legh Richmond, and E. Marsland, and other officers of the Cheshire Yeomanry, proceeded into Mr. John Autey moved the fourth resolution: "That another room, for the purpose of being present at the a meeting of delegates from each and every colliery in the interview. The deputation on the outset required the unconditional release of the prisoners, on the ground Wakefield, on the 29th of August, 1842, at eleven that they had been taken into custody illegally. How ever, 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, shoemsker. Newton: and John Wright, labourer,

The deputation addressed the magistrates serialim

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 particularly 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

An immense meeting of the unemployed, armed with bludgeons, took place at Waterloo, at five o'clock this morning (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 proved false to his principles by returning to his

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 place they were overtaken by a troop of the 17th Cheadle, they completely sacked the provision shop o Lancers, at full gallop. The people made way for a person named Hunt, and several houses, and exposed them, and they went quietly forward. They were the loaves upon the ends of their sticks amidst tremen-

> Another portion of the Stockport people proceeded breach of the peace. Our market this day is very languid, and badly at-

NOTTINGHAM.

TUESDAY MORNING.

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

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, TWO O'CLOCK. The people are resolved to hold a meeting in the

Market-place, at seven this evening. A deputation from them was received very courteously by the Mayor; but the requisition was refused on account of the Queen's 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 likeston. The buttles and cosi-masters are compelling the poor men to work

OUSEBURN. -The Chartists of this place as-Isaac Bruce sent in his resignation as sub-Treasurer From thence the turn-outs proceeded to Legram's- delegate from this place; but owing to previous en-

ARBROATH .- An open-air meeting was held on the Abbey Green, on the 9th instant. Mr. Joseph Tyle 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 vast assemblage present, which could not be less than between 2,000 and 3,000 people. After concluding his address, Mr. Duncan moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. William Fuller, and carried unanimously :- 1st. "That a Society be now formed in Arbroath, for drawing public attention to the nnchristian nature of war, and be denominated 'The Arbreath 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 inconsistent with Christianity, it also may use all legal and Christian means to expose the iniquity, cruelty, and immorality of any particular war; and to devote itself to bring about that happy period when the nations shall learn war no more." 3rd. "That although the efforts of the Association should be directed to the enlightenment of all classes of the people, the labouring population should mainly be kept in view, as the class from which the great body of the army and navy is drawn, and consequently the greatest sufferers under the present system." 4th. "That in the opinion of this meeting no person can be a consistent member of the Society who is employed in making or selling any instruments of war." After which this great meeting quietly separated.

CHELTENHAM, -Mr. Bairstow is turning Chelclasses to their proper senses. He lectured on Menday and seconded by Mr. Milsom; and likewise a resoluso ably advocated and defended by the lecturer, which was carried manimously. Several members were enrolled after each lecture. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Bairsubject in an eloquent and forcible manner, crushing ter. At the close of the lecture eighteen members meeting separated, highly delighted.

OLDHAM -- According to previous announcement, At the time appointed, great numbers were seen wending their way to the place of meeting. Mr. Abel Swan, addressed the people. At these two meetings not less the meeting broke up. than 12,000 persons were present. Another meeting than 12,000 persons were present. Another meeting took place at six in the evening, consisting of 15 000 persons. Mr. Edward Clark, of Manchester, and Mr. Drson, of Messley, addressed them, and save great.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Sunday, Mr. Clark, of the propelling pewer and other unforeseen causes, pretook 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
the propelling pewer and other unforeseen causes, pretook place at six in the evening, consisting of 15 000 Stockport, lectured upon the Forest in the afternoon, they undergo the penalty of the second rule. satisfaction. All was peace and harmony.

DUNDEE.—The cause of the people is steadily progressing in this quarter. The town is divided into districts, and each district is being formed into ficially for the movement, particularly in so far as at their wekly meetings, where the principles of the Charter are regularly discussed, a number are induced to give their attendance who were never in the habit of attending general meetings of the Chartists. On Wednesday evening last, one of these meetings was held in Miss Easson's school room, Middle Wynd, Hawkhill, Mr. Alexander Rankin in the chair. It was addressed by Mr. Mitchell at great length, upon the absolute necessity of a thorough union amongst the working classes, and Messrs. Adam, Graham, and others afterwards addressed them, when a district union was formed. We long had occasion to complain of the opposition of the middle-class men to our cause. The 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 "holns bolus" or in other words all in a lump. We do not assert that they are coming from a thorough conviction of the truth of our principles, or the necessity of acting upon them. O no, but thank heaven what could not be accomplished by argument has been brought about by circumstances. What they could not make out to see they are now compelled to feel. The system is fast swelling the list of the non-electors from the ranks of the shopocracy. Shop-shutting is the order of the day. Let a stranger enter our town from the harbour, and proceed along Union-street, and there he will find every third shop to let. Let him turn eastward via High-street, Leogate, Blackscroft, &c. &c., and all presents to his view, the same dull and holiday-like indications of a want of trade. The fact is, that we need not its centre, it presents but one humiliating 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 shonkeeper. Talk of converts to the Charter, indeed, this state of things will make more converts to the Charter than all the arguments which could be ad-

gate at a public meeting in Huddersfield, on Tues- own domiciles. day evening last, to represent the Huddersfield Chartists, at the great delegate meeting at Man- have invited Mr. Lawrence Heywood, of Liverpool, to purpose. Mr. E. Clayton was proposed to the Sturge. meeting, and also Mr. Forster; but Mr. Shaw was following resolution was unanimously passed :- an invitation to lend their aid, and the proposal is under That we, the Chartists of Huddersfield, in public their consideration. meeting assembled, cannot but express our deep regret at the occurrences of this day; and while we cannot but consider the employment of the military and civil power, under the circumstances, as upneto lead to a breach of the peace."

THE FOLLOWING persons are nominated as can-National Charter Association, by the Huddersfield Upperhead-row, ditto; William Townend, smith. ditto; Henry Lucas, tinner, New-street, ditto.

the news from Manchester reached us, the greatest meeting was for the Charter. anxiety and most feverish excitement has prevailed, a delegate to the Conference, to be held in Man- water. chester on Tuesday. Previous to the public meeting, the Council arranged to lay the state of the the object of the meeting, and called on the Secre- reading in the two back Stars. Mounsey, and informed him as to the real object of took up cards; and I doubt not the cause will progress are supported by your influence, and on whom is the meeting. The Mayor stated that he trusted well. every thing would be conducted peaceably, and in assured the Mayor that there was no wish on the part of the people to mix themselves up with the purpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon addressing. I again established a locality of our gloto preside. The following persons were duly nomi-rious Association. Enrolled nineteen members. The Mr. Bowman and Mr. Rantledge both declined meeting, when Mr. James Arthur was declared to meeting. be the person fixed upon as delegate; after which on Sunday, August 7th, lectured at the village of the following resolution containing instructions to Bromham. On Menday visited Bradford; lectured in you attended the Corn Exchange, declaring that you ris, Gray's-inn-square, London; Galloway, Bell, and the following resolution containing instructions to Bromham. On Tuesday knew of no other Association in Ireland than that there Todd, Hull.

are put in possession of political power, by the

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

was then given to Mr. George Mounsey, mayor, for FACTORY TYRANNY AND THE CORN rance with our English brethren, to upturn and to rally the conrteous 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 favour of Mr. Arthur, but if the other parties persisted he would most willingly stand.

