HENRY HUNT:

AND THE MANCHESTER MONUMENT TO PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

The accompanying Engraving represents a monument, now in course of erection at Manchester, in Manchester, in the burial ground of the Chapel belonging to the Rev. Mr. 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 LEADER in the worst of times. He was a Leader before the nails of faction had been pared, or its teeth drawn! when it was rampant, insolent, and biting ! The tact he displayed as a "general," and the devotion he evinced to the cause of the people, endeared him to the heart of every son of Labour; while it procured for him the inveterate hatred and bitter scorn of the entire upper and middle classes. With the working people, "Hunr and Liberty" was a watchword. They rallied around his standard-Universal Suffrage; and, with him, they braved proscription, persecution, imprisonment, transportation, and even death !

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

With the events of 1816 and 1817, Mr. HUNT's best to save the martyrs. He collected name was much mixed up. He was called upon to sums of money for their defence, and bear his full share of the persecuting power of the attended the trial himself, at great per-51 strong" Government. Charges of conspiracy and sonal risk: for the Power-of-Impritreason were hatched up against him plentifully sonment-Law was in full force. His enough; but his good tact and watchful eye foiled the efforts, however, were vain. The pleadattempts to entrap him. Castles, the noted spy, ing of the leading counsel for the dewas specially set upon him, to induce him to commit fence, Mr. Choss, 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 seditious 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- BEHEADED; and Connsellor CROSS was GING BILLS and DUNGEONING BILLS, by immediately made a King's Sergeant virtue of which hundreds of men were consigned to at-Law, being presented with a silk Gaol, kept there for months, and then turned out gown!! again without even being told why they had been incarcerated, or what was the nature of the charge men did not deter the working people against them! At these meetings, Petitions for from seeking for Radical Reform. Parliamentary Reform, based on Universal Suffrage, were passed; and similar petitions were agreed to at immense and enthusiastic meetings 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 working people of all the considerable towns in the North, prepared to go in procession to carry the petitions to "the House." Great alarm prevailed amongst the tax-eating crew; and it was deterthe petitions of the people with any degree of attenfrom conspirators, or intended traitors! They com menced this game by making the Prince Regent ntier lies and calumnies from the throne; and they mittee in each House, to report (after examining evidence) upon the designs of "the disaffected."

a bill was brought in. Chapter 3, 57th of George the opinion of an eminent counsel who happened to be 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 to sav. an act to authorize the ministers to take, and consider the propriety of electing a representative. to put into prison, any persons whom they chose, in or legislatorial attorney for Manchester, was from Radical or Chartist publications, but they are any prisor that they chose, for as long a time as against law, and might bring them into they chose, without any cause assigned, without peril if persisted in. The requisionists, regular commitment, without being confronted with therefore, issued a notice that the meeting on the their accusers, without ever being brought to any 9th would not be held; while at the same time trial at all, or to have a hearing before any magis- another requisition, of which the following is trate, and to turn them out of prison when they a copy, was laid for signature at two places in the chose, without any power of obtaining legal redress town for one day only; and it received the names of for the injury !!!

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

To accompany this act, there was another, forbidding the people meeting together to discuss political matters; and authorizing the magistrates so to interfere with publications as to destroy whatever there remained of the liberty of the press; and thus was every 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 Sidmouth. who was an Englishman by birth; and into the House of Commons by Sir Robert Stewart, called Lord Castlereagh, who was an Irishman, and whom we shall by-and-by see cutting his 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. III., indemnified and borne harmless. Talk not of the cruelties and ferocity of those who destroyed the noblesse of France! After this, talk not of any such things! Talk not of "constitution" and "order" and "the laws"; show anything equal to this, done by any other people in the world, calling themselves a government and legislative assemblies!!!

During all this time Mr. Hunt was not idle. He defended the prosecuted, and upheld the persecuted. He procured himself to be subprened to the trial of Messie. Watson, Thistlewood, Preston, and HOOPER, 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 spy, and of his hell-designed attempts to drag him (Henr) into the mess, that the Jury, after a trial of seven days, acquitted the prisoners!

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

In this case, too, Mr. Hunt did his to the charge in the world, he admitted

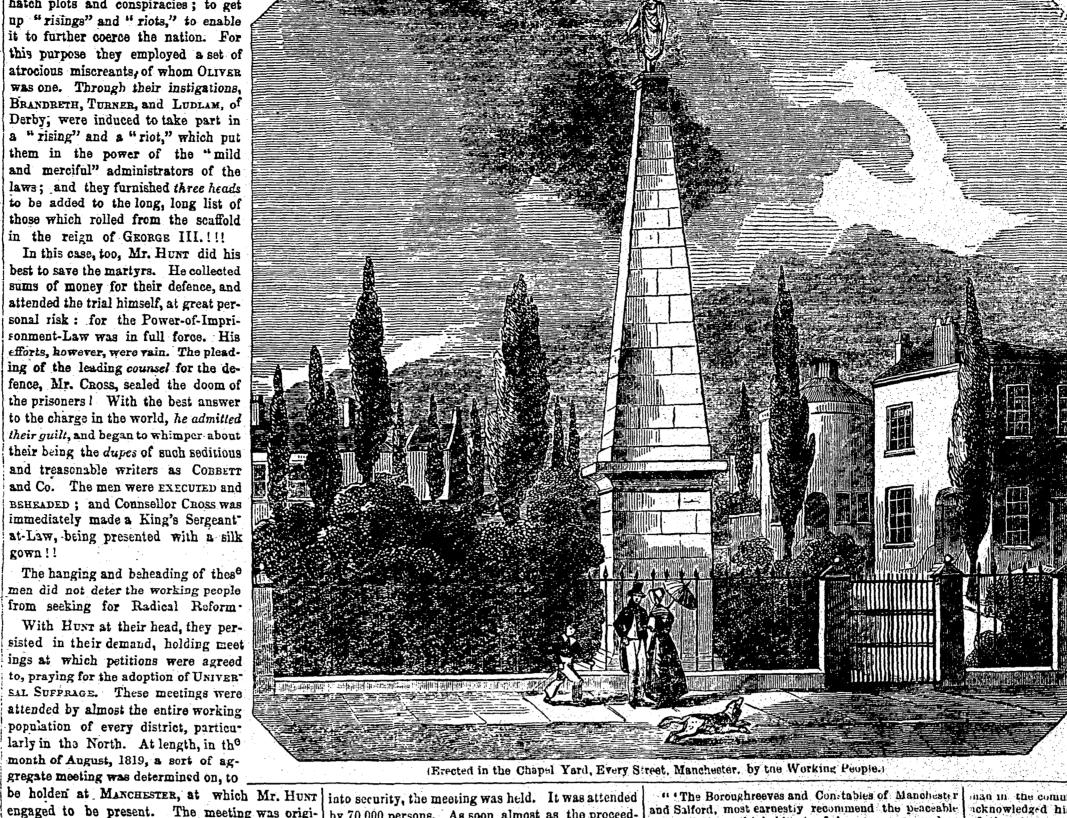
The hanging and beheading of these With Hunr at their head, they persisted in their demand, holding meet ings at which petitions were agreed larly in the North. At length, in the month of August, 1819, a sort of aggregate meeting was determined on, to

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 ings had commenced, the Manchester and Cheshire 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 followed it up by the appointment of a Com- had taken in convening it, and examined 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 Third, " to empower his Majesty to secure and detain at Liverpool. He pointed out to them that one of upwards 700 inhabitant householders in a few hours. This was the answer which the Parliament gave Here is the requisition to the Boroughreeve and that the reader is now presented with :-Constables of Manchester:

> "We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, request that you will convene a meeting at as early a day as possible, to consider the propriety of adopting the most legal and effectual means of Reform in the Commons House of Parliament."

This requisition, when signed, was presented to the anthorities, and no answer having been given to it, after waiting a reasonable time, the requisitionists proceeded to call the meeting themselves, for the above objects, set forth in the above words They fixed on Monday, the 16th day of August. at twelve o'clock at noon, as the day and hour at which the meeting would be held; and the place 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." They suffered all the necessary arrangemen s to be made without warning or caution as to the consequences they had in store! Thus lulled into in the following terms:-



by 70,000 persons. As soon almost as the proceed-Yeomanry Cavalry were let loose upon the assembled thousands, without actice or warning of any kind! Havoo and slaughter was the consequence! The heroes" had been made drunk, to string them up to the work they had to do; and their sabres were newly ground to enable them to do more execution This attack was wholly unprovoked! There was no riot: no violence of any sort: and there had been no riot, and no violence. Yet this multitude, thus peaceably assembled, for a lawful purpose, and that purpose amply made known before hand, was slaughtered without the slightest provocation !!! The following are details connected with this

atrocious and horrible outrage. They are not culled 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 time" the charge" was made; and it is his account

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

fatal day, it may be proper to premise that this meet ing was intended to have been holden on Monday, the 9th instant; but that the magistrates having denounced that meeting as illegal, on the ground of one of the biects stated in the requisition, convening it, being to elect a person to represent that town in Parliment was considered, after taking Counsel's opinion, expe dient to postpone the meeting to afford time to cal another, to which no such objection could apply. To object of this second meeting was stated in the noticto be 'for the purpose of taking into consideration the most eff-ctual legal means of obtaining a Reform in the Representation of the House of Commons." To this meeting, publicly announced through the medium of the newspapers and placards, no official objection was made by the magistracy on the ground of its illegality; though the Biron breaves and Constables of Manchestir and Salford, expressing in oblique terms their dislike of the proposed meeting, published a notice, which was couched

dren and servants within doors."

"At ten o'clock on Monday morning, the magistracy who, probably, at that time, had not determined upon adopting any messure either to prevent or disperse the meeting, 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. Peter a Courch; and the different military corpwere resting on their arms, prepared to act at a mo ment's notice if their services should be deemed

"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 but in preparing flags and small bands of music, and in arranging matters for the approaching meeting. It is evident, however, from the great number of females and even children, who formed part of the procession that nothing was anticipated that could involve them n the least degree of peril; and an immense multitude eathered together, relying with confidence on each other's peaceable intentions, and certainly not expecting, that the pregautions taken by the magistracy to preserve the peace, would be employed to destroy it ind convert a peaceful assembly into a scene of terror and alarm danger and death.

"Mr. Hunt left the residence of Mr. Johnson, at smedley-Cottage, about twelve o'clock, in an open priage, in which were also seated Mr. Johnson, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Carlile, and on the box with the wachman, was a female of the name of Waterworth rearing a white flig. The procession, which consisted of many thousands, passed through Shude Hill, Hanging-Dirch, Old Mill-Gate, Market-Place, St. Mary s Gite. Dan's-Gate. and St. Peter's-street, to the area appointed for the place of meeting. Some idea may be formed of the immense numbers that attended this meeting, when we state, that Newton-Lane, which is not less than thirty yards wide, was literally choaker up for above a mile with the divisions from Sandle worth Olaham, Rayton, and Failsworth. Eich givi tien had its respective flags, music &c. All the divi ons took Mr. Hunt's route. Females of all age vere interspersed in each company, with children I both sexes. Mr. Hunt reached the ground a little fter one o'clock, and was received with repeated heerings from the innumerable thousands that wer

.. It may be proper here to state, that the magistrates and assembled about twelve o'clock, at the house o ir. Buxton, probably about one hundred and fifty ards from the hustings, and from which they commanded a view of the whole field. In a line from this ouse to the hustings was arranged a strong body of so cial constables armed with staffs, the insignia of their

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 chil-

yeomanry 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 creat vicour, gallopping about, and thrusting their sabres n every direction. The hustings, with a considerable number of persons upon them, were instantly thrown were thrown down by hundreds, and gallopped over, and so indiscriminate was the attack, and furious the enset, hrown down; nay, the softness of the female sex itself could not procure protection; defenceles women and

idea of the dreadful scene which now presented itself; f the (we are going to use the term warrior) but we will not

and did not use their sabres to the injury of a single naividual. for shelter, were scoured by detachments of cavalry; and list of the "heroes" of Peterloe?! It is in vain, how-in a very short space of time this immense assembly was so ever, that he so wishes! The characters in which the ompletely dispersed, as hardly to present to the eye a ngle group, save those that were laid bleeding on the ground. So far the Mercury's account is written editorially. I'no 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 nay be safely estimated at 70 000. Various female societies epaired to the hustings, preceded, like the men, by their flags, armonted with the cap of liberty. The assemblage was also intirely composed of the working classes, except where strong file and the Manchester yeomanry and Cheshire cavalry bodies of special constables were posted.