GREENOCK.—An important public meeting was 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, and opened the business in a neat and spirited adsix, to shew by their conduct this night, that they taking place, or their work not answering their hardsolution, which was to the following purport: - scorn on all who toil for bread. That this meeting view with feelings of indignation 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 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. tenham upside down: his lectures are bringing all . Mr. Robert Burrell brought forward the second resolution, "That this meeting is fully convinced Mechanics' Institution, frequently interrupted by the meet and discuss their grievances, whether national cheers and plandits 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 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. tinn pledging the meeting to adhere to the principles that it is an undisputed fact that all government originated from, was deseigned to protect, and is supported by the whole people; it therefore follows, that it ought to be under their controul. That the stow lectured at the Temperance Hall, Baih-road, to a attempt to justify the conduct of the Staffordshire crowded audience. The lecturer here went into his authorities by her Majesty'y Ministers goes to prove

subject in an eloquent and forcible manner, crushing that they are unworthy of the confidence of her every foliah objection usually brought against the Char-Majesty, and we agree to memorialise her Majesty 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 measure." Mr. Thomas Milne seconded the resolution, and Mr. Samuel Kidd, from Glasgow, supported 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 for ourselves, and would recommend it to the country to unite, seeing that it is only in ourselves that we of Ashton, and Mr. Roberts, of Warrington, delivered can have any hope for a redress of our grievances." very appropriate sermons on the occasion. In the after- be substituted. Mr. J. Johnson seconded the amendnoon, at two o'clock, Mr. Dyson, of Mossley, and others ment, and it was carried unanimously; after which

Dyson, of Messley, addressed them, and gave great the Forest at six in the evening, and sung Chartist hymes, and read the Star. MR. MEAD preached twice at Ilkeston to very

large congregations; and on Monday evening lectured in the Market Place of that town, upon laan association; this plan seems to be working bene- bour's rights, labour's wrongs, and labour's remedy. WALWORTH .- A meeting of the Chartists (who formerly assembled at the Ship and Blue Coat Boy) are enforced with all due rigour.

Was held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Cops lashed under are not reckoned useless or ren-Monday evening, the 15th August. The members nobly responded to the call made upon them last the spinner's fault; it often happens that the guiding rance and fatuity of a generous and unthinking nation, week, and filled the room. The adjourned discussion was postponed till next week, for the purpose cannot adjust them, and if they could, few places personal in upon the minds of Irishmen, and they are already in upon the minds of Irishmen, and they are already of nominating a committee to take into consideration mit them; the overlooker must do it or the wheels the present alarming state of affairs, and devise means to assist the struggle of labour against capital.

> MEXBRO'.-Delegate Meeting .- On Friday 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 dele- en the darknesss of these accursed "rattle boxes." gates to the next meeting, which will be announced, or correspond by letter on the subject-namely, 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 The address of the Secretary is W.G.,

Mexbro' Glass Works, by Rotherham. SWINTON COMMON.—On Sunday last, Mr. Dickinson, the Manchester Packer, delivered a powerful ermon here. At the conclusion, 7s. 4d. was collected for Mrs. Holberry.

BARNSTAPLE.-Mr. Powell lectured to a large particularise any one part of the town to find out the meeting here, on Wednesday week; and at a public | vantages, the great battle of liberty. distress which exists; for from the extremeties to meeting on Thursday evening, the memorial to the Queen was adopted. Mr. Powell also lectured at 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 in the evening at Reading, to a good audience. A corn 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 I find a portion of the middle class of this borough.

chester on the 16th, fell upon Mr. James Shaw, of stand candidate on the Six Point ground. Mr. Hey-Marsh; and he received his credentials for that wood has accepted the invitation, backed by his friend The Editor of the Nonconformist is foaming like a

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

On Wednesday reached Oxford; found our friends had called an out-door meeting for that evening; was well 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 meeting in the evening was well attended. Measrs. 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 the first order; these gentlemen are indeed doing their sub-Secretary:- James Russil, calico printer, Cow- duty, being middle class men, whole hog Chartists, and cliffe, near Huddersfield; Joseph Bray, shopkeeper, guardians of the poor, Mr. Faulkner being chairman of the Board. An eut-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 CARLISEE.—STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND old song of the Corn Laws being a question by itself, LARGE PUBLIC MEETING, TO ELECT A DELEGATE TO and tried his best, indirectly, to show me up to the ATTEND THE CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.-Since meeting as a paid Tory apy. This did not answer; the

On Friday, Mr. Clark, a freeholder of Witney, drove more especially among the working classes. On Messrs Hurcomb, Faulkner, and myself to Witney. Sunday alternoon, the people assembled in Caldew- The beliman 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

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

immense multitude, for there would not be fewer Left on Monday, August 1st, for Gloucester. Lec- tone to the English National Petition, which you sup- Yorkshire, merchants and commission agents. R. Alexthan from 1,600 to 2,000 persons present. The meet- tured in the Theatre in the evening, the Rev. J. Davis ported, that you will render us all the assistance which ing then determined to send a delegate to the Conin the chair. This meeting was not well attended. Our your acknowledged ability and unquestionable adroit. Eckersley, Liverpool, printers, stationers, and pubference, and instructed the Council to make arrange- friend desired me to call a meeting out-doors for the ness can afford. ments for a public meeting to be held on Monday next evening. The Rev. J. Divis again took the chair. morning for that purpose. On Monday morning, a There was an excellent audience. I established a be unjust to others, to suppose that of the host of offi-deputation waited upon the Mayor, Mr. George lecality of the National Charter Association. Many

Wednesday, visited Stroud. Lectured in the Chartist | larity; none have been found hardy enough to inform such a way as not to create any unnecessary excite- room to an excellent audience, and enlisted recruits. ment, at the present moment. The deputation The Chartists of this place are indeed working manfully. Nought will best the name of Charter from them. Lectured in the Market-place of Circucester, on strike. On Monday, at the time appointed, the Thursday evening, to about seven hundred. This was people assembled in great numbers for the above the most attentive audience 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,

nated as fit and proper persons to be chesen :- work was not done by cards being taken on the spot. legality of our organization. It must be also within the Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Mr. Henry Bowman, Mr. James Arthur, Mr. John I doubt not that the master minds of this place will Shephard, Mr. J. B. Hanson and Mr. J. Routledge. nobly back up our friends of Stroud. Travelled all night by train, to be in Trowbridge, en

On Sunday, August 7th, lectured at the village the delegate was manimously passed :- At a large the Democratic Chapel, in the evening. On Tuesday knew of no other Association in Ireland than that there Todd, Hull. public meeting held on Monday August the 15th, in lectured in the Chartist Room, at Westbury. On assembled, I am at a loss to reconcile the assertion Rig-street, Caldewgate, for the purpose of electing Thursday lectured in the Market Place of Frome, to a delegate to attend the Conference of the working about 600 persons. The meeting was interrupted by the country which you should possess. With the truth Standwell's Hotel, Stamford. Solicitors, Temple and about 600 persons. classes to be held in Manchester on Tuesday, Aug. one Brummell Knight, a Tory bully, who keeps the and vigilance of those whose duty demanded of them Bonner, Furnival's lnn, Holborn, London; Law, Stamloth, it was unanimously resolved, that the said Crown public house. This monster, the election before to apprise you of the fact, that there is in Ireland a ford.

Crown public house. This monster, the election before party who have determined that the name of Joseph Baker and Edward Swinburne, timber merstatement of the real condition, feelings and wishes sent misrepresentative, for bribery—writhing under the freeman shall cease to be a distinctive appellation chants, Birmingham, Aug. 26, at ten, and Sept. 27, at 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, Birmingham, Solicitors, that they will act in perfect consonance with the of fools to back his efforts, but the good sense of their best energies to effecting, by strictly moral and Tooke and Son, Bedford-row, London; Unett and Sons, desired and son, desir decisions of the Conference, and that they have no the working men, soon put a stop to this trio, restored legal means, the political emancipation of the slave Birmingham.

August 13th, 1842.

RUFFY RIDLEY.

LAW REPEALERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-As a specimen of the liberality and good intentions of the Corn Law Repealers towards the industrious and forbearing individuals under their controll, I send you a copy of the rules stuck up for the edification of the cotton spinners employed in a held here on Friday week, in the open air, to take mill or hell not a hundred miles from Bardsley, near into consideration the right of holding public meet- this town, and the worthless proprietors are of the

Those rules are adhered to with the most savage rigidity, and the persons to whom they do not or cannot 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 were worthy of the privilege they are assembled to hearted employers, who, a few years ago, were pracmaintain. Mr. James Black proposed the first retical operatives themselves, and now look down with They employ ten spinners, and it is well known in

the contemptable conduct of the Staffordshire au- this town and neighbourhood that since their entry 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. spinners; they are ever watching the poor slaves while Sedgley, 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

factory law is shamefully violated every day. The following are the rules posted up in each room: 1. The spinners in this mill shall be paid for spinning the honour to be an officer; but also for the entire of one thousand hanks of forty's two shillings and threeshillings and twopence.

2. If any spinner spins less than twenty-one hanks and Tuesday evenings to crowded audiences, at the that the inhabitants of this country have a right to pence, and if less than twenty hanks per spindle, one to the spindle, his price shall be two shillings and twoshilling and tenpence. 3. Every set of cops under fifty-six pounds weight sent in by any spinner, he shall be fined one shilling

for each set. 4. Any spinner lashing his cops under, or for general 5. Any spinner throwing away any thing, or if his piecer should throw away any thing, shall be fined one

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

The first rule may not admit of complaint, although the price is considerably lower than is paid on the same number of spindles for the same work at many these daily casualties.

The third rule has been put in force not a month ago, where the set was only one ounce above the fifty-six, pounds, and it is a physical impossibility which the em-ployers well know, to make them always that weight, as the weather, the quality of the cotton, the speed of the propelling pewer and other unforeseen causes, pre- than a thousand speeches. He is already sensible

clearly shows th avaricious propensity of the monster of liberality in its true colours.

The proprietors are the sole judges of this offence called "general bad spinning," and it is very easy to a "mongrel," is offended, and will send no more. The find fault, as it rarely happens that two spinners make wardens are unable to wring, by menace and bullying, a cop the same shape or in the same way; and if they have only been in their employ a single day the rules ficiently fleeced people. The mendicant knows we have

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

responsible for the faults or follies of another, who if he to those eternal principles of justice, freedom, and was to chastise or discharge for this same throwing, he sommon sense contained 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 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 not the slightest hesitation, where the great interests of Chartism require it in claiming a short space in your columns, and as little doubt that you will willingly afford your powerful assistance to your Irish brethren, fighting under many and almost overwhelming disad-

Notwithstanding all that the true friends of the people have had to contend with here: the undisguised and Braunton, Ilfracombe, and other parts of North bitter hostility of all those that batten upon the rottenness 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 denouncements to which we have been subjected by the repeal gentleman, had spread the news of me being a licentious tongue of the arch-impostor himself, who beheld his craft in danger, and dreaded the diminution of the rint-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 elected by a large majority. After the election the mad dog over the affair. The Chartists have received 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, and taken the squeak out of the "Liberator" himself. Added to which we forwarded the other day to and Sept. 23, at twelve, at the Bankrupts Court. Mr. Sharman Crawford, Esq., a petition nearly the same as Belcher, official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs. Simpson the national one, subscribed by at least 3,000 genuine and Cobb, 11, Austin-friars. signatures! I much fear, however, that owing to Mr. Crawford's having left London on the day on which it of Shirley-Mills, Hampshire, brewer, Aug. 20, at are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being and have previously gone through a regular course arrived, that the petition cannot be presented till next twelve, and Sept. 23, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there session, when the signatures will of course be greatly

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

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

My LORD,—The Association to which I have the bonour of being secretary are of opinion that they would not be acting with the respect due to your Lordship, as the most leading political character in Ireland, were we to omit enclosing your Lordship a copy of the petition emanating from their body, and intrusted for presentation to Mr. William Sharman Crawford.

My Lord, the main prayer of that petition is for an extension of the electoral right to every man non-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 grammatically styled Universal Suffrage.

We are very well aware, my Lord, that the regulations of the House of Commons do not now allow a discussion on the merits of petitions without a specific that legal ingenuity, which no lawyer living, perhaps, therefore, to request, on behalf of the body for which tary to read over the third edition of the Northern | Started back to Cheltenham. Lectured in the after | I act, that should you approve of the contents of this Star, which was most extrestly listened to by the termoon and evening, in the open air, to good audiences. petition, which is similar, though somewhat abated in

> My Lord, it would be presumptuous in me, it would reflected the second-hand lustre of your great popuyou of the important, and in my mind, glorious truth, Wells-road, to surrender Aug. 27, at half-past eleven, that the people of Ireland are rapidly learning, and as and Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. rapidly adopting the political creed of the Chartists of Pennell, official assignee; Solicitor, Levy, Crescent-

England. My Lord, our Association has now upon its books Henry Oglan, victualier, late of Holywell-street, 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, knowledge of those by whom you are surrounded, if not within your own, that thousands are predisposed, may, and Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Waterloo Rooms, Bireager, to join our ranks, were they not held back by mingham. Solicitors, Holme, Loftus, and Young, Newbeing put in nomination, after which the three Friday. Attended supper by invitation. Addressed those motives of prudence which master principle in inn, London; Bartlett, Birmingham. remaining individuals were separately put to the our friends. On Saturday, went to Melkaham. No mercantile men, that dread of denunciation which George Boyd and Wm. Boyd, milly meeting, when Was I were separately put to the

And yet, my Lord, when I find you on the last day Inu, Kingston upon-Hull. Solicitors, Hicks and Mar-

hope of any improvement taking place, in their peace, and the principles of Chartism were trium population of this empire.

Were the population of this empire.

Yes, my Lord, calculating the people phant. pared for delay, we are yet determined to work in the Solicitors, Browne, Swindon; Clarke and Metcalf, Linspirit, not of fanaticism, but of enthusiastic perseve- coln's inn fields, London.

to destroy the iniquitous system of "class legislation" which has degraded and rendered destitute the really valuable and virtueus portion of the nations—the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland. In the great change contemplated we can only see real and enduring relief. Resident legislatures made up entirely of the aristocracy of rank and wealth may throw more circulating corruption amongst the people, but even the tripartite parliament of London has failed to provide either sustenance er satisfaction for the masses—respect or safety for the ruling powers. Ireland's aristocratic 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

What, Sir, do you think was the Man of the People's gentlemanly reply?—the word Bah!!! super-scribed 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 the subscribers to the petition, amongst whom should pence, and for one thousand hanks of thirty-nine's, two he ever again dare to stand for the City of Dublin, he will find, to his discomfiture, there were at least one hundred electors.

Sir, this was no doubt intended as an insult of the

most cutting order by Mr. O'Connell; but, I think, you

very highest triumph that the Irish Universal Suffrage Association could achieve over their mest formidable and dextrous enemy. "Put your opponent in the wrong," is his own favourite axiom. How completely is this splenetic, peevish, irascible, vindictive, and unfor-giving 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 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 lord mayor too-pitches the solemn recollections of other mills. But the second rule is so unbearable that satin breeches, velvet robes, and cocked hat to the scores of useful and steady workmen have left this devil-and seizing with a hand trembling with age and strong hold of tyranny sooner than submit to it, as acci- enmity, the pen, he scrawls over the words of justice dents or other causes often prevent men from doing and truth the syllable which exactly expresses the the length required, and yet no allowance is made for amount of his regard for either. "Bah!" for the Charter, and a button for Repeal!!! How thankful ought we to be that this man's weakness has here betrayed his wickedness! The publication of this letter, and its ridiculous reply, will do more to unde ceive the unthinking supporters of this huge incubus on the progress of real and rational liberty in Ireland, of the re-action of the public mind, exemplified in the failing funds of the Loyal (humbug) Repeal Association. But the fourth rule is decidedly the worst, and The people are asking after their £10,000. Mooney, who sought to depreciate his master's personal ven-geance, for having made himself too popular, by sending dollars in bushels from America, has been called

adventurer who has plundered them to glut his family And how iniquitous is the fifth rule, to make man and creatures with the spoils of their confiding credulity, Believe me, Sir,

even farthings from the impoverished and already suf-

been greatly instrumental in traversing his designs on

the pockets of the poor; and hence his rabid hatred

Your unqualified admirer and sincere wellwisher, W. H. DYOTT. Dublin, No. 26, North King-street,

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.

August 8th, 1842.

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 he one of the seven who used their best efforts to betray John Frost? 3rd. Was it the same gentleman who in Dundee, Forfar, and Kirremuir, talked of Moscowing every town in the empire? 4th. Was it this same gentleman who figured in Dundee with a double barrelled gun, bought in Bir
Bir
SPECIFIC PILLS for Gout and Rheumatism,
mincham but suspected to be not vet paid for?

Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciatica,

as " being wanted" at the offices of the Charlist Circular per Box. and True Scotsman? 6th. Is it this same J. G. Burns, who when he though he had brought honest men into trouble, borrowed For both sexes. Price Is. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

deen, and from thence to London? Your answer to these questions will much oblige, AN ARBROATH CHARTIST.