were drawn up under arms behind the house, and of course out of sight of the meeting, who were, however, sufficiently apprised that a strong military force was at hand. Such was the state of things when Mr. Hunt arrived upon the ground: he immediately proceeded to the hustings, and a resolution was put calling him to the chair, which was unanimously agreed to, and he proceeded to address the innumerable multitude by which he was surrounded; at this moment the most perfect order and entire silence prevailed, nor had any of the known proceedings of the magistracy excited any mnessiness, nor any apprehension that they were assembled in defiance of the laws. Mr. Hunt had not

tenance 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 deleat;—at this moment a shout of terror announced the approach of the military, and the Manchester cavalry appeared in sight, gallopping towards the hustings, and when they arrived within about one hundred yards of the hustings they halted for a moment, probably deterred from proceeding, by the solid mass through which they must force their way. At

this moment, Mr. Hant, who saw the approach of the cavalry, and the pause they had made, with a view, as he the cavalry to retreat; the pause was but momentary; they drew their sabres, and charged through the immense body of people that was interpesed between them and the hustings, which they instantly urrounded-but we will here give the words of the Police Journal :- The police officers, armed with the warrants of the magistrates, dashed through the crowd, and surrounded the hustings.' It was in vain that Mr. Hunt, with outstretched arms, exhorted the people to be to surrender himself, which he expressed

spoke more than from eight to tenminutes.

in which he exherted them to the main-

his readiness to do to a magisrate, but not to the yeomanry cavalry. A gentleman in the commission then presented himself; Mr. Hunt companions behind them. One woman, we undericknowledged his authority, and surrendered himself; most of the other persons on the hustings, including Mr. Johnon, Mr. Tyal, a reporter from the office of the Times newspaper, Mr. Smith. Mr. Saxon, Robert Wilde, Thomas seen the woman and the flags fall together from the Taylor, and three females, were carried off the field under hustings, while the soldiers were cutting round in escort to the New Balley prison. Mr. Hunt was taken them; and afterwards seen at least four or five to the rendezvous of the magistrates. At this moment, the Manchester yeomanry were joined by the 15th hussars. by the 31st, and 88th regiment of foot, and the Cheshire town, and a scene of terror, confusion, and dismay presented the middle and labouring class at that period! uself, to which no language can de justice; the people This was the way one class, bloated, blustering, big. that the special constables shared the common fate, one gance; this was the way they attempted to prove I them being killed, and many wounded, and still more that the "interests of the two classes are identical"?

ender children, shared in the common overthrow. And, t has been stated to us, that the former seemed more munity"! O! how arrogant, how puffed-up with particularly the objects against which their hostility was directed. No resistance was made, or indeed, could be made against this terrific display of military force; it is sud, inde d, that when the military had surrounded the nustings, a few brick-bats were thrown, and that Mr. shed—the suffering they had caused—the life they had dume one of the Manchester yeomanry cavalry, was sno ked from his horse by this means, but his fall has been assigned to another cause, and the dreadful injury he received was the result of being ridden over. It is Yeomen now? How many of them have been able to inpossible, by any verbal description, to convey an adequate t had more than the horrors of a field of battle, because t presented the unusual spectacle of unarmed men, defenceeas women, and infant children, falling beneath the aword "The Hussars conducted themselves with great propriety,

"The streets into which the terrifled people had fled

in an open carriago, 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 following effect :-

'My friends and fellow countrymen.—I must entreat your indulgence for a short time; and I beg you will endeavour to preserve the most periecs silence. I hope you will exercise the all-powerful right of the people in an orderly manner; and any man that wants to breed a disturbance, let him be instantly put down. For the bonour you have done me in inviting me a second time to preside at your meeting, I return you my thanks; and all I have to beg of you is, that you will indulge us with your patient attention. It is impossible that with the most silent and patient attention, we shall be able to make ourselves heard by the whole of this tremendous assembly. It is useless for me to attempt to relate to you the proceedings of the last week or ten days in this town and neighbourhood. You well know them all, and the cause of the meeting appointed for last Monday being prevented. It is therefore useless to say one word on that subject; only to observe that those who put us down, and prevented us from meeting on Monday last, by their mulignant exertions, have produced two-fold the number to-day. (Applause) It will be perceived, that in consequence of the calling of this new meeting, our enemies, who flattered toemselves 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 direc-

tion for a shout, with three time three, which was made; and turning round, with a manner that showed him perfect master of the art of managing large assomblies, he explained to his friends, who were at a loss what to shout for, that it was only because 'there was a little alarm manifested at the outskirts, and he gave the shout to re-inspire confidence—that's all."

"The alarm, however, turned out to be too wellfounded; for, at the instant, a troop of the Manchester Yeomanry cavalry, about a hundred in number, gallopped on the ground at full speed, and balted within a wadred yards of the hustings. They halted in extreme disorder, and Mr. Hunt cried out, " Beceive them with three cheers, and be firm." The orders thus made, were punctually obeyed, and Mr. Hunt again said, 'They are all in disorder: this is a trick.' But after a minute's pause, they charged through the compact crowd, instantly made a passage, and surrounded the hustings, on which Mr. Hant was still shouting, with out-stretched hand- Be firm.

"The exhortation was vain: the trampling of the horses and the cutting of the riders clared the adja--xplained to the persons who surrounded cent ground in an instant; when, without a minute's delay, the hustings, with the chairman, men, women, nim, of re-inspiring confidence, gave flags, and caps upon it were hurled to the ground three, which was complied with. The with Mr. Jackson and a number of others, were secured. and sent with a strong escort, to the New Beiley. A dreadful scene now took place near the shattered hustings, and the ground was strewed with blacking bodies of men and women, cut, bruised, and trampled upon. Amongst the rest a special constable, Mr. Ashworth. of the Bull's Head, was cut to the ground by a trooper, and almost immediately died. A pistol was discharged yeomanry cavalry, in support of the but by whom we could not positively assertain; the account niest prevalent was, that it was discharged by an individual unknown, at a yeoman who was riding up to him, and that it brought the unfortunate man from his norse to the ground.

"Several magistrates and constables rode about with frm; the trampling of the horses, and the sabres of the riders, which were not unemployed, cleared the ground in an instant; and Mr. Hunt was called upon had country in the norming, in high the cavalry, and appeared to be directing them. Gen. had come from the country in the morning, in high spirits, in orderly procession, and attended by flags and music, now sought their homes in strangled parties. with melancholy aspects, and leaving several of their stand, who stood by her colours to the list, was cut down by a trooper. We should not state this, as thinking it totally incredible, had not our reporter women dreadfully wounded, conveyed to the Infirmary." -Leeds Mercury, Aug. 24th,, 1819.

> And this was the way the middle-class men of Manchester and Cheshire, the "Yeomanry," served a peaceable and unarmed people, seeking to petition for a Reform in the system of Representation! These were the terms of "Union" between and inflated with gin and pride, brandy and arroand that the middle classes are the "natural leaders and protectors of the labouring pertion of the compride, they were then! How they sneered, and scoffed, and turned up the nose of affected contempt 1 How they gleated and glorified over the blood they had sacrificed !! . What "herocs" they then were ! WHERE ARE THEY NOW! How many of them are 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 cars to have his name erased from the damning record-the list of the "heroes" of Peterloo?! It is in vain, hownames are written are those of blood! They cannot be washed out, but by the waters of Justice; and THOSE have not yet been applied, or Thistlewood, Ings. BRUNT, and TIDD would not have been the last men Executed and BEHEADED in England for High Treason!!! No: the names are not to be obliterated from the bloody list! Here it is!! Let the actors of the fiendish deeds of 1819 feast their eyes upon it!!!

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

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

Bewker, William, corn and flour warehouse, 25, Brid Beeston, John. Windsor Castle, but since of the George Inn, Deansgate. Barns, —, spinner, Miles Platting. Benson, Wm., the Fox, Jackson's Row, Deansgate.

Bowker, John. cottomdyer, Back Salford.

Briddon, Samuel, butter factor, St. Mary's Gate. Barns, Thomas, cotton dealer, Ardwick Green. Burgess, John, corn dealer, Worsley. Burgess, George, late of the Hen and Chickens. Denns-Bailey, George, watchmaker, near St. Ann's Square.

Bailey, John Broughton. Barker, James, Nawton, (son of Joseph Barker). Bourne, Joseph, Audrew's-lane, (son of the coachmaker) Bentley, John, labouring man, (substitute for Thomas, Guodier, butcher, Stretford.) Calton, William, horse breaker, sign of the Fox, Dan's-

Chadderton, Jacob, Wool Pack, Pendleton. Choriton, James, butcher, Stretford. Chappee, Paul, Pendiston, (a foreigner). Cooper, James, near the Cottage, St. Peter. Coates, John, (son of Richard Ceates, cotton dealer). Chadwick, _____, (son of Chadwick, late Chadwick and Clogg).

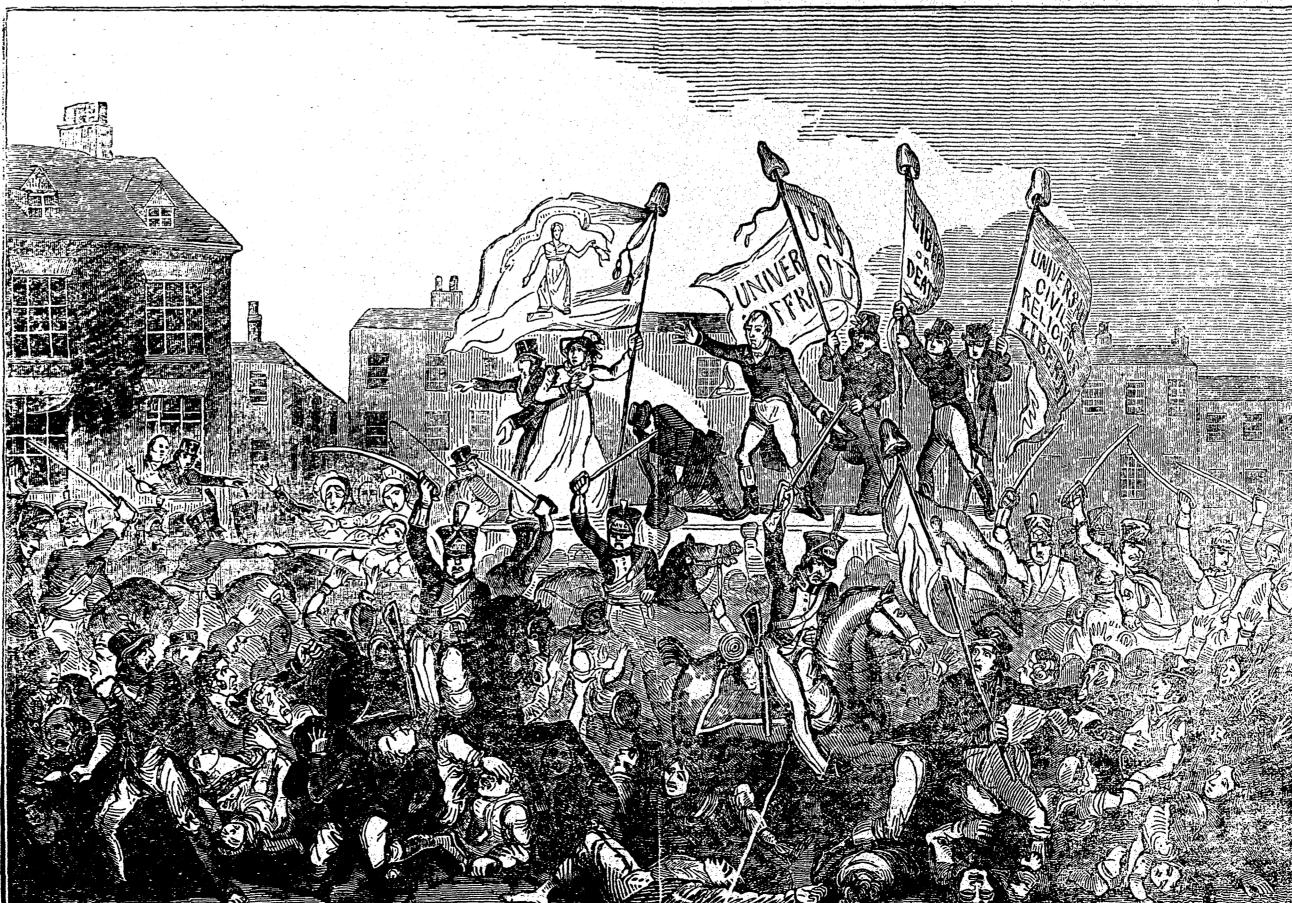
Derbyshira, George, shopkeoper, Stretford. Day, pork-batcker, So. Mary s. gate. Fiddian Edward, (for T. and R. Barton). Fietcher, Jasob, Eucles. Fallows, William, Stretford.