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

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Aug. 12.

George Garden Nicol, late of Batavia, in the Island of Java, in the East Indies, but now of 17, Adamstreet, Adelphi, London, merchant, Aug 23, at two Joseph Till, formerly of Nine Elms, Surrey, and since

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, done by all-sufficient pill proprietors. 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. R. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester. Joseph Raleigh, Manchester, merchant, Aug. 29 and September 23, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. John Ediott Fox. 40. bears his Name, in his own hand thus—"George Finsbury-circus, London; and Mr. Nicholas Earle, Kerman," to imitate which is Felony. Manchester.

Peter Seddon, Middle Hulton, Lancashire, coal dealer, Sept. 9, at one, and 23, at eleven, at the Comman's Specific Pills for Gout; having tried various of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he missioners' rooms, Bolton-le-Moors. Solicitors, Messrs. medicine in my lifetime without any direct visible good Winder and Broadbent, Bolton-le-Moors; and Messrs. effect. but am induced to speak in the highest recom-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. Albert Pilling and Edward Farrar, Huddersfield, ander. Thomas Carter, Lenthall Coates, and James

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Aug. 16.

William Freeman, builder, Acton-street, Bagnigge place, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Thomas James Fehr, draper, Birmingham, Aug. 26 George Boyd and Wm. Boyd, millwrights, Kingston upon-Hull, Aug. 30 and Sept. 27, at one, at the George

Rebert Nicholls Munton, jun., miller, Fletland mills,

THE NEW BEVERAGE. EDWARD'S BREAKFAST POWDER.

THE general satisfaction this article gives, and the increasing demand for it in all parts of the Substitute for Coffee hitherto discovered. It is Prepared from a Grain of British Growth, and is known to be far more nutritious than Tea or 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 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 efficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and obvious to all, that no question can be raised of its importance to every householder in the kingdom. From among numerous testimonials, the following and every reflective man will regard it rather as the is respectfully submitted :-

"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 so little inconvenience; I am, therefore, warranted in declaring that they supply to me a means long wanting, of being able to recommend to Families, Schools, and especially Mercantile men, whether at the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource in an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit to myself if, in giving this testimony, I am the means of making Frampton's Pills more generally known and appreciated.

"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 doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength: a healthy action of the Liver. Bowels, and Kidneys, will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pains, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, extending to good old age, will be the result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER. Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York;
Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner,
Donoaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold;
England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, RichEngland, Fell, mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darling-ton; 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 a Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government

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

5th. Is it this same gentleman whose name flourishes Pains in the Head and Face.-- 1s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE

PILLS, money from every source, and found his way to Aber. 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, 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

also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased

Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per package; the Ointment can be had seperate, Is. 13d. per Pot. UNIVERSAL UINTMENT, Price 1s. 13d. per Pot. These Medicines are composed of Plants which are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must nent and radical cure. be far better adapted to our constitutions than Medicine concocted from Foreign Drugs, however well they may be compounded. These Preparations only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, throughout the whole Human Frame.

Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not

The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by the Proprietor, GEO. KERMAN, Dispensing Chemist, &c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) HULL, or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated; (for which see small placards on the wall,) who have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) for vending the same; or through any respectable

This is to give authenticity to the great and wonderful immediate benefit I derived from taking Kermendatory 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 re- price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the followfound medicines to act visibly on the complaint JOSEPH LAYPISH. before.

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

Wincolmiee, Hull, 1841. Sir.—I certify by these lines the praise I think due to your Pills; the which you have full liberty of 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 Contment 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.

1841. legal means, the political emancipation of the slave Birmingham.

Oppulation of this empire.

Yes, my Lord, calculating upon obstruction and presented for delay, we are yet determined to work in the Solicitan Description of the slave Birmingham.

AGENTS.—Leeds—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; T. Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Burbard for delay, we are yet determined to work in the Solicitan Description of the slave Birmingham.

AGENTS.—Leeds—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; T. Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Burbard for delay, we are yet determined to work in the Solicitan Description of the slave Birmingham. mandtofts; Stocks & Co. Medicine venders, &c. 5,

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN AND PARISH OF HALIFAX.

WE beg to announce our commencement of the Manufacture of the Celebrated BREAKFAST Kingdom proves its great Superiority over every 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.

commodation for Carts in a most convenient

Situation, between Briggate and Albion-street,

LKANAH 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 t 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 used with success in cases of temporary sickness, Country, for unloading and loading, or standing, at occurring in families more or less every day, are so Twopence each per Day. Twopence each por Day.

Entrances—From Guildford Street and Land's
Lane for Carts; and a Foot Passage from Albion

> Stabling and other Accommodation may be au 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. EDWARD CLAYTON begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally,

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Pamphlet and judge for yourselves. Wholesale and Retail Agent for Jackson's Breakfast Beverage. A liberal allowance made to Country Agents.

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ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; An ample consideration of the diseases of women; also nervous debility; including a comprehensive dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on

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

BY M. WILKINSON,

CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. . 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his

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

to the successful treatment of VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, till ten at night, and on Sundays till two, and ing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent Bruses, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance

from business, will ensure to the patient a perma-A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can Court. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti-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 consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin. claiming the merit of universality as is frequently particularly the head and face, with eruptions and done by all-sufficient pill proprietors. | particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts

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

Mr. W's invariable rule is to give a Card to each pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

cently remedied by the above medicine, she having been subject to long and violent attacks, and never they may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

PURIFYING DROPS,

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 variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

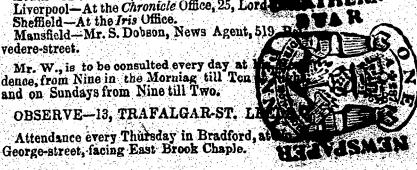
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, Briggate.
Wakefield—Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.
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Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at lence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. L Attendance every Thursday in Bradford,



TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY DEARLY BELOVED FRIENDS,-Little did 1 hink, when writing my last letter to the middling classes that I should be so soon called upon to present our cause to you in a completely new light. Long have I cantioned you against the endeavours of the Corn Law League, to push the dominion of machinery even to the war point. They have done it! and, however the servile press may teem with reprosches against the Chartists for turning the by the time it arrived at Stanningley, did not the turn-outs from the neighbourhood of Bolton and ing out of the heart of the town, walked from his malevolence of faction to general purposes, yet, believe me, that no move short of that which the
people now contemplate could have saved this land
from a bloody revolution. The League dreaded the
lie which a good harvest and the operation of Sir

The Police of faction to general purposes, yet, bedone where the demand to stop the engines was complied with. Bread, cheese, &c., was given to the
people in large quantities. At Stanningley, the
from a bloody revolution. The League dreaded the
lie which a good harvest and the operation of Sir

The Police of faction to general purposes, yet, bedone where the demand to stop the engines was complied with. Bread, cheese, &c., was given to the
people in large quantities. At Stanningley, the
main body of the people divided, taking different
tion of the people allowed them to enter the town.
The Police of the town of the wall of St. Paul's
by a party of soldiers, but they had no terror that
could intimidate them in the least; hungry men fear
not death. The commandant seeing the determination of the people allowed them to enter the town.
They visited the whole of the mills, which stopped
tion of the people divided, taking different
tion of the people allowed them to enter the town.
They visited the whole of the mills, which stopped
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tion of the people divided them to enter the town.
They ware met at the entrance of the town of soldiers, but they had no terror that
they done where the demand to stop the demand to the wall of soldiers, but they had no terror that
they done where the demand to stop the demand to the wall of soldiers, but they had no terror that
they done where the demand to the wall of soldiers, but they had no terror that
they done where the demand to the wall of soldiers, but they had no terror that
they Robert Peel's Tariff would have given to their Free Trade nostrums; and they were anxious to frustrate was given to them was devoured in a raw state. but did no further damage to either person or maker. Mr. Jonathan Leece, twine and cord all hope of improvement, save from their own fal-

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 the mills immediately gave up work on the arrival ments to preserve the peace of the town, and as is off, before I will move one inch." ignorance and themselves from the odium of discomfiture, they have originated a revolution! aye, a revolution!! It deserves the name, for already has society been paralised and life destroyed. In this emergency your Conference elected for the purpose Banks' Mill. At this time a few of the 17th Lancers of revising the organization of the Chartist body. had no alternative but to turn all attention to the League Revolution. Our language was cool and League Revolution. Our language was cool and The people, however, instead of dispersing, moved are ready;" and this was very soon verified—they temperate; our unanimity was complete; while our in one vast body on the military, which only num. were ready; but it was to run away as soon as the prompritude and courage will, I trust, be evinced bered thirteen privates and one superior officer, sons of toil made their appearance, and off they in our address, which will be read throughout the

Bear in mind that Acland informed me of the the organs of the Revolutionists trumpeted forth the unna ural 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 npon your firmness to frustrate the evil designs of party called upon-rich as well as poor. Several the wicked! How, you will ask? By holding no persons who had been thus visited, declared they strictly within the boundaries of the law-and upon touched by the congregated mass of misery which no account present your naked and unarmed persons to be shot at by an armed soldiery!! Have you not known me long, and do I not deserve your entire confidence! Have I not lived for you, and endargered my life for you; and now will you not From Pudsey the party proceeded to Bradford, give ear to my counsel, and especially when that counsel tends to the salvation of life, and to the success of your cause? Don't mind "big talkers." We in our several assemblies, and they were the first to abandon the cause when danger threatened.

Look to the renegade Stephens, and to many others who shall now be nameless. So long as your movement is peaceable there is no law to make you work; but should you once abandon your peaceable position, then there is law to shoot you like dogs!! The League have put the wrong leg foremost; they heaven bless them; and when our object is achieved; stand prominently forward as the saviours of their

If I have weight with you, and if my name has the destructive sacred holiday, in 1839, if I now stood alone, I would say, "flesh and blood, never bow to the lewd sway of the owners of machinery." I tenanced, the present strike, had it been suggested as a means for carrying the Charter, and had the people been the originators of it; but as we have been as ailed in our peaceful position, you have no alternative but to how to, or to resist, the tyrant's Between thirty and forty prisoners were taken, but will. You must know west my anxiety and feelings only, so far as we could gather, on very trifling are at this moment; and O! how my mind would charges. They were examined by the magistrates, 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 Me-srs. Bower, act upon this my suggestion! and believe me that Wilson, and Brandling, at Hunslet and Middleton. 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 and Mr. White, the meeting separated. effect what your physical strength would fail to person or property. accomplish.

Let no blood be shed. Let no life be destroyed. Let no properly be consumed. Let us, in God's name. capable of effecting.

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

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

LEEDS.

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 treops of the 11th Hussars from York tarracks arrived in Leeds on Sunday afternoon, and set out morning, their place being supplied by the Ripon tachment from the Royal Sappers and Miners has also been sent off to Halifax, to quell the disturbances there. During the week, almost hourly conthe military officers now in Leeds, in reference to overlookers inside had prevented them making their the examination of the witnesses was proceeded resolution. We firmly resolve and agree entirely 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 proceeded to assume duties of a major the court House again. No further attempt was proceeded to the court House again. No further attempt was proceeded to the court House again. No further attempt was proceeded to the court House again. No further attempt was proceeded to the court House again. No further attempt was proceeded to the court House again. No further attempt was proceeded to the court House again. No further attempt was jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide" in miners form a great proportion of the whole population of the w different character. The Earl of Harewood, Major made until about one o'clock, when they succeeded each case. 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 Hussars, has also tastes, with the soldiers and a great body of conbeen constantly in the neighbourhood.

On Monday, the municipal special constables were warned to hold themselves in readiness; the pen- fall were guarded most of the afternoon by the sioners were also called out to act as additional constables; and a large number of additional specials, to the amount of about 1,500 were sworn in.

special constables; the Royal Proclamation, as it at full gallop, and dispersed the people; the streets appeared in the London Gazeties was posted through- were soon after cleared by the same means, and the out the entire neighbourhood, and every precaution town was quiet for the night. 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 course 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 remoured that a collision between the military

bled on Hunslet Moor, at one o'clock on Tuesday hoon. The proceedings were of a quiet character. The proceedings were of a quiet character, and which could only be had by the entered to the sound of the policy of the soldiers, with the magistrates, and entered the menting of the working classes, and entered the meeting on the soldiers, with the magistrates, and entered working, and some of the mills have commenced working. If there the strike is to be a Charter, the will be commenced working the worki

actment of the People's Charter, was also carried unanimously. A committee was then appointed to evening in the Chartist Association Room, for the After stopping the mills at Bramley the people re- property.

united in one body and proceeded to Pudsey. On the arrival of the vast body at Pudsey, it conof the multitude, and this prevented anything approaching to a riot or disturbance. One millowner. 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 arrived, accompanied by two of the Messrs.

followed by the groans of the people and a few siones, which served to quicken their pace. N. consultacy 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 ling to several thousands, formed a procession, and mitted. The entire object of the people was the stopdid not begrudge their contributions. Some who secret meetings; by not allowing strangers, or hired had previously declared they would not give a Vigitance of the New Horse special constables. demagogues to invade your localities! by remaining morsel of bread or a farthing of money, were presented itself, and could not withhold assistance from their apparently famishing fellow-creatures. Every body spoke favourably of the peaceableness of

whence they had at first set out. About five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a large body of people marched down Mcadow-lane and other formidable weapons of destruction. The 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 en- not approach them; he therefore, instantly rode who apparently seem more determined than ever

of the mills by forcing out of the plug of the boiler.

From thence they proceeded to the shops of Messrs. watch-house door, and opened the large gates. Immediately the yard was filled, the engine stopped, have taken a false step; they have bribed some, with his stick. A general rush was made to the with dangerous weapons. One of the magistrates termined to resist it. and have tampered with others of our leaders; but gates, and when the greater part had effected their knew one of the prisoners, and another of their The town is completely in the hands of the turnenough of virtuous power still remains to render described harmless, and treason fruitless. We have long courted the Trades of Manchester; and at long courted the prisoners and another of their working knew the other two. The specials were outs—all peaceable. But I am afraid if any interpretation the trades of the turnthe prisoners and another of their working fishing rods into pikes, &c. The prisoners were dismissed.

I leach was arrested last night to the town is completely in the to length they have adopted our principles! May were eventually compelled to fall back without again getting possession of the yard. The volley of stones heaven bless them; and when our object is achieved; poured upon the police was terrific for a short time. which shall give peace to all, then will their names When the military arrived they were speedily dispersed 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, mity which faction has given you, to accomplish many prisoners passed in the custody of police and your Charter; and though I stood alone in opposing special constables towards the Court House, amidst the most awful execrations, and loud and deep curses of an immense crowd of men, women, and children, who had been turned out of Messrs. Benthe lewd sway of the owners of machinery." I yon's mill, Titley, Tatham, and Walker's, and would not have counselled; I would not have countered it those living in the neighbourhood. The masses who were of our own population, expressed freely, openly, and loudly, their sympathy with the

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

FRIDAY MORNING. The turn-outs yesterday visited the collieries at the country." Hunslet and Middleton, the whole of which were get an example to the world of what moral power is stopped. Some prisoners were taken. A meeting was held on Hunslet Moor, which was dispersed by fall by the Charter. 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 sent from London to command the district. All is take tea at twice or thrice. That the authorities

BRADFORD.