Fox. Elward, V., Lieutenaat, Cannon-street. Green, Samuel, dyer and printer, New Garratt. Green, John, Attorney at law. Green, Robert, Hargrenve-street, Red Bank, iron-liquor merchant. Gibson, William, farrier, Tond-lane.

Goodier, Mark, butcher, Stretford. Greenhalgh, John, (son of the Sheriff's officer). Gregson, ——, Sergeant Mejor, 15, Back King-street. Grimshaw, ———, warehouse in M'Donald's Lane. Holliss, John, Bath-lane, near Bury, gentleman's ser-

Hardman, James, tobacconist, Saliord. Hughes, ——, cotton spinner. Horsfield, Parker, British Protection, Waterloo-street. Hulme, John, calico printer, Cannon-street. Holdgate, John, partner with Lindsey, Deansgate. Heyward, ——, cheesemonger, St. Mary's-gate. Hamnett, James, hackney writer, Salford. Hulme, Edward, Blue Cap, Salford. Hardman, —, browers clerk, Miller's-lane.
Halton, —, ironmonger, Saford.
Hindley, Robert, captain, brower, Salford.
Harrison, Samuel, Miles Platting, (for T. Porter, Brad-

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



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

After the Coroner and Jury had been left to them-

were sitting. On reaching it we found the Jury ranged

viously, the Most Noble Robert, Marquis of London-

derry, underagrievous disorder did labour and languish,

have been hidden by his euologist: for, in those tears

of the servants, we read the severest satire on the

We see, that, if the Report speaks truth, Viscount

former conduct of the master.

moment of destroying himself."

except himself was the cause of his death."

Shawcoss, James, near Flixton. Shelmerdine, Thomas, (for John Collyer, dyer, Spring field-lane, Salford). Sharp, R., iron-dealer, Market-street. Smith, John. Shaw's-brow, Salford, (son of the landlord of the York Minster, Deansgate). Stott, William, 9, Parsonage, stable-keeper.

Simpson, Richard, cotton-spinner, Miller's-lane. Street, Samuel, surveyor, Bridge-street. Sykes, (son of the landlord, Tib-street). Snawcross, William, labourer, Sheffield. Tebbut, Edward, manufacturer, Peel-street. Trylet, John 69, Bridge street. Thorpe, Robert, surgeon. Taylor, Robert, sadler, Stretford (substitute for Peter

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

Whitlaw, Meadowcroft, Richard, attorney.

The accompanying Engraving represents the horrible scene, just when the "heroes" were hard at work. Let the "heroes" look upon it, and refresh in arms'!

It is a reduced copy of a large Engraving issued soon after the dreadful massacre; and an enlarged copy of a Vignette on the title-page of Huish's Life of HENRY HUNT.

Mr. Hunt, as will be seen from the Mercury's account, was arrested. Indeed, his arrest was made hatched the lie. the pretext for the butchery and massacreing indelged in by the "heroes." After he had surrendered himself to Mr. Nadin, the civil officer and as he passed along in the custody of the policeofficers, 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 Yesmanry 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 the blood running from him while Dr. Bankhead held it were, kept him in custody, as an hostage for his of the estate of the late Marquis of Londondarry was him. I saw a knife. I heard my Lord say nothing. I

Treason. This, however, was soon given up, and he individuals who were appointed to superintend the 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 indicament 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 that part of the speech which related to the business equally harrassing diplomatic discussions—they did not eight others, an the 22nd of March, 1820. Mr. ings secret. Directions were given to the domestics to alarm, and it was now general throughout the house.

Huyr defended himself and a glorious defence it. HUNT defended himself; and a glorious defence it inquest. The Jury having been sworn, was. The trial lasted ten days; and the Jury The Coroner addressed them in nearly the following nor any blood while he was in his bed-room. No person returned a verdict that the defendants were "guilty of assembling, and attending, an unlawful meeting." As he afterwards lumcurously declared, they that they must perceive he could hardly express himwould 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 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 atood 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 that verdict he was sentenced to two-and-a-half years imprisonment in Ilchester Gaol, and to find must remove from their minds all impressions which security for his good behaviour for five years, himsavage inhuman sentence was exacted to the sible for him to weigh his character in any scales that

perpetrators of these deeds of blood? The Regent to the melancholy event which they had assembled to and the Ministers! The Regent, through Sid- investigate, was a circumstance which in all probability M.D., of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square,—On MOUTH, expressed his "GREAT SATISFAC- never could be discovered. He understood that his last Friday afternoon, at five o'clock, I received a note TION: !!! at the measures of the Magistrates on Lerdship had for some time past been so unwell as to from Lady Londonderry, desiring me to come as soon custings and slashings; sabrings and tramplings down and effliction 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. I 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 twentyfour 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 Monument erected to their memory; and in execus- would be submitted to them, he was convinced that and was very much distressed in his manner. I told tion of the men who killed them !

1 Thomas Ashworth, Bull's Head, Manchester. Special 2 John Ashton, Cowhill, near Oldham.

3 Thomas Bulkby, Buretrees, Chadderton. 4 James Crampton, Barton-upon-Sowell.

5 William Dawson, Saddleworth. 6 John Lee, Oldham. 7 Arthur O Neill, Pidgeon-street, Manchester.

S John Rhodes, Pitts, Hopwood, 9 Joseph Whitworth, Hyde.

10 William Bradshaw, Lilly Hill, near Bury. WOMEN.

1 Mary Heys, Rawlinson's Buildings, Oxford Road Manchester. 2 Sarah Jones, Silk-street, Manchester.

3 Martha Partington, Eccles. 4 Margaret Downes, concealed by her friends.

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

rible assault! Parliamentary majorities stified for saying a few words more. The body was lying this he made a reply which surprised me exceedingly. inquiry there!

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 parties. Punishment the most signal! JUDGHENTS law, however, required that the Jury should view the injurious to him. His manner of saying this was so

This man had been the chief agent in all 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 in the GAGGING and DUNGEONING bills of most part, shed tears; indeed, the love which the 1817; he had passed through "the House" the servants of his Lordship bore towards him was, we will measures by virtue of which scores of petitioners for from a gentleman to those persons who are dependent not wish me to come then, because her Ladyship had Radical Reform, were, under the bayonet, marched upon him, must ever procure such a result,) but highly into the yard of the Manchester New Bailey prison : creditable both to him and the individuals who commarched there as MALEFACTORS; AND KEPT THERE, Posed his household. who had passed measures to enable himself and col-leagues to do this; and he it was who defended and ately acted upon, and the jury left the room.

After what had fallen from the coroner, a feeling of JUSTIFIED the perpetrators of the bloody deeds of Peterico. Ah! and he it was who cut his own delicacy prevented us from accompanying the jury up throat! But we much have the perpetrators of the bloody deeds of delicacy prevented us from accompanying the jury up delicacy prevented us from accompanying the jury up stairs, although we were given to understand the desing-room, and saw him in his dressing-room, and saw him in his dressing-room. throat! But we must have the whole tale out stairs, although we were given to understand that no 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,

CASTLEREAGH'S HORRID END.

TO JOSEPH SWANN.

Who was sentenced by the Mugistrates of Cheshire to four years and a half imprisonment in Chester Gaol, for selling Pamphlets and being present at a Meeling 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 hours and a half in the evening. It was about four in OWN THROAT, AND IS DEAD! Let that sound the morning when he asked me this question. When I reach you in the depth of your dungeon; and let it told him that Dr. Bankhead had been with him, he carry consolation to your suffering soul! Of all the saked what he had said to the Doctor-whether he had 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 be be who does not feel for your wife and your with the Doctor. I then left the room. He rang again four helpless children, actually torn from you when you about seven o'clock. I went to him. He then asked 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 breaksubject of Castlereagh. I am about to insert the Re. fast.' My Lord and Lady were in bed at the time. I port of the Inquest on his body; but, I will first state left the room, and brought the breakfast up. He sat to you certain matters, which ought to be remembered, 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 Monday morning about seven o'clock. The Courier of on the tray, as usual, and I pointed it out to him. The that night gave an account of his death; but stated it manner in which he spoke struck me as being uncomto have arisen from gout in the stomach. Now, mind, the writer must have told this lie wilfully, or he must him. I left the room after this. The bell rang again purposely have been misinformed. A design, therefore, in about half an hour; that was about half-past seven. must, at one time, have existed somewhere to smother My Lady was in the room at this time, and I cannot the truth. A cut

Ward, William, plumber and glazier. Deansgate.

thing to smother, and especially, where there is a house full of servants, all with tongues the first the house. He then said that he wished to see him. My Lady then attorney.)

Attorney.) next day, abandened; and the truth, as to the deed to me. I went to Dr. Bankhead, and I gave him my itself, came out. Before, however, we quit this lie of Lord's message. I went back to my Lord, and told the Courier, let us again remark that it must have been him that Dr. Bankhead would be with him in two intentional. North Cray, a little village in Kent, where minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my their memories respecting their courageous "deeds the throat was cut, is only about two hour's ride from London. A King's messenger was in the house at said there was a conspiracy against him. My Lady at the time, as is, I believe, the case constantly, with the that time desired me to tell Dr. Bankhead that he was Ministers who are Secretaries of State. At any rate there were stables full of horses; and you must know, 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 them with scrupulous attention. You will find (a thing 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 empannelled, to inquire into the cause of the death of was certainly much slarmed. The knife was in his the above Noble Lord. The Coroner was Mr. Joseph right hand. [A penknife with an ivory handle, and He was remanded, at first, on a charge of High Carttar, of Deptiord. The inquest was held at the upon which there was no appearance of blood, was here house of the deceased Lord, and to the credit of the shown to the witness.] I believe that to be the pen-

terms:—Upon no former occasion in the performance of was with him in the interval between his leaving his his duty had his feelings been so excited as by the pre- dressing-100m and his death but Br. Bankhead. His mit in the exercise of his duty. The gentlemen of the to me. His Lordship, however, had never given me country. That his Lordship had met his death under particular circumstances, they doubtless must have learned. But it was his duty to inform them that they should not be borne out by the evidence. The gentlehe could hold. In private life he believed the world would admit that a more amiable man could not be And who were the abeltors and shielders of the found. Whether the important duties of the great office 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 APPROBATION" !!!! to the Yeomanry 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, doubt. He understood it would be proved that no my Lord and my Lady alone in the drawing room. situation of the body, and hear the evidence that and of a confusion of recollection. He looked pale, 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