TUESDAY. were intended to be stopped. The magnetrates, absent. The Manchester "lads" had it, therefore, military and special constables assembled at the to themselves; everything was peaceable, orderly, Court House, as early as six o'clock. The special and harmonious, and as gratifying as anything constables were divided into parties, and received could be under the unpropitious circumstances of instructions from the magistrates as to how they the times. Various appropriate toasts and sentishould proceed. About seven o'clock a crowd assem- ments were given from the chair, and ably responded were not near so many as on the previous day; and the fiddles and toes put in requisition and whispered that they have decided upon not interferwithout any speeches or instructions they started actively exercised till morning. Thus under the next morning, at four o'clock for Bradford. A troop without any speeches or instructions they started actively exercised till morning. Thus under the of the 17th Langurs left Leeds barracks early on Sunday morning for Halifax; a second troop left of the Court House, and the show that they are able not merely to uphold their shortly after for Huddersfield. The Leeds troop of military headed by the magistrates proceeded after principles, but even to do it pleasantly, and extract Yeomanry Cavalry left Leeds for York barracks at them to the mill of Messrs. Lister, at Manningham, from it matter of amusement. six A. H. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Cavalry arrived in Leeds on Monday morning, and left for Dewsbury and Gildersome on Tuesday attempting to stop a mill there, the riot act was troop. A company the 87th Foot from Hull arrived in read by Col. Tempest, and they were immediately Leeds on Monday evening, and left for Bradford and afterwards dispersed. About ten o'clock intelligence the neighbourhood the following morning. A de- was received at the Court House that the turn-outs military on Saturday morning last, was held in the to act on the same determination; and being confiwere attempting to stop the mill of Messrs Rand, in House of Correction, at eleven o'clock, before Mr. Horton Road: the magistrates, military, and con-R. Palmer, coroner, and a jury of fifteen men. After receive the important intelligence. We therefore Horton Road: the magistrates, military, and con- R. Palmer, coroner, and a jury of fifteen men. After receive the important intelligence, we therefore have become so instituted that they take badly to on their own course; but they have a right to stables then proceeded thither and found a great being sworn, the jury went to the House of Recovery, resolve to allow one week for that purpose, in the a change of weather; while, as we have already our opinion, and while we have power of wielding our opinion, and while we have power of wielding ferences have been held between the magistrates and crowd surrounding the mill, but the sorters and where the bodies were lying, and immediately after event of the country generally agreeing to our noble-

in letting off the boiler of the mill belonging to Messrs. Wade, canal side, and another situated very near Mesers. Wade's. They then proceeded to the mill of Messrs. Rouse, but at this moment the magisstables arrived on the spot, and the attempt was unsuccessful. The mills of Messrs Rouse and Horspensioners and special constables, and no attempts

were made to stop any others. About five o'clock a messenger arrived at the A meeting of the master manufacturers was held Court House with intelligence that 50,000 men were in the Court House, on Monday, to advise as to the proper steps to be taken. On the following day, immense numbers of the men belonging to the various mills in the town, were sworn in as special contables. Tiller Lane, and when they had got as far as Man-In the course of Monday, Tuesday, and Wedness hingham Lodge, they saw the crowd approaching. body from Dewsbury, Batley, and Birstal marched day, various notices were issued by the authorities, colling on the inhabitants to enrol themselves as form eight a breast, and in this form they started off of Spen. near Cleokheaton. When they had got into the month of the mill marched the part of the part of

> WEDNESDAY. appearance, with the exception of the presence of twenty-four prisoners. the soldiers. About nine o'clock four troops of the Yorkshire Hussais arrived from the York Barracks. commanded by the Earl of Harewood. No attempt

was made to stop any mills 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 instant readiness. However, that night they came thing like the shedding of blood, or necessity of the staken into custody, which was promptly exesoldiers parading the streets; but they still have cuted. Mr. Edward Clayton had one in his shop Attach three or four thousand operatives assem- them stationed in various parts of the town in rea-

facturers of this town a request that they would stand. purpose of determining what steps ought to be taken in the present crisis. The meeting then separated.

On Tuesday morning an immense body of people visited the villages of Calverley, Stanningley, Bramley, Pudsey, &c., stopping all the mills on the road. The numbers increased as the party proceeded, and by the time it arrived of Stanningley, did not the turn-outs from the neighbourhood of Rolton and ing out of the heart of the town walked from his 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 seemed to be the great mover of the painful drama. immediately. They then proceeded to pull the plugs amongst the rest was Mr. Walter Hirst. liquor The butchers' shops were visited, and the meat that out of the boilers, to let off the water they contained merchant, and Mr. Wm. Barrow, heald and slay

sisted of eight or ten thousand people. Nearly all of which the magistrates made necessary arrang- indignantly replied, "Then d-n you, it shall be cut usually the case, the respectable inhabitants, as they threatened, but he could not possibly frighten him : please to call them, were summoned to be sworn in so he at last rode off. The old man's courage evias special constables. A great number of them at- dently preserved. A young man of Mr. Schwann's tended the call, were sworn in, and served with had been to the post office on business, and he also trancheons. They were assembled in front of the was cut very severely across the cheek. Many others Royal Hotel, when the turn-outs were coming up were seen running away bleeding; whilst others Mill-gate to the Market-place; and on this being were trampled upon by the horses. 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 Seeing the vast superiority of numbers, the soldiers scampered in all directions to the merriment of all prudently turned their horses' heads and retired, 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 n the Orchard Scholes, when the turn-outs, amountwent to Chorley.

THURSDAY 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 rethe people when allowed to accomplish the stoppage bourhood of Pendleton, they were discovered by bill calling the meeting is a very strong one. one of the indefatigable specials, who, having the though s of daggers in his head, conjured their fishing rods, which they carried over their shoulders, they being mounted with brass, into pikes fears of the man were such that he dare

gines at Messrs. Benyon's mill, and all the hands of warned his party, who lost no time in for the general stand. They have been round to turned out with apparent universal exultation. making themselves ready for a fierce encoun-Ossett, Horbury, Healey, Middletown, and Thornhill, ter. More than twenty of these "raws" surrounded where they have stopped all hands without the least Maclez and Marsh, where a number entered by the the men of pleasure to their great constornation: interruption. it was in vain they pleaded that the 'pikes' were The authorities have been sitting all day swearing only fishing rode. They were ultimately brought in any body that they could for special constables.

Leach was arrested last night, at his own house. in Oak-street. All his papers were seized, not excepting his day-book, and ledger, in which he kept his business accounts. The charge against him is the issuing of an inflammatory and illegal placard. Immediately after his arrest they took him to the 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 together for some time, allowed her to see him; he 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 something 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 is yet safe.

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 Secretary 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 requisition to the Mayor, would be held on Tuesday until we have the reports from the regions not to the Mayor, would be held on Tuesday until we have the reports from the various parts of

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

HUNT'S MONUMENT .- TEA PARTY AND BALL .- The tes party was holden pursuant to announcement. Mr. O'Connor did not attend, lest his presence should attract a crowd around the door. The various Tower; their reported crime being a refusal to fire delegates to the National Conference who were on the people. All eyes are anxiously directed to expected to take part in the proceedings, being the Central Meeting, to be held this evening at This was the day when all the mills in Bradford actively engaged in their own duties, were also

WEDNESDAY MORNING. bodies of Bernard M'Namara and George Sower-

WEDNESDAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK. All is peaceable here. The mills at Layland were stopped this afternoon by the colliers, who took the direction of Chorley.

HECKMONDWIKE.

AUGUST 18. The mills here and in the neighbourhood are all standing as yet. The hands are all strolling listlessly about the streets; but all is peaceable, and the men generally take no part in the affair, but inquire with ing. About three o'clock this morning, a youth was when and where he can attend. 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 Cavalry, who rode furiously up amongst the people, brandishing their swords, and firing twice upon the assembly. It would appear that the Cavalry shot over their heads, as there does not appear to be any This merning the town had assumed its usual wounded by the shots. The authorities have taken

HUDDERSFIELD. THURSDAY.

The specials assembled this morning at seven o'clock, and was compelled to remain there until cials are requested to assemble every morning at seven o'clock during the week. Lord Wharncliffe

It is the general opinion that they have received The town has resumed its old appearance, with some fresh orders from the Home Office as to what the exception of a few stragglers, and a group or will be held on the plot of ground adjoining the wait upon the various trades to induce them to call is to be their future line of action. We also undermeetings and appoint delegates, to meet on Thursday stand that Sir James Graham has sent to the manuplaces are to commence work to-morrow I underton, on Monday evening, August the 22nd, at halfmeetings and appoint delegates, to meet on Thursday stand that Sir James Graham has sent to the manu- places are to commence work to-morrow I under-

maker, who was looking out of his own house, Intelligence arrived in the town this morn-was told by one of the brutes, if he did not ing that they intend paying us a visit, in consequence take his head in, he would cut it off! The old man

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, Gate. On Tuesday Mr. Duffy will be at Ribworth,

BARNSLEY.

This evening, a great fuss and noise was raised by the soldiers, and yeomany, and special constables being stationed in different places of the town, and 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 ILANCE OF THE NEW HORSE SPECIAL CONSTABLES. to his home, returned, declaring he had seen them AND CAPIURE OF THREE ARMED MEN, AND DIS- with his own eyes: but all is now quiet.

HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK. Placards are now posted on the walls, calling a meeting for Monday forencon, at which meeting it turning from a fishing excursion in the neigh- is contemplated a general stand will be made. The DEWSBURY.

> While I am now writing, the turn outs are just returned to town; there cannot be less than twenty thousand-all sober, steady, straightforward men,-

the bell rung, and as the men were turning out, the before the magistrates of the night watch. The The millowners of Batley have compelled their mob began to leave the yard. At this instant, Mr. constable being drunk, in telling his shocking men to be sworn in as specials, so as they can compared to work until the Charter become law; and then Read, chief-constable, rode into the yard amongst them; to work until the Charter become law; and then Read, chief-constable, rode into the yard amongst them; tale of pikes, murders, &c., said any man that has mence work in the morning: but as far as I can he was quickly dismonnted, but beat off the meb eyes could see that the prisoners were all armed learn, the assembled turn-outs in the town are de-

BIRMINGHAM. THURSDAY EVENING.

(From our own Correspondent.) This town is in a most excited state The steam is 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 Yesterday evening, about 10,000 attended, and were addressed at great length by Mr. George White, on the state of the country, the rights of labour. called on them to enroll their names in the Na- of a new Series. tional Charter Association, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Thomas Soar and Mr. John Fussell also delivered eloquent addresses. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and a strong sympathy evinced in favour of the men on strike. A large body of po-Burgess, Head Supintendant of Police, was seen

lice were in the Railway Station yard; and Mr. parading on the outskirts of the meeting. Upwards of two hundred envolled their names in the National Charter Association; and, after cheering for the Charter, Feargus O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the Colliers and brave men of the North,

evening, to take the sense of the men of Birmingham on the state of the country.

Another large meeting will be held this evening.

LONDON.

THURSDAY FOUR O'CLOCK. London still continues to remain in a state of great The Hall was crowded, and the company obliged to excitement. A large meeting was held last night at Clerkenwell-green, and language of a very determight have no pretence on which to disturb them, mined description was used. Thirty soldiers very heavily ironed were, last evening, conveyed to the Islington Green. The magistrates had declared their The Manchester "lads" had it, therefore, determination to put it down, and have again caused the boardmen to be arrested. A Cabineta Council, at which the Duke of Wellington and the whole of 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 deliberaing if the meeting is peaceably conducted.

WEST MIDLAND DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

After much discussion at various public meetings, the following decisive resolution was heartil adopted: "That this meting having come to the full All is quiet in this town. The inquest on the determination to cease working until the People's discontent and their predictions of the Slightest extent, of any of our friends; but we odies of Bernard M'Namara and George Sower. Charter be the law of the land, provided that the "risings and riotings" for food; and so of procurbutts, two of the turn-outs who were shot by the working population of Great Britain generally agree lation of this large district.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-Will you be so kind as to insert the following in your Notice, as an apology to those parties that have been disappointed in him not fulfilling his eagagements, as announced in the Star, that owing to what is good for some must be good for all; who have attempted the reduction, be battled singly the universal excitement which now pervades the minds and so have turned out for company. While by the people of their districts; and made to feel of the messes in Derby, it was considered prudent to they reason, truly and like statesmen, that that a single Leaguer is as powerless against a large detain Mr. West in this town. Mr. West will endeavour to make up this disap-Starkey's mill, at Millbridge, will meet in the morn- pointment, and will correspond, through the post, as to a secondary benefit; that there is little use against all the force of faction. Thus will the strike

different localities. I am, yours most respectfully,

THOMAS BRIGGS.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Mn. Bell's Route, Huddersfield district—Berry Brow, Monday, 21st; Honley, Tuesday, 22ad; Yew Green, Wednesday, 23rd; Dalton, Thursday, 24th; Is a point worth struggling for; worth suffering for Thong, Friday, 25th; Holmfirth, Saturday, 26th. MR DEAN TAYLOR will visit the following places during the next fortnight, namely:—Monday, at Leeds; Tuesday and Wednesday, at York; Thursday, at Pocklington; Friday, at Holme; Saturday, ment by the trades of Manchester was registered at Beverley; Monday, the 29th, at Hull; Tuesday, three years ago. That opinion has undergone no half-past eight in the evening, although there was neither riot nor persons to create one. Nothing could be more peaceful than at present. The special ton; and Friday, the 2nd, and Saturday, the 3rd, at the carrying of any political object must be national Holme; Thursday, September the 1st, at Pockling-

o'clock, and again on Monday evening, at eight

LONDON.-A great Metropolitan public meeting cessful, and, in all probability, retard the move past six o'c'ook, to take into consideration the their brethren throughout the empire arouse; let dastardly and illegal attempt to crush the rights them speak out at once, like men, and say "Yes" and liberty of the people, by endeavouring to preances; also to consider the best means of causing now strike for the Charter!" No higgling-no the People's Charter to become the law of the hesitation-no waiting.

MARYLEBONE.-Mr. Skelton lectures to-morrow evening, at 5. Circus-street, New-road. CHELSEA .- Mr. Feargus O'Connor will address the men of Chelsea, on Monday, 29th.

SHEFFIELD POLITICAL INSTITUTE.—The Manchesings. On Tuesday evening Mr. Otley will address a

public meeting in the Corn Exchange. ATTERCLIFFE.-The Manchester Packer lectures o-morrow afternoon, at two, opposite the National

EAST AND NORTH RIDING DELEGATE MEETING .-Sunday, the 28th, at two o'clock, A.M. A full atmust write.

on the Sands, on Sunday, the 28th, at one o'clock,

meeting will be held at Wigstone, to commence at two o'clock. On Monday Mr. Duffy will be at Glem. and Mr. Beedham at the bottom of Humberstone Wharncliff's Troop, I think they call it. News and Mr. Beedham in the Pasture. On Wednesday is eagerly sought after; but we have had none Mr. Duffy will be at Markfield, and Mr. Beedham in the Pingle. On Thursday Mr. Duffy will be in the Market Place, Leicester, and Mr. Beedham at Square, and Mr. Beedham at Oadley.

WALWORTH. - A concert and ball will be held at difficulties we are labouring under. Tickets sixpence add to the evening's amusement.

NOTTINGHAM .- Mr. Clarke's route for next week on the Forest, at half-past two and six in the evening; Monday, Carlton; Tuesday, New Bradford; Wednesday. New Lenton; Thursday, Stapleford Saturday, Noah's Ark. Mr. Mead will attend at the Robin Hood, on Saturday evening; at the Pheasant on Sunday noon; at the Rancliffe Arms on Sunday evening. Any locality desirous of Mr. Mead's services, will please to address him at Mrs. Smith's, Warser-gate, Nottingham.

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

ROYAL ARTHORITIES; N the 3rd of September, 1842, will take place at drawing of the following considerable sums :- One various other sums The price of a share is £1, and £2 for £5, seven shares, £10 sixteen shares, for £15 A. J. STRAUS. Banker. Frankfort-on-the-Maine or to JOHN SCHULZE, Foreign Agent, 32, Villiers Street, Strand. London.

THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR.

TO THE READING PUBLIC. presented you with the first of a Series of Letters in the Chartist Circular of this week, but have not had time. All appear now to be thirsting police are held in requisition every evening, and have not had time. All appear now to be thirsting immense meetings are being held at Duddeston for knowledge, and where can any procure it better Row every evening, which keep rapidly increasing. or cheaper than in this spiritted little publication. I rejoice to learn that its circulation is on the increase; I implore you to support it, it is the pioneer of our cause, and is worthy of your confiand the necessity of uniting for the Charter. He dence. Next week you shall have the first number

eries. From your faithful Friend, F. O'CONNOR.

CONTENTS OF No. 79. Observations on the plan of organising the Charlists of Great Britain, adopted by the National

Charter Association.—Public caution; revival of the Castlereagh and Sidmouth Policy.-An address to the reflecting of all classes.—Labour is the only Popular poetry.—Chartist hymns.—The beauty of Liberty.—Crush the Affghans.—Facts for en-

the Star in all parts of the Country.