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 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 hor- their important duty to the satisfaction of the public, had dired in town, and knowing that the family were at 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 it had been found impossible to remove her. To picture pened amiss. He then asked me abruptly whether I And has no punishment of any sort been inflicted to the imagination anything like the state of that noble had anything unpleasant to tell him? I answered, upon the authors and abetters of those dreadful which divided the room in which the body lay from manner in which it was proposed. He then said, the "punishment of no sori" had fallen upon these thin, that the least noise being made in the former degree, but that he hoped that I would be the last perthe most marked! have fallen upon them; and body, and judge from the external marks which it might unusual and so disturbed, as to satisfy me that he was

especially upon those who interposed parliamentary exhibit, of the causes which had produced death: he, at the moment labouring under mental delusion. I majorities to stay the course of human justice! God has visited them! The ENDS of some of them were remarkable indeed! particularly the horrid exemple of the means of the causes which had produced death: he, at the moment labouring under mental delusion. I difficulty; but he saw another approaching which he could not hope to get through, without the system remarkable indeed! proof of anything like settled insantly. But this is not therefore, had only to request that the gentlemen would be as silent as possible. He was almost afraid that him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined the could not hope to get through, without the system remained with him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined the could not hope to get through, without the system remained with him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined the could not hope to get through, without the system remained with him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined the course of the proof of anything like settled insantly. But this is not therefore, had only to request that the gentlemen would be as silent as possible. He was almost afraid that him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined the course of the missing the course of the course of the moment labouring under mental delusion. I at the moment labouring under mental delusion. I God has visited them! The ENDS of some of them the creaking of their shoes might be the means of him to barley water, and allowed him slops only. I were remarkable indeed! particularly the horrid exciting ideas which would wound the feelings of the end of Castlereagh! In the month of August, unhappy Marchioness. He was sure, under these cir. one o'clock on Sunday morning. Though his fever was three years afterwards, and within four days of the power to prevent the least noise; and he might observe, incoherence of his speech and the uncomfortableness of an: iversary of the "Massacre," HE CUT HIS OWN that it would be desirable to abstain from talking in his manner continued unaltered. During Sunday I he room where the head to abstain from talking in his manner continued unaltered. During Sunday I THEOAT! Appropriate judgment! Signal end! the room where the body lay, because any conversation visited him frequently, and continued with him in the Haw just are the dealings and dispensations of must certainly be heard through the almost, he might How just are the dealings and dispensations of say, paper partition. After the Jury had satisfied themselves by viewing the body, they would return to execute

During this address of the Coroner, the domestics of net say surprising, (for kind and honourable treatment

Before the jury left the room, for the purpose of seeunder the rain, FOR A WHOLE DAY AND NIGHT IN ing the body, one of them suggested that his colleagues, in order to go into ner own uresathe DEPTH OF WINTER!! He it was, CASTLREAGH, as well as himself, should take off their shoes, in order Londonderry's bed-room, I observed that the door of who had passed measures to enable himself and colto prevent, as far as possible, any noise that might be occasioned by them in walking. This hint was immediately as instant Mrs. Robinson said to

speciacle which they had just beheld.

The first witness called was Anne Robinson, who being sworn, deposed as follows:—"I wait upon the not elapse from the moment of my entering the room the King! Londonderry: his body now lies up stairs. In my except that which I have already mentioned. It was 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 went away. The bell rang again. When I answered it. him that Dr. Bankheal had been with him about two 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 me what I wanted there. My Lady was with him at the time. She had been with him since four o'clock, up in the bed and tasted part of it. He found fault mon; it was in a sharp tone, which was unusual with tell who rang the bell. When I entered the room, he throat is however, no such easy asked me, whether Dr. Bankhead had come from town. Lady, before I left the room to go to Dr. Bankhead, he wanted as soon as he could come. When I returned. 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. side of which was a dressing-room. Lady Londonderry's mity of the passage was another door, behind which Dr. Bankhead was waiting] I had just opened the door of my Lady's dressing-room, into which she had entered, when my Lord rushed past me into his own room. I opened the outside door, and told the circumstance to Dr. Bankhead, who immediately followed my Lord into his dressing-room. I cannot tell what passed there, but I heard my Lord open his window before the entered the room he (the decter) exclaimed, 'Oh, my Lord, or 'Oh, my God,' I cannot recollect which. heard no reply to this from my Lord. I instantly rushed into the room, and saw the doctor with my Lord in his arms. I remained in the room till I saw the doctor lay him with his face upon the ground. I saw minutes after I saw him. I did not percieve any wound

sent unfortunate event. He was indeed so much affected state of mind appeared to be very incorrect for the last were proven, there could be no doubt that the person hands to write as many lines of writing; and this too three or four days of his life. He appeared to be very wild in every thing he said or did. He wanted from self as ne wished Upon this account he trusted they wild in every thing he said or did. He wanted from would excuse any trifling errors which he might comme a bex which he said Lord Clanwilliam had given ported to have said, "If it should unfortunately approve the infrom all foreign powers! What diplomatic discussions pear there was not sufficient evidence to prove the infrom all foreign powers! What diplomatic discussions any. He also asked me for his keys, when he had them about him. During the last fortnight he was accustomed to say that everybody had conspired against him. He was very severe in his manner of speaking, which I rash an act as self-murder"! 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

self in £1,000, and two sureties in £500 each. That deceased, were better able to form a just estimate of his imprisonment he served—every day of it! The character than he was. As a public man, it was impostirely forsaken him. Her Ladyship, however, had been sitting with him all the morning.' The witness, in conclusion, repeated her belief that his Lordship had been in a state of mental delusion for some weeks pre-

vious to his death. The second witness examined was Charles Bankhead. 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 poswas 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 as well as of their own consciences. He must apologise dinner down stairs, I had come to visit him. Upon lay, the Marchioness at present was, and from thence in my manner, and that something must have hapif I was dressed, telling me, 'My Lord wished to see me by-and-by.' I answered that I was ready to come not left the bed-room." In about half an hour, she returned again, and said, that his Lordship would be glad to see me immediately, as her Ladyship was

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

that decision which reason and justice dictate.

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 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 circulated 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 circulated by the melancholy have followed it in the twinkling of an eye. that no less than two quarts of blood flowed from Jury, that we had a mad "leader" of the House of lation. It is found in another of those Acts, which him in one minute. I am satisfied that a minute did Commons; and a mad Minister silling in Council with was intended to transport men, and which does

Duke to Castlereagh's Doctor. A very extraordinary National Debt. It is written in those measures which the wound but himself. Having known him intimately for the last thirty years, I have no hesitation in saying thing in itself. It is very extraordinary that one of the have reduced the most industrious and enterprising that he was perfectly insane when he committed this King's ministers should write a letter to a doctor; farmers in the world to a state of beggary, and have my many man not been to see him. Her Lanyship had act. I had noticed a great decline in the general habit should put it down in black and white, that another of plunged no small number of them into despair, real 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 in so pretty a way, "I beg you will pauperism, hitherto wholly unknown to England, and went away. The bell rang again. When I answered it, he asked if Dr. Bankhead has been to see him? I told him about two decease.

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-production. 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 Coroner inquired whether there were any more wit- to be authentic! It is so perfect in character, as coming fruit of the people's labour. And as to any compassion nesses who could speak to the nature of this transaction. from a Privy Councillor; and the thing winds up so that we are to feel for them, we will feel it when an He was informed that there were several; but a doubt well by the newspapers telling us, that "immediately end to the sufferings of the Reformers and their families being thrown out as to necessity of calling them after on their announcement of the verdict, a despatch was will leave us a particle of compassion to betow on any the evidence which had already been adduced, he said forwarded to the Duke of Wellington, and the mes-that he should consult the Jury upon the point, and in senger was ordered to proceed with the utmost possible Castlereagh only reminds me of the anguish of poor Mrs. consequence ordered the room to be cleared of all expedition"! Well might he go with the utmost Johnson, who, brought to a death-bed by long and possible expedition to tell the Duke that the Doctor racking anxiety on account of her husband, harrassed. had already told his secret, and that too without any persecuted, thrown into a dungeon at a hundred miles

> were again permitted to enter the room in which they before the letter was produced! round the Coroner's table, and giving their assent to I dare say, but certainly his surprise would not be the enormous sinecure of her father, but I remember a verdict which he read to them. The verdict stated greater than that of the whole of this nation, at the that exemplary and affectionate wife, Mrs. Johnson, "That on Monday. August 12, and for some time pre- various parts of this wonderful proceeding.

side of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound decorous to have demanded His Majesty's testimony, we prisonment as the price of permission to receive the of one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of are informed that his evidence could have been had:" last sigh of his dying wife? which he instantly died; and that no other person and then the Courter proceeds to say, that the King I have now performed my duty; a duty towards the observed it on the Friday. So that, if this public; towards the Reformers more especially, and, variet of a Courier were to be believed, Joseph Swann, particularly towards you. I anxiously if coincident dates were of any importance, I might which he is not, observe, the King went off hope that you may come alive, and in health, out of 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 which was his title; but, I have always continued to there had been "mental alienation" in some of the who passed the sentence, you exclaimed: "Is that all? call him 'Castlereagh,' that being the title which he bore branches of Castlereagh's family. So that here we have I thought you had a bit of rope in your pockets for during the time that he so largely participated in it running in the blood; and now, perhaps, we may me!" Your children are in misery now; but be of those numerous deeds, by which we have so long and account for those expressions at which I used to laugh, good cheer; they may live to see the day when they so well known him. His name was Robert Stewart ; about " sudden transitions from war to peace :" about but, by that of Casilereagh 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 weeping of the servants, set forth in so pompous and events; in short, we may account for all those wild prominent a manner. This is very likely to have been things that I used to say, as plainly as I dared, were [Several questions were here put to the witness to several questions were here put to the witness to several questions were here put to the witness to several questions were here put to the witness to several questions were here put to the witness to several questions were here put to the witness to several questions were here put to the witness to several questions were here put to the witness to several questions were here put to the witness to several questions. But while we can discover the Courter, 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 common sleeping room opened into a passage, on either 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 on the left, his Lordship's on the right. At the extre. deal to dwell upon, if I had time for it, in the conduct day before told us, that this very Castlereagh was preof these servants, whose attachment and gratitude paring the very day before he cut his throat, to go to were so feelingly expressed upon this occasion. These the continent, as the King's representative, at a Conpersons, 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 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 surrounding nations and admiration of the world. Men would no longer wonder at the miserable state in which of the REGENT himself (at the time of his death a they are: no longer wonder that famine and over-production of food should at once oppress the land. Here Sidmouth was in attendance. What could that be fer? | weul 1 be a solution of the whole of the wonder: a mad Probably to give that evidence of which the Coroner Secretary of State, and a mad Leader of the House of not detail at present. We shall, however, return spoke as being at hand, but which he regarded as unne- Commons.

cessary, seeing that he had the Letter of the Duke of You will observe the pitiful pretences that have been Wellington, of which letter I shall speak by and by. hatched up as the cause of this insanity. In the letter Wellington, of which letter I shall speak by and by. hatched up as the cause of this insanity. In the letter We next come to the Speech of the Coroner, which, of the Duke of Wellington, the harrassing and fatigue as far as my observation has gone, was something and overworking during the last Session of Parliament wholly new. He began, it appears from the Report, are stated as the cause. The Courier comes with an by pronouncing a lofty eulogium upon the person whe a nplification of this, and says, that people who "did had cut his throat, as well in his private as his public not sufficiently calculate the effect of constant applicathe Coroner tion, unrelie The Coroner here spoke after the manner of a lawyer still be passed in sleep." What impudence as well as opening his case. He told the Jury that he should nonzense! 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 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 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 be in his proper senses at the moment he committed so made was sure to be carried, and nine times out of ten without an attempt at a division! If talking nonsense. This was no very humble opinion. It was a very indeed, proved him to be insane, insane he has been bold one; and a very 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 Rofor from saying that self-murder must proceed from insan- binson, whether he had lalked any nonsense to Dr.