FROM OUR THIRD EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

FURTHER PROGRESS. Northern Star Office,

Saturday Morning, Two o'Clock. When the wicked bend their bow, they not unfrequently shoot beyond the mark they aimed at. We which we subjoin, the Lague men appear described. have done so in this instance. Their e deprived to-morrow; and that therefore the even the obtaining a present advance in wages. as the securing of that political power of self-protection which may enable them to bring their labour to the market free from the iniquitous and oppressive disadvantages which now beat down its value. This is a glorious conclusion. It worth passing through some risk and hazard for;

because, once gained, it cannot fail to compensate. Our opinion on the means now used for its attainment by the trades of Manchester was registered and simultaneous: it cannot then fail to be success. | Week. was rumoured in the course of the day, that the turn-outs had reached Birstal, that they had stopped all the mills there, at Gomersal, and in the neighbourbourhood and were in full march upon Leeds. Orders were given to all the troops and constables in the town to hold themselves in instant readiness. However, that night they came which, in its full strength, whether positively, or thus LEEDS : - Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS immense wealth and itsorganized physical resources.

ment it was meant to hasten. Let the country see to this: the men of Lancashire have done nobly; let or " No." to the great question of "Shall we

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

Never, however, for one moment let it be forgotten by any Chartist, that to be successful they must be peaceful. They have a right to strike, but they have er Packer lectures to-morrow and Monday event no right to riot. They have a right to work or not to work. but they have no right to break windows, destroy property, or burn factories.

Above all things, they have no right to insult. annoy, or fight with the police force or the soldiery. Every hellish invention will be practised to in-In consequence of the alarming state of things, this duce them to do this: let the bridle be kept meeting is appointed to be held at Pocklington, on tightly on their tempers and even on their tongues : tendance of delegates is earnestly requested, each let them even patiently bear annoyance, insult bringing an account of the enrolled members in his and indignity; resenting them only by the locality. Every place that cannot send a delegate calmness of a manly contempt, the offspring DURHAM.-A camp meeting is to be held here of a lofty purpose not to be turned aside. It rejoices us to see from our reporter's statement that it is so now. That the people laugh at all efforts to LEICESTERSHIRE. On Sunday afternoon, a camp bring them into collision with the soldiery. Right thankful are we that our often and again reiterated lessons of forbearance have been thus appreciated. even by a starving people, goaded as they are. Let but this spirit be still manifested; the "risings and the riots" left to the informal hatchers of the plot: the calm determination of the people held up to its point: Blaby. On Friday Mr. Duffy will be in the Foundry the enemy disarmed by peacefulness; and the strike becomes universal-England, Wales, and Scotland presenting at the same moment one workless workthe Montpelier Tavern, on Wednesday evening, shop-while the dogs of war have no pretence to August the 24 h, for the purpose of removing some tear; and the fiends of faction will soon "scratch their each. Several talented individuals are engaged to heads," and knowing such an "asking" to be equivalent to "taking," will give the Charter in a trice. and thankful to be thus let off.

> But mind! to be thus effective it must be universal. The rolling of the ocean's waters bears away the dam upon which, though running in the same direction, the rivulet makes no impression, and the stream expends its force in vain.

> Let nothing therefore be done hastily. By hastily we mean thoughtlessly, and without due considera-

"The attempt, and not the deed Destroys us."

If the people are prepared to carry out a national strike let them do so : but let them not attempt it without first knowing that they can carry it out. The vauntings and boastings of a few thousands of Vienna, before the Official Authorities the too-zealous men; the passing of resolutions declarative of their intention never to return 6,000 fr., 3,000 fr., 2,500 fr., 1,500 fr., 1,000 fr., 500 the failure of all this for want of due support; and fr., 300 fr., 250 fr., 200 fr., 125 fr., 100 fr., and the finish of the whole by the "going in" of these parties, without the Charter, and without any other twenty-three shares. An Official Bulletin of the practical advantage, probably to the great disadvanresult will be forwarded to the Shareholders. For tage of many of them, would have a great tendency further particulars, and to obtain Bonds, apply to to dispirit the people; to damp their ardour in the movement; and to throw seriously back the Charter agitation. This, no true patriot could desire: and yet from all the circumstances that we are able to see of the whole case, we fear that this will be just the effect of a perseverance in the pre-MY FRIENDS,—It was my intention to have sent movement. We see no chance of its becoming presented you with the first of a Seried of national. There has been no concert, save amongst the rascals of the League. There is no organisation for it. There are no means upon which for the different sections of the people to fall back for sustenance, while the fiame spreads through the land. And it seems almost unnatural to expect that the corrupt tree of Corn Law League plottery should produce any fruit so wholesome as the bending of the whole energies of the whole people at one time towards one point : and again we repeat, that unless this be so, the whole will be, as far as Chartism is concerned, a miserable failure, and do us much harm. There is no power in any section of the country to remain out for any length of time, without coming in contact source of wealth.—The movement, by John Oatt La with the law. The people must have food. Mont.—Rights of the poor.—£. s. d. Luxuries.— If a general cessation of labour in any If a general cessation of labour in any given district be kept up for a considerable length of time, a great portion of the ondon: Cleave, Shoe Lane, and all the Agents of people of that district must obtain food by means which will bring them into collision with the authorities: and this must end in the infliction upon many of them at least of a much greater amount of destitution and suffering than they before endured; to say nothing of all the proscriptions, the imprisonments, the transportings, and perhaps the hangings; nothing of all the shootings and saberings, to which it may be a preinde. An universal strike would be free from these risks; for its very appearance and existence would at once paralyse the arm of power and sicken to-day despatched our own reporter into the dis- the heart of faction : while a sectional one, of almost turbed districts, to learn the real state of matters up whatever magnitude, could only, and certainly to the latest moment; and from his statement, would only, be productive of the evils we have just

Dearly, therefore, as we should love to see the object, doubtless, in the forcing on and sustaining millions with one shout throw down their tools, and of this preconcerted strike, was to confine it to throw up their hands, and fold up their arms, while the adjuncts of machinery in mills and factories. faction stood, as she would then stand, amazed, dis-We imagine that their purpose extended not fur- mayed and powerless, we yet fear that this will not ther than the lightening of their present heavy now be the case; and therefore we regret that stock of manufactured goods by a temporary the Charter movement should have been at all mixed cossation of productive power in that particular up with the strike. We fear that it will eventually department; while they might make it also be found to have only served the purpose of the serve the purpose of verifying their statements enemy. Loath would we be to damp the ardour, to of the people's discontent and their predictions of the slightest extent, of any of our friends : but we ing for them another "Extension of Commerce" for to harm the cause without warning. We pretend not the keeping up of the golden showers to which they to infallibility of judgment; we presume not to dicsaid, their further object was to make it also a tongue or pen, they shall always have it honestly, weapon against Chartism. They have overreached without fear or favour. We have, then, on this themselves! The wicked are taken in their matter, given our opinion. Let the people give it own snare! and the sham-Chartist League its own value. They will weigh well the whole strike seems, from our reporter's statement, to have circumstances, and determine for themselves upon become a Chartist strike in good earnest, so far as the question of STRIKE or no STRIKE: but if the Manchester, at least, is concerned. The trades strike is to be for the Charter, let it be national. generally have now followed out the mill hands, and let it be simultaneous; not progressing They appreciate the kind feeling of their League slowly, but at once bringing out every place; friends in forcing out their brethren; they think or let it not be attempted. Let the Leaguers their efforts might as well point to a primary section of the people, as a section of the people is in obtaining an advantage of which they may again return to its original character, and be productive, if not of benefit, at least of less m thing in which they are most interested is not so apprehend from it should it remain sectional and yet much the prevention of the present reduction, nor | tend politically. The question is one of the highest importance, and greatest delicacy that the people can entertain. Let it not be entertained thoughtlessly! Let them bring to it deep consideration and expansive views; taking in the whole range of circumstances, effects, and consequences; and God speed them in their efforts for Right!

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

The reports from the neighbouring manufacturing districts are more satisfactory; the mills were par-tially resuming work, and it is expected they will all articles may be stated nominally the same as last

O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nes. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Hobson, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwalling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. Hobson, Northern Star Office Leeds. Saturday, Ang. 20, 1842.