his opinion was in consonance with every moral sen- To talk of his mind having sunk under the load of W. Milligan ... 0 2 timent, and with the information which the wisest of his business is quite monstrous. The whole that he Jno Burbie ... 0 2 6 J. Burnet ... 0 2 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 said this, to be sure; but such is the Report that has to a tenth of the labour that I have been constantly Jno. Miller ... 0 2 6 J. M. Muldrew ... 0 2 6 said this, to be sure; but such is the Report that has to a tenth of the importance of the performing for these twenty years; and if his mind P. Johnston ... 0 2 6 A. Dalziel 0 2 6 been published in the Courier and other papers. He performing for these twenty years; and if his mind P. Johnston ... 0 2 6 A. Dalziel 0 2 6 W. & N. Burkley 0 5 0 tached to life; but he forgot to say how the Bible re- mind of a lawyer in extensive practice; of a Lord probates self-destruction. He repeated his opinion in Chancellor, or of a Judge? The Chief Justice has John Coulthird... 0 2 6 hese 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 that a man must necessarily be out of his mind at the years. Why, at this rate, no Lawyer, or Chancellor, Now, if this Coroner did say this, for which we have a keeper. Only think of a trial of considerable length, R. Burnet... 0 2 6 J. Bryden ... 0 2 6 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. Koox ... 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, irregu- R. Porter ... 0 2 6 R. M. Neil ... 0 2 6 suicide pretended heroism, but real cowardice, pro- larly as possible in point of order; only think of 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

must be in his senses, else it is no crime. But this excuse one part against another; drawing, at last, the con- M. Haigh 0 5 0 ought not to be strained to that length to which our clusion on which the mind of the jury ought to rest; Coroners: Juries are apt to carry it; namely, that the only think of all this; consider, that it is what every very act of suicide is an evidence of 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 his decisions and bring against him any word that he Let the public judge, then, of the manger in which may utter, and that, too, before a tribunal where his this Coroner performed his duty upon the occasion. rivals sit in judment with himself. Only think of this; You see, even if a notorious lunatic, a man who has and recollect, that the Judges never go mad; and so been a lunatic for years, kill himself in a lucid inter- thoroughly are they imbued with a sense of obedience val, the law sends his body to be buried in the high- to the laws, that, however the cutting of throats may way with a stake driven through it, and makes his be in fashion, they take special good care never to cut

goods and chattels forfeit to the king; "hoping," says theirs. 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 uponithe 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 law totally aside, and conjures up in its stead what he rate, now deeply continued and the information of the wisest by his speeches and the result of his measures. It is the friends at Sunderland respectfully desire to call moral sentiment and the information of the wisest by his speeches and the result of his measures. It is the friends at Sunderland respectfully desire to call the attention of the Stockton, Middlesborough what had he to do with information of the wisest of sandth time, for I have always said, that it was one of Stokesley, Hartlepool, and Darlington friends to the 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 by a Central Chartist Camp Meeting. The season Hawkins, and in all the authorities to which they opponents, that carried it through with a sort of eclat,

refer? Besides, if this Coronor be right, what enor- such as a mountebank obtains amongst clowns. mous wrong has been committed on self-murderers and Yet, that he was not in that state of disgust and the necessity of bringing the scattered and divided their families? How many bodies of poor men have despair which might have impaired his faculties, such forces of freedom together was so evidently imporbeen buried in the highway! Was not Smith at Man. as they were, I do not pretend to say. He must have tant as the present. The good that may result from chester, who hanged himself on being discarded by his been an idiot not to perceive that his career was draw- the proposed meeting, if supported by the friends in sweetheart? Was not Sellis? Was not the unfortunate ing to a close. I do not know that he did perceive it; the places named, is incalculable. The Sanderland 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 was right, again I say, what wrong has been done!

Blackstone is very particular in observing, that, a mere fit of melancholy is not to form a legal excuse.

In the highway: And, it this Coroner have perceived it, and selected to that the saw apstimulate the dormant energies, and coment together proaching. He well knew that he was most cordially the Chartists of the northern and southern divisions detested by the Reformers at any rate; and impudent of the county. It is also hoped that the Stockton, Look well at the evidence, and see if you can discover as he was, he had lived to see the day, when sheer im- Middlesborough, and Hartlepool friends will enderproof of anything like 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

Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my jobbers, and merchants, cut their throats so gallantly? D. Tilling, and carried unanimously, "That this slep, he exclaimed, "Bankhead, let me fall upon your the dread of humiliation. False price. Blackstone meeting having taken into consideration the alarman—"its all over. He never spoke again." Was proposed by Mr. T. Bennett, seconded by Mr. D. Tilling, and carried unanimously, "That this meeting having taken into consideration the alarman ing and unparalleled distressed state of the country. there ever any thing in the world more rational selves, to avoid those ills which they have not the forti- do firmly believe that all the suffering is caused by evening till half-past twelve o'clock. I advised him that I would 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 morning, about seven o'clock. Mrs. Robinson, my Lady

there ever any thing in the world into the mind have been pertude to endure. Instead of going to America to avoid that unjust system which allows grinding capitalists the blessings of Sidmouth's Bill, which Castlereagh brought into the House of Commons, I might have cut the wealth producing millions. We also as firmly morning, about seven o'clock. Mrs. Robinson, my Lady against it; and that could have stated, in words so in the highway with a stake driven through me. I law of the land, the people would use the power appropriate, the effect which the knife had ensured? preferred enduring the ills of a voyage to America, and thus given them to the putting an end to this dis-Here then was the lucid interval, at any rate; and living to have the chance of seeing my fees cut their graceful state of things." Four fresh members well Blackstone says, that if even a real lunatic kill himself own throats. This cutting of throats, therefore, has its enrolled. A long debate followed, in which several Blackstone says, that it even a real innation kin ministry of the control of the members took part. A vote of thanks was another man. It is easy to conceive how anxious the streets through which the throat-cutters have rolled at eleven o'clock, highly delighted. consequences of a verdict of felo-de-se. Besides the with such insolence in their carriages. They retain all burying in the highway, there was property to the their insolence still; else they would see that they are amount of perhaps two or three or four hundred thousand pounds. On what ground the Jury did decide in that state of life where they ought always to have been favour of existing insanity it is not for me to say; but As to compassion; as to sorrow, upon this occasion, if their decision was founded on the axiom laid down how base a hypocrite I must be to affect it! nay, how 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? circumstances belonging to it into view, and come to can I forget the Queen, who, though she suffered so declaration was agreed to: much, though she suffered to the breaking of her heart. Now let us take another view of the matter. Accord- never thought of the dastardly act of putting an end to In order to show to the world that we are sincere in sufferings and persecutions inflicted on the Reformers of a former generation, by those whose
formers of a former generation, by those whose
ENDS were so remarkably striking. They ought to
know of these things; and it shall be no fault
of the part of the household, step, he exclaimed, 'Bankhead, let 1 ve fall upon your
gendering of the household, step, he exclaimed, 'Bankhead, let 1 ve fall upon your
a formers of a former generation, by those whose
of an event respecting which much interest must neces
caught him in my arms as he was failing, and perceived that he was present, and formed one in
seven years; and that it run enough; it is found in
seven years; and that it run enough; it is found in
the was present the measures of the Government for the last twentyseven years; and that it run enough; it is found in
the was present that he was present that he was present the motion of the body
a former space of time, thinking he was failing to the winds all over.' As quickly as po usible I ran to
public an opportunity of ascertaining the particulars
of an event respecting which much interest must neces
caught him in my arms as he was failing to the winds all personal bickerceived that he had a knife in his right. According to the other, he had been insane
to the contrary, a desire was shown to afford the
same—tits all over.' As quickly as po usible I ran to
for a shorter space of the Government for the last twentyfor a shorter space of the Government for the last twentyseven years; and that it unfortance is seven years; and that it run course in the measures of the Government for the last twentyfor a shorter space of the Government for the last twentyseven years; and that it run course is seven years; and that it run course is seven years; and that it is found in
the warious acts that he was appeared that he was presented to the origin to the winds all over.'

The following description of the situation of the body
at the time the purchase of the Government for the last twentyfound the course is ano 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

banish men for life, for a second time uttering that Marchioness of Londonderry: I knew the Marquis of until he died, and during that time he said not a word. The Letter of the Duke of Wellington is a very which has a tendency to bring into centempt those who curious affair, especially if we take it into view along pass such a law. His history is in the figure of eight Londonderry: 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 and eight ciphers, which represent the amount of the selves for half an hour, notice was given that strangers necessity for it, seeing that the verdict was recorded from her, merely for having been present at a meeting never before deemed unlawful; when I hear Lady The Duke would not be a little surprised at the news | 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, 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 iron and steel, he did inflict on himself on the left not notified at the time. "Had it been possible or amount and offered to submit to any length of im-

will not have to mourn over a father in a dungeon. I am.

Your faithful friend, and Most obedient servant.

Our space is now exhaused. We have occupied more than we intended, and almost more than we should have done, under the peculiar circumstances of the times. We have not, however, exhausted our materials. We have only seen the END of one of the Ministers who screened the Manchester butchers from justice, and thanked them for their bloody work. There were others of them, whos ENDS were truly remarkable! The Premier sun into " a state of mental incapacity" ! CANNING Wen off, at least, in a marked way : and the burial-day SOVEREIGN) was a complete day of hollidaykeeping-a day of pleasure. These events we canto them. They shall not be lost sight of: nor shall the call for JUSTICE on the perpetrators of the massacre yet be given up.

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

Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, and wholesale agent for the district of Yorkshire ... Mr. Arthur, Carlisle Mr. Thomson, Stockport, Cheshire ... Mr. Brook, Leeds ... Mr. Cleave, No. 1, Shoe-lane, London Mr. Sweet, Nottingham Mr. Skevington, Loughborough Mr. Hibbard, Mansfield 0 1 6 Mr. Ashwell, Daventry ... 0 0 9 £2 10 3 NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE.

(COLLETED BY A. LONSDALE.

J. M Douall ... 0 10 0 R. Graham ... 0 2 6 ity, provides a degradation to be inflicted on the bodies of Bankhead, proved any thing but his insanity; for it P. M. Muldrew 6 5 6 G. Johnston ... 0 2 6 6 J. Robson ... 0 2 James Watson ... 0 2 6 B. Brown ... 0 2 R. Watson ... 0 2 6 J. M. Kerrow ... 0 2 6 or Judge ought to be suffered to move about without A. Adamson ... 0 2 6 G. M. Calloch ... 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 W. Jardine ... 0 2 6 A Friend, R. ... 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 Jno. Foster ... 0 2 6 £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. when such assemblies can be held with advantage is now fast spending, and there never was a time when

Castlereagh in it; and the Doctor says, "his face was under such circumstances he might be in a state apcalled to the chair, when the following resolution in an elevated position, directed towards the celling. proaching insanity. What makes the bankers, money- was proposed by Mr. T. Bennett, seconded by Mr.

BRIGHT JN .- The Chartists of Brighton have been honoured with the presence of that friend of democracy Mr. Clancy, and much praise is due to him for his labours during five days, in an endeavour to reconcile the different sections of Charlists 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 OF THE CHARTISTS OF BRIGHTON. The following, then, is a full account of this throa!—
COBB TT:—

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

The body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the count of this throa!—

The body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the count of this throa!—

The body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the blood burst from a watering blood burst from him like a torrent from a watering blood burst from him like a found in the power of limping from him like a found in the like in our course to the left in our course to the left in our course to the left in our course to the power of with a handsering from him like a found in the like in our course to the left in our cour

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From our own Correspondents.) MANCHESTER.

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

NINE O'CLOCK.

Another extraordinary large train has arrived at the same station filled with the Coldstream Guards. I hope the conduct of the people will be such as will frustrate the designs of those whose desire it is to "ery havock and let alip the dogs of war" upon a natient and starving people. Since the meeting of Friday in the Carpenter's Hall, the people have been very pesceable, and are looking forward to the decision of the Conference of the trades' delegates on Monday. The peaceable demeanour and quiet determination of the people is more to be dreaded by the authorities than any evanescent ebullition of feeling, such as the breaking of windows, burning of mills, &c., or other destruction of property. The one svinces a firm settled purpose? the other may be regarded more in the light of a flish in the pan than any thing else.

At three o'cleck this morning Mr. Tinker was arrested under a warrant for riot. It appears that the dyers, to which trade Mr. T. belongs, at a meeting held on Thursday night, resolved, that the members of the Dyers Union should stop what is called the "knob after the muster-roll was called over, the proceedings stick" shops. On Friday morning they carried this resolution into effect. It is alleged that Mr. Tinker 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!!! TO THE INHABITANTS OF MANCHESTER, SALFORD, AND SURBOUNDING DISTRICTS.

We, the Delegates of all the various Trades of these important districts, having been, each and all, legally and duly elected by our various trades, have again this day met in solemn Conference, empowered by our conelection of your Delegates to the Great Delegate Confer-

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

OUF CAUSE. JOHN MIDDLETON, Chairman. The following resolution, amongst others, was agreed

a public meeting of the trade he representa."

was addressed by Mesers Donavan, Riley, Lane, Ray, 1. That this meeting pledges itself to discountenance endeavour to preserve the public peace. 2. That we cannot exist with the present rate of

wages, and that we are determined not to go to work until we obtain the prices paid in 1839. 3. That each master be called upon to pay the same manufacturing districts.

4. That it is the opinion of this meeting that political rights are imperatively necessary for the protection of wages: we therefore pledge ourselves to act with our other friends, and the trades generally, in legally and percefully 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 great number of the factory masters, that they refuse to give employment TO MEN in their factories, but in their stead employ women, over whem they can tyrannise with impunity. We therefore are determined that this cruel and unjust system shall be abolished before we go to Magistrates.

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

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

Mechanics' delegate meeting. Mr. P. M. Brophy was invited to address the meeting. He did so in a stirring manner, during which he means to secure good Government, and a protection

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Brophy, it was passed tional Charter Association.

three cheers for the Charter, when the meeting adjourned to Saturday, the 13th. MONDAY MORNING, PIVE O'CLOCK.

The walls of our town are densely placarded with proclamations from the County and Borough magistrates. dated, Town Hall, Sunday, August 14th, 1842. The proclamation states that the magistrates declare all down, if need be, by force.

The town having been placarded, calling a public be held in the Carpenters' Hall, on this (Monday) mornto whether the Magistrates would disperse the meeting. At the hour appointed, the large room was filled. Notfor which it had been called.

At about half-past five, a factory operative was called having seen the Proclamation on the walls, he considered it to be his duty to go to the authorities and inquire whether they considered this meeting as coming permitted to take their tea in peacefulness. under the term "illegal meeting;" when he was informed that it was an illegal meeting, at least in the opinion of our publisher:the Magistrates of Manchester, and that they were de-"Dear Horson,—Herewith you have the news of termined to put a stop to it, and not to it only, but to the day. There is "no mistake" that the League are as quick as possible, and then dissolve.

mously :--

1. "That this meeting is determined not to commence work until their employers agree to work the same length of time as other trades, viz ten hours per day, for five days in the week, and eight hours on Saturdaya." 2. "That this meeting considers that their wages

ought to be advanced one-sixth, one-eighth, and onetenth, to make up the deficiency of the reduction in the hours of labour; and also that those employers, who have been paying less than the more honourable, should be Tuesday morning's post brought the following brought to the same standard."

3. "That this meeting is determined not to commence Work again until such time as the employers agree to put at end to that exaction made upon spinners only, the making them pay for the artificial light they work 4. " That a deputation be appointed by this meeting,

the employers, in Manchester and its vicinity, for the purpose of informing them of our determination, and to prevail upon them, if possible, to acquiesce with our 5. "That another meeting be convened for the pur-Dose of hearing the report of the delegate's conference,

consisting of sixteen men, to wait upon the whole of

the time and place of which will be hereafter stated by placard."

6. "That this meeting pledge itself not to return to work matil the Charter be the law of the land, should the Trades' Conference so decide." After thanks being given to the Chairman the meet-

ing separated before the authorities arrived.

GREAT DELEGATE MEETING OF THE TRADES OF MANCHESTER, AND THE WHOLE SUBBOUNDING DISTRICT.

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

bona fide representatives of trades. Considerable numbers of persons, induced by intense anxiety to hear the proceedings of the meeting, were assembled outside; and though nothing could be more peaceable than their demeancur, it was thought advisable, considering the temper of the authorities, that they should be entreated to disperse and go home. Mr. M'Cartney was appointed to address them to that purpose. Great caution was exercised to preserve the integrity of the meeting by preventing the admission of persons with factions or improper credentials.

A discussion arose on the admission of two delegates from Mossley, they presenting credentials purporting to emanate from all the trades of that village collectively, 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 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, of the meeting were resumed. It was then arranged 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 the distinct purport of the strike. Some, and those the majority, were instructed on the part of their constituents, to disclaim all minor and secondary objects of contention, and to declare that their resolution was fixed to uphold the strike on no other ground than as a means to obtain the Charter, for which purpose they

were resolved to maintain it to the last extremity. Others, and those principally from Stalybridge stituents to watch over and guard the interests of the and the other localities in which the strike began, people whom we represent; and we do most earnestly were instructed that their constituents regarded it implore of you not to be led astray by your enemies, but merely as a trades' strike, a question of wages, and remain firm in your purpose to uphold your just rights, trades' rights; while a considerable number of places, as set forth in the resolutions agreed to by the 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 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 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 thraldom 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 sbide 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 the whole day. Their deliberations were marked by great earnestness and extreme good order. An impos-"That no person will be admitted to the delegate ing 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 aigned 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, Dixon, and others, contempt, their object being legal and their means The following resolutions were carried unanimously: __ 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 as should disarm even malice of its sting, recommitted it for further consideration. The meeting then adjeurned its sittings until ten to-morrow morning, at the Mr. P. M. Brophy addressed a meeting of more than to-morrow for Hunt's monument festival.

> Manchester has during this day presented to the contemplative mind a scene fraught with interest of a his condition. somewhat fearful character; the streets crowded all day, with passers to and fre, whose only business seemed to be anxions 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 as totally at a stand; all business nearly so; it the most unpardonable injustice, on the part of a in all day; and yet all comparatively quiet as the grave! shops in the most frequented and public streets closed not a brawl, not a murmur, not even a policeman's

truncheon visible. 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. Nothing could be more peaceful and praiseworthy than the conduct of the people, and though the military, police, and pensioners, are said to be all under arms, and many hundreds, some say thousands, of 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, and one policeman in the streets, during the entire that which they receive is of the worst description.

The following placard has been plentifully distributed: "RUN FOR GOLD !- Labour is suspended! Public confidence is shaken! Paper is worthless! Run for atrongly recommended them to form themselves into a Gold! Every sovereign is now worth thirty shillings! branch of the National Charter Association, as the only Paper connet be cashed! Run! middle-classmen. trades, Odd Fellows, sick clubs, money clubs, to

Savings' and all Banks, for gold! gold!!! gold!!!" Numerous trade societies and other benefit societies by acciamation that they form themselves into the Na- are said to be acting on its advice, and the banks are morning, and held a large meeting. The magistrates being run on. The benefit societies of one village are and about thirty of the 61st regiment of foot were soon A vote of thanks was then given to the host, and reported to have drawn £5,000 this morning, a spirit on the spot, and the inhabitants of Bacup, many of which cannot be better characterised than as indicating whom had never seen a soldier before, took to their who kept up a fire all night at intervals. But all the cool but fierce determination which seems to ani- heels, to the tune of "De il take the hindmost." The passed off in the night without any disturbance. 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 meetings of numbers of the people illegal, wherever this concession to their timid fears, the authorities, held, and for whatever purpose called; and that the on Sunday, sent for the Reverend Chairman of the magistrates are determined to put all such meetings Committee, and several communications passed between him, the committee, and the magistrates, from which it appeared to be the determination of the latter to act meeting of the cotton spinners and card-room hands, to with unconstitutional authority and disperse the intended meeting, however legal and peaceful both in a resolution that they would not return to their work ing, at five o'clock, considerable excitement prevailed as its object and its bearing, though every fair pretext for doing so had been removed by the determination to hold it on the private property of Mr. Scholefield, when withstanding the Proclamation, the people appeared to it could by no possibility have interfered with public be determined to have their meeting, and do the business convenience or safety. Determined, however, that the ruffians who seek an affray with the people should, if possible, have no pretence upon which to make one, to the chair, who opened the business by calling upon the meeting has been put of, and will consequently not the Secretary to state to the meeting the result of an take place. The tea-party and ball, however, go on in interview with Captain Sleagh, the Assistant Commis. pursuance with the public notice given, notwithstandsioner of the Police force. He (the Secretary) said that | ing that Sir Charles Shaw, even while receiving the assurance that the meeting should not take place,

refused to pledge himself that the company should be The above was accompanied by the following letter to

every meeting, whatever was the object. But as they at the bottom of this movement. I will write more had assembled together they would do their business fully on this point by to-morrow morning's post. A five hundred WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF MR. O'CON-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, arrested. So at least the Magistrates told the Rev. Mr. meetings were held morning and evening. In the

"Some thinglike three to four thousands soldiers one here now, all under arms. On the Leeds and Manchester railway is a special engine carrying two nine pounders, and the men to work them on its tender. A troop of riflemen are also on the line in readiness to move on any given point, for the protection of the

letter:-

TUESDAY MORNING, NINE O'CLOCK. DEAR HOBSON,—All is quiet still—magistrates and military parading the streets—no meetings to be holden. The people still determined to uphold the strike, and "to have the Charter." There is no use in trying to reason with them; they are resolved "to try it on." I have mixed a great deal among them. Yesterday 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 tuesle, we'en dee hard." I write you last night that the meeting in anniversary

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 Semiconen was mir. U common was in game, making bears bodies of men assembled in almost every part of the shot through the wrist, the ball grazing his side. It is hours of labour should be only ten per day. The no one would bid less than the 'whole hog'! A strested, for violating, at Nottingham, his peace bodies of men assembled in almost every part of the shot through the wrist, the ball grazing his side. It is articles. I have a messenger now gone again to ask after him ——My messenger has this moment space of ground, near Ellin's Wheel. The people were shot in the back, where the ball still remains in the for seven o'clock, and they confirmed the resolutions of ground, near Ellin's Wheel. The people were shot in the back, where the ball still remains in the for seven o'clock, and they confirmed the resolutions of ground, near Ellin's Wheel. atter nim — My messenger has this moment space of kround, near Little by need and bring his returned. Mr. O'Connor has not arrived at the Mosley quiet, peaceful, and attentive. The Sun paper was bone, and it cannot be extracted. Two are shot passed at the former meeting; and also passed another give us at least three days notice, and bring his

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

We have been informed by a person in connection with the New Bailey Prison, that out of those that have been committed to prison there is not more than five can be recognized as persons of character, the others are all well known as common disturbers of the peace, and but for whom, and 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 to-day in the Hall of Science, Camp Field, was turned out at the point of the bayonet; but still the masses bore the unwise proceeding with patience, calmly awaiting their time. The working men are determined, at this time, at least, to prove to their oppressors that intelligence has opened their eyes to all their schemes and their treachery. The above is a sample of the parade of power used to enslave the toiling millions.

Reports are hourly arriving respecting the disturbed state of Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan, Chorley, and Preston. In the last mentioned town, report says that there are two persons killed, and eleven dangerously wounded. 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 people of that town.

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, o 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, Sir J. Graham, and Lord Stanley are in town to-day; if so, they must see what was never seen in England before. They will learn that Tory steel and Tory lead are as with confidence to the not very distant time when all the unjust powers of Whig and Tory factions shall pass be sacrificed in Ashton, Manchester, &c. &c. Chalaway, and the reign of peace and plenty commence. Bills have been posted on the walls, of which the

following is a copy:-"Committee Room, King-street, Aug. 16th. "At a meeting of Spinners, Manufacturers, Machine Makers, Millwrights, Mechanics, Printers, Dyers, and pence from each person's week's wages; the reduction others, it was unanimously resolved, "That the mills, and other public works, in Man-

workpeople therein employed signify their desire to weighed, and the materials from which they were This is looked upon by some as an insuit to their

that the masters shall be the first to invite them to work; that they have worked too long for small remnneration; but that they are determined to have tection 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. vet learned. What the charge against them is we can have no conception; unless it be the refusing to work for wage-reducing employers. It is rumoured that warrants are issued against others.

HEYWOOD.

The people of this locality are all out, not alone for wages, but also for the means of protecting their labour. price for the same fabric of work throughout the whole; Hall of Science—the Carpenters' Hall being engaged 10,000 persons, amongst whom were a great number of the middle classes. All appeared to be impressed with the conviction that nothing short of an extension of political rights to the working man can ever ameliorate ROCHDALE.

All the hands employed in mills and mines in this populous district are out. There has not yet been a 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 Lodges kept here were out in their robes, and a band of music, yet so cool were the people, and so determined Early in the morning the walls were covered with to keep the peace, that none but the Orangemen. Who a Royal Proclamation and a Proclamation from the were infuriated with drink, could be found disorderly; and in instances not a few, they were seen fighting

LITTLEBOROUGH.

All is at a stand here, not alone for wages but also for political justice for the millions. Some of the trades, particularly the calico printers, are an ill-used set of men : their employer, Mr. Hudson, only paying every six or seven weeks. But in explanation, it should be stated, that he gives them a ticket every week to his lings worth of provisions, and, as may be expected. This conduct, and the conduct of another employer named Scholefied, who abates the wages of his workmen and often pays them in cotton goods, makes the poor people here call out loudly against oppression; and to advocate most strenuously the Charter as the only means ever likely to remedy the evils of which they so justly complain.

The men of Rochdale entered this village on Monday men of R chdale, however, soon rallied them, and the meeting went on, but not before the magistrates read the Riot Act The people, however, persevered and told the magistrates, and officers commanding the soldiers, that they might shoot them if they thought proper; but the meeting was a peaceable one, and they would continue it. The magistrates and soldiers then retired to the top of the hill, while the meeting went on for an hour and twenty minutes after the Riot Act had been read. The meeting concluded by giving three cheers for the majesty of the people, and passing until they got an extension of political power through

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

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

good speeches were delivered by Messrs. Wolfenden, stick, and on the chest and in the face with stones. Taylor, Johnson and others. All was peaceable and An attempt was made to reason with the parties, 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 the oaths to qualify to act as special constables to pre- to fire upon them engaged swearing in specials to the number of about was given, and several were wounded. Four or five five hundred.

All is usual on this day with the exception that large evening excellent speeches were delivered by Messrs. Spindle, Booth, Storor, Challenger and others.

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

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

SHEFFIELD.

We had a very large meeting in Paradise Square last night. A motion was moved and seconded that the trades of Sheffield do immediately meet, and appoint but it is supposed from twelve to fifteen, some of them Arms; but Mr. Heywood says that he is in town. read. Mr. Ragg was called to the chest, and one is in an exceedingly danger to the effect that they would follow the example credentials with him, either from his own locality work going on. A fixed determination, on the part of the people, is strongly manifested.

Arms; but Mr. Heywood says that no is in one chair, and hir. It has seen one who travelled with him. If he be in town, I believe that he will be arrested.

Arms; but Mr. Heywood says that no is in one chair, and hir. It has seen one who travelled with him. If he be in town, I believe that he will be arrested.

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

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 mor-

I have just returned from visiting three of the dying men. What a sight! Men-poor wretched skeletonlooking men, with as wretched-looking and as wayworn wives by their bedsides; perforated by leaden balls. One ball passed, as I understand, through the body, just below the left breast. I saw the wound on the front; the other just in at the right side, and the third, the ball entered the spine. They are all three dying. Then there are other two-ene has had his leg amputated, the other is shot through the wrist; besides these, I

Correspondent. ANOTHER AND MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT. AUGUST 14TH, TEN O'CLOCK,

am told there is another whose bowels were pretruded.

He is at his own home. The three I have seen, I am

told the dector says are fast going to their account.

With this letter I send you a Preston paper, o 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

It soon got buzzed about that there were two persons

the example.

from Manchester had come to Preston, and in a short a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." time the room was crowded. They requested to briefly address the meeting that night, which being granted, gave a plain statement of the turn-out in Ashton, and that THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF ASHTON HAD SUP-PLIED THEM WITH FUNDS to oppose this reducmuch hated by the people as ever; and that they look tion; and if the working men in the various manufacturing districts did not turn out, they were sure to lenger, his companion, followed in the same strain. On Friday morning, about eight o'clock, I was given to understand that a party of weavers in the employ of Mr. Ainsworth, had struck work in consequence of a reduction of wages to the amount of threepence per piece, which would amount to two shillings and ninewas for the work being too thin, and the weavers had in a great many instances put two picks in the quarter chester and Salford, be not opened for work until the more than the full number required. The pieces are worked were of too fine a count; consequently they would not weigh the required amount. I was then informed that Aitken and Challenger had been admind that young Thomas Ainsworth is a rampant Corn Law Repealer. (Query: Was this abatement of Ainsworth's presoncerted before these Ashton men came to 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, guaranteing its continuance, with the Charter." Large numbers collected in Chadwick's Orchard on Saturday morning, as early as six o'clock, when it being reported that some of the mills had resumed work, the crowd repaired to Messrs. 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-one in number, entered the town this morning, and, headed by the Mayor, Mr. Samuel Horrocks, Mr. Jackson, a magistrate, and Mr. Palmer, the Town Clerk, marched down Friargate, to Messrs. Payly's mill, accompanied by Mr. Bannister, the superintendant of the borough police, and about ten or a 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. have before happened in Preston but before was the military ordered to fire. Ashton me., who had been housed after addressing the people in the morning, fled immediately on the people being fired upon, and left the town.

Another detachment of the 7th Rifle brigade, about 150 in number, was marched into the town, and the 72nd marched out, no doubt to stem the popular fury, it being the almost unanimous opinion that the Mayor ought to be tried for wilful murder. It being reported that there was a great body of people marching in from Blackburn, proclamations were posted, forbidding any meetings of the people, and calling for special constables. The public houses were all closed by six o'clock-armed men stationed in all the mills. have been to see three of the parties wounded at the House of Recovery, and there is not the slightest hope for their recovery .- Another Correspondent.

The following is the account from the Presion Chronicle alluded to in the above important communication :-

FIRING UPON THE PEOPLE. At about six o'clock this morning, an attack was made upon the factory of Mr. Francis Sleddon, Northroad, under the following circumstances:- The crewd called upon the hands, who were at werk, 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 met by a body of policemen and the military. The crowd commenced shouting and throwing stones. On Captain Woodford maki g towards them, as if to arrest one of the parties, he was knocked down. One of the constables, in endeavouring to There was a meeting this morning at six o'clock, and assist, was struck a violent blow on the arm with a were taken into the Dispensary, and their wounds dressed. The accounts vary as to the number who were wounded, and as to the nature of the wounds. One who was shot in the knee was obliged to have his who was leading a horse to the stable, had a narrow wooden door of the stable yard, went whizzing past

There are several shot marks on the house of Mr. Coup. A buliet struck the lamp-post opposite the Angel Inn, in Lune-street, and glanced off through one 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,

groups. A proclamation has also been issued, and in- were passed unanimously. vent any more assemblages. The following are the names of the individuals in the parading the town.

House of Recovery : -William Petting, 21, steam-loom weaver, in the employ of Mesers. Dawson. He was shot through the knee, and has had his leg amoutated. William Lancaster, one of the ringleaders (23) was weavers and colliers are rising there, that they had set

John Mercer (27) is shot through the body, and is not likely to recover. Adam Hodgson, a shoemaker, was shot through the 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

morning.—Times. MONDAY EVENING FIVE O'CLOCK. of the wounded men died this morning, James Mercer, some scoundrels in Manchester sending letters representing 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 anything more should take place I will let you know.

TUESDAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK. The whole of the mills and other works here continue at work, with the exception of Ainsworth's weavers. who first struck. Gardner's started at noon to-day. Sowerbutts, a boy who was wounded on Saturday, died 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 empannelled this morning, who sat at the Court House from eleven o'clock, p.m., to four o'clock, am.; and then returned There is still a party of the Rifle Corps in the town

and the different mills are guarded every night; but there is nothing unusual except the bustling after working hours with persons anxious to hear the news.

MONDAY EVENING. SEVEN O'CLOCK. A large crowd, amounting in number to some thousands, entered this town to-day, and immediately proceeded to the various mills, collieries, and factories stopping the engines, and getting the 'hands' to join them. Having effected this, they marched out of the town towards the seat of the Earl of Balcarres, at Hay do than fleece, and fleece again; but they found a tiger 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 provisions from the shopkeepers, which was of course duty of every man of property to rise up in determined given to them. The principal streets are crewded with hostility against these systematic reducers of wages. 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 landers, under the command of Captain Balfour, is alone by plunder. These are the greatest enemies the men poverty-stricken state; and it has caused many to say informed that Aitken and Unallenger nad been adthat the master shall be the seat to invite them to dressing the weavers in Chadwick's Orchard, and that stationed in the town, ready to act promptly, when of property have to fear. The less a population has to when the meeting had left there, they had gone to turn required. A disturbance is reported to have taken live upon the more desperate it will become; and with 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 fiames, and request of the county magistrates. Hindley contains make him who is to-day independent, to-morrow a 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.

the neighourhood, came into the town about ten o'clock this forenoon, and proceeded to stop the mill of Messra. Brierly and Rodgett, in Further-gate. A number of owner shut the gates and sent off to the police station. The police soon arrived, and though there had not been the alightest 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. they stopped. They then proceeded to Messrs. Liveand the opposition of the proprietors, they succeeded in stopping the mill. One of the proprietors was severely irjured, and a number of the people were made priwas stopped. The main body of the people then came Messrs. Eccles, & Co. They then went to the Messrs. Hopwood's mill, where, on those gentlemen refusing to forming the entrance to the mill yard. The military

were sent for, and the crowd dispersed. Mr. J. Eccles's mill was the next they proceeded to had been thrown, when two men, who worked in the so exasperated them, that showers of stones were thrown, demolishing most of the windows on one side of the mill. The military were soon on the spot, and succeeded in capturing four of the rioters: these. together with the two who fired from the mill, were before the magistrates. On conducting these men up Darwen street, some person threw a stone, which struck the officer in charge of the prisoners : that funcstreet, and the other down: five or six persons were shot; one, a poor woman, who it appears was returning from work, was shot in the back, the ball, I understand, coming out at the abdomen, and she now lies without any hope of recovery. Two others were shot in the thigh; the rest were but slightly wounded. At the time of writing this all is quiet, though it is reported that great numbers will be here to-morrow, to stop the remainder of the mills now at work.

different mills at work. establishment, armed with pistols and other fire-arms, ble sums have been raised; sums from 5s. to £1 are

considerable way after some children, and then fired

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

We expected to be visited on Tuesday last, as we had heard reports that a great quantity of people were orderly and peaceably. A great many of the colmeving about from place to place stopping the factories, but we were not disturbed until Thursday. On that number more "to visit their friends," but the 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. body. Some of the bullets struck the house of Mr. had sent for the soldiery from Burnley; and about an Coup, the landlord of the Corporation Arms, several hour before the procession entered, there came about by the miners in Airdrie yesterday :persons being at the windows. Mr. Coup's son thirty of the 11th Hussars, Prince Albert's Own, and took up their station in the yard belonging to Mr. venient to attend a meeting of the respect the grotheir way to the usual place of meeting; Mr. Ellis escape,—a bullet, which had passed through the Buckley's factory, now standing. The officer, accomposed to the stable vard, went whizzing past panied by Messrs. Crossley and Taylor, magistrates, O'clock in the afternoon, at the Masons' Lodge, stand out against the turn-outs. The following dialogue took place :-Officer-Mr. Fielden, if you want any protection I

> 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, Megistrate-I understand they want to be the masters, and want to make the laws. Mr. Fielden-I believe, Sir, they want nothing but the meeting several sums of money were subscribed, 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

shall be happy to assist you.

chagrined. A meeting of the operatives was held, at which reso-

is in a most precarious state. The medical gentleman to Hebden Bridge, Mytholmroyd, and Cragg, to request who has been engaged to attend the sufferers states the factory masters to stop. Accordingly they 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 Gragg; and people are forbidden to be seen about the streets in similar resolutions to those agreed to at Todmorden

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

LASSWADE, SCOTLAND.

DEAR SIR, -A friend has just shown me two letters from Dunfermline, from which it appears that the shot through the body, and lingers without hope of fire to two factories, gutted several truck shops, and seriously maltreated a number of constables and police. James Roberts (20) steam-loom weaver, in the I have also just learned that foot soldiers from Stirling employ of of Mesers. Gardner, is shot through the and Edinburgh Castle, and dragoons from Jock's Ledge, have been ordered there.

If such are the proceedings in summer, and the destitution of the people still increases as it must increase, how will it be in winter? N.B. It is currently reported here this morning, that John M'Namara was shot through the bowels; no the town of Paisley was in a state of awful riet on Saturday night last.

W. DANIELLS.

August 15th, 11 pm.

TURN-QUT OF THE COLLIERS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH AND THE MARQUIS town, threatening to revenge the proceedings of the 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. The town has remained quiet all day, and the whole and are determined to work no more until their maniof the cotton mills and machine shops resumed work at fold grievances are redressed. They have partly come 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 works and manufactories in Scotland will be at a stand aged 27. There is another trick being played here, by for coal. Hew this will end no one knows-there is evidently a crisis approaching!

DUNFERMLINE. The Whig papers will no doubt represent the disturbance in Dunfermline during this week in the blackest colours, and shun all allusion to the provocation which the people received before they attempted resistance. The facts are these :- during these five or six years past, the less respectable part of the manufacturers, these of them that had not one shilling they could call their own, have pursued a vaxatious 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 musters, in fear and trembling, and in presence of the Provost and Sheriff, signed & recantation of their proposed reduction, by adhibiting their names to the former table of wages. They have gotten a lesson. They thought they had nothing more to in which neighbourhood there are a great number of where they thought they had a sheep. Every one of

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 We have had pretty work here to-day. Several than half a mile from the head-quarters of the milihundreds of people fram Haslingden, Accrington, and tary, 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 meetthem (about fifty) got into the mill yard, when the mill ing 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 employ-About twenty were taken prisoners and conveyed to the ers at this meeting in Airdrie, where the sheriff pre-Barracks. A number of soldiers accompanied the rided, on Friday last, would seem to have considepolice. From this place the people went down to the sably strengthened. At that meeting the facts mills belonging to Messrs. Fielden and Townley, which adduced, and which are now made generally known throughout the mining districts, have tended greatly sey's and Rodgett's mills. Whalley Banks. Here they to excite the sympathy of the community, and to were again followed by the soldiers and police, headed render the conduct of the masters exceedingly unby the magistrates. However, in spite of this force popular. One or two of these it will be sufficient to detail. The men complained (and asserted that it was a grievance, without exception, in every 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 article called a "skrck," which is generally from 8 to 10 feet in length, and its bars from 1 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 of the profits of the workman, it being generally 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 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. per 30 cwt., but of a great quantity of larger coals that find their way through the article in question. They were also loud in complaint against the truck system, practised by nearly the whole of the masters, the effect of which is to compel the workmen to conveyed to the barracks, previous to being examined pay an exorbitant price for their provisions and other necessaries. The men also complained that their pay-days had been unnecessarily lengthened from a fortnight to a month, by which means they tionary 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. Another grievance, which was pointedly referred to, was the system of taking interest from the men, at the rate of ld. per 12d. and ls. per pound for all monies paid them before the pay-day—even while such wages were fairly earned and wrought for. The practice of condemning "hutches," found to contain the smallest piece of stone was also severely dwelt upon. These complaints and others of a similar character were adduced at the meeting of masters and workmen in Airdrie, over which Sheriff Alison presided 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 bricks. &c., have been piled up on the roofs of the are five ont at Dundyvan, eight at Garisherrie, and two at Chapelhall. The miners have appealed to About half-past one or two e'clock, 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 considera-

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 loan of £150, to be returned when they get into amongst them. About fifty more have been taken up employment.

It is but fair to the men to state, nevertheless. that at every meeting they have held it has been strictly enjoined on the multitude to abstain from all acts of violence, and to conduct themselves liers have left the towns for the harvest, and a

The following circular was extensively circulated

"Sir,-As a general request, could you find it cono'clock in the afternoon, at the Masons' Lodge. went to Mr. John Fielden, M.P. and requested him to when you will find on the table a perition from the coal and ironstone miners, stating to you our circumstances, and the present necessity of our demands? Should this meet your approbation. we

will expect to hear favourably from you. By order of the Committee-"Meadow-head, August 9, 1842."

In answer to this request, a meeting of shop-keepers was held in the Masons' Hall, where a memorial, containing a detail of the principal grievances of the colliers lay on the table for examination. At and a friendly feeling towards the colliers generally exhibited.

POCKLINGTON .- On Monday evening, Mr. Rigby, from Lancashire, gave a soul-stirring lecture I went last night, after ten, to the Mosley Arms, to inquire for Mr. O'Connor. He had not arrived. The inquire for Mr. O'Connor. He had not arrived. The waster told me that he had been informed by several was carried by all hands being five had his leg amputated above the knee, the leg

of Durham was held in the Chartists' Hall, Newcastle, on Sunday last; Mr. John Hebden, of Ousoburn, 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 Sanday evening, in his usual effective and brilliant style. Mr. Parker another letter, for I must now be off to the Confilled the chair, and also addressed the meeting at some length. Sixteen members were enrolled.

TO THE SHAKSPEREAN BRIGADE OF LEICESTER CHARTISTS. Manchester, Marsden's Temperance Hotel, 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 a stand for the Charter, you will be already aware, by the daily and weekly papers. ... Whether that widelyspread resolve have entered into your minds and hearts, sages of my diversified experience since the day I left

I had a good meeting at Birmirgham, in the Hall of Science, is very commodious building belonging to the Socialists; on the Tuesday evening. I found George White to be what I had long heard him reported to be -a sound-hearted, thorough-going democrat. I en young delegate from Ross, in Herefordshire. rolled twenty-four at the ciese 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 an around Birmingham, and the causes why in Birmingham uself, things for some time looked less satisfactory than could be wished. At night (Wednesday) we had a good meeting out of doors, near the Railway Station, notwithstanding

a beavy rain.

On Taursday began a series of expitements, such as I Wedgebury by the natives,) in the midst of 30,000 colson, and others addressed them; conclusive resolutions, hypocritical League. binding the whole assembly to desist altogether from labour until their just demands were compiled with, were put and carried unanimously and enthusiastically. I then briefly addressed this immense gathering of labour's sons; a vast assemblage of human eyes, all raised in expectant intalligence-brave bosous thrown open to the sun and air, and stalwart arms and stout hands held up with instantaneous hearliness, the very moment that I put it to them whether they would all adopt the People's Charter. I shall not lose the impression made upon me by the view of that meeting as long as I live. I proceeded in Linney's company to Bliston. For two mortal hours I addressed the favourite piece of ground formed like an amphitheatre, where they sat in fixed earnesiness receiving my plain remarks, apparently as enthusiastic at the close, as at brave colliers raised in approval of the Charter, convinced me in a twinkling of O Connor's shrewdness in selecting the "black brigade of Bilston Chartists" as his "body guards" God help the poor fellow that provokes a coller! We enrolled fifty members at the close of the region was rife with Chartism: this honest, indepen-

judgment, deserves more highly the praise and connicence of his brother Chartists than Joseph Linney. On Pilitsy morning, the 12th, I walked en to Wolnothing being more easy than to get an out-door meeting of theneneds upon theusands at this time of excitement: the Welverhampton colliers, like the assemblages I had previously addresed, held up their mighty hands with one accord, and instabily, when I saked them if

Tory-ridden berough. Meson, and his companions the gack-cannon, it was said, was to be planted upon the extreme towers-and everything looked so threatprint it. Great fears were entertained that I would STRUCTION"! be apprehended if I dared to stand up in the Marketplace, that night However, when seven o'clock had struck, there I was-mounted on a famous long beach, procured by the friends. The superintendent of police then took his station close and borne away in the dirty claws of the raw lebsters. success of a Tory Budget ? Bat no! I shewed how excellent it was to have a "Sweet Hitle silver-voiced lady,"

And pay our million and a quarter yearly to support. loyal Chartists knew the land would be rained if the budget but the Whig one, WITH A BARRICADE." Civil List were not kept up? and that working men would all weep their eyes sore if Adelaide were to be beinfi of her £100,000 a-year. I denounced any ragged sho-maker Stafford, like Northampton, you know, my Well-what was to be done? I could not be taken reforms.

had just brought their music into the Square. Deter UPON THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY, musician to "grind." Perceiving the scoundrel's intention I called on the policeman to witness it; but saw, from his locks, that he would not budge one inch to put down the annoyance, while he would gladly selze gave pretty good hints in the following fashion :me 29 the primary cause of disturbance. I " How soft, how delightful, his new bed of roses, therefore said, "I am willing to go to prison for speaking truth; let the chief policemen take for speaking truth; let the chief policemen take SWING,
me, if he will, for speaking truth; but I will not be find the Captain*—contented with all he proposes—
imprisoned for a dirty row! All you was are of opinion. To his Rodens and Percivals ready to cling!" that we adjourn to the Common, where we can hold a mesing without disturbance, hold up your bands." commenced singing "Spread the Charter;" the bold again for the town, singing "Spread the Charter." The said :police were passed, and looked aghast at this novelty. The saol was reached, the soldiers turned out suard. and thought the crowd had come to make an att.ck: but fairly laughed when they heard the singing. Three cheers were given for poor Mason, close under his cell, in spite of the bayonets, and the multitude dispersed. That night will be a memorable one with the Stafford hunger. so pleasantly expended as a little threat music.

came a favourite at the places I have already passed, as: well as Stafford. Let me just say, ere leaving Stafford, that Peplow. Hunnible, and other fine young fellows, are growing up temerity." there, who will soon be able to act an important part

in the movement The farther I went, my beloved comrades, the more The farther I went, my beloved commands, me more continues, the strove to instill into the public the first of lundour, I can be a farther of lundour, and found a spirit I shall for a fail of the strike of lundour had been tried. We had meetings at strong to the fail of the strike of lundour had been tried. We had meetings at strong to the fail of the strike as a farther I went, and the strong to the Colliers in all parts of the kingdom means for obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the great struggle for the strike as a farther I went, they strove to instill into the public from Liverpool, is reported to have said:

By reference to the address of the Conference of the Conference of the delegates, and the letter of Mr. O'Connon, it will be great struggle for the strike as a strong to the conference of the delegates, and the letter of Mr. O'Connon, it will be great struggle and anti-Monopoly Associations, they strove to instill into the public form Liverpool, is reported to have said:

By reference to the address of the Conference of thickly I found excitement kindling. I reached the hellish sentiments, they strove to instill into the public Potteriss on Sunday afternoon, and found a spirit I mind!

NEWCASTLE .- A delegate meeting for the of the colliers, to ask all the workers at the earthen- "something startling and novel;" but they did not County of Nerthumberland and adjacent districts were factories, &c., to leave their labour. I condemn it, nor point out the danger to those who remained in Hanley during the day; saw the shops closed, and all the town become as lifeless as en a Sunday forenoon; heard of the multirude doing mendations of these Leagued Daily-Bread Men? queer things in the town, and also at Stoke, Fenton, Listen:and Lane-end; but saw none of them. The soldiers, nearly dropping with fatigue, I saw pass through the town, in the afternoon, pursuing something which, it seemed, they could not catch; but nothing alarming ever came before my own eyes.

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

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

The droll adventures of that night I will record in

My brave brigade, Your faithful "General," Marsden's Temperance Hotel,

Wednesday Night, Aug. 17. P.S. I have scarcely time left to tell you how I got out of the Potteries. Suffice it to say,-I was seized, taken before a

five 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 o'clock on Tuesday morning. I intended, with the two good lads who carried my bag and cloak, to reach Macclessield by seven, in order to take the coach for Manat the time I am writing this, I feel some anxiety to chester; 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 Station, on the Birmingham and Manchester line of railway: and, after losing our way twice, we reached Crewe in time to have a hearty good breakfast before the train started.

To my great delight, I got into the carriage containing my beloved Bairstow, Campbell, and Clarke, a From the Slar you will learn what was done at the Conference; I will not, therefore, take up valuable tried to inculcate. The Star alone has regularly space by saying a word about it.

Finally, my brave comrades, I am now about to set out, privately, from Manchester, after having just read the horrid piece of hypocrisy and cruelty which the Morning Chronicle has chosen to insert against me, inits 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 clear themselves from the charge of originating the had he there been a stranger to I was set down at , strike, they strive to incite the Tory Government to tweive at noon, by the omnious, at Wednesdury, (called take my blood, or personal liberty, by pointing me out for the Times and the League papers, (for they, too, as an agent for the Tories!

Heaven grant we may be able to turn this strike to liers on strike for wages. They formed one of the Heaven grant we may be able to turn this strike to noblest sights I ever witnessed. Linney, O Neil, Pears, our advantage, and thereby have our revenge on the When and where I shall see you, my beloved lads, I

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

THOMAS COOPER.

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

By the Pope but the League-men reckoned without brigade—the "body guard" of our brave chief, Feargus, their host! They little knew what they were about in the evening. There were about 4 0:3 present on a They have raised a devil they will find it difficult to

blow from the shoulder-of-mutton fist of a Bilston and slashings; the imprisonments, and the trans- | AGO ! Read it :portings that are to follow: how will they compensate Biston meeting. Livney assured me that the whole for these things, which they, and they alone, have

dent, and brave man has been indefatigable in his caused? We say again, that the League-men have caused labours among this bold and simple heartal people: all this hubbub. They are at the bottom of it all. there is not a man in the whole movement who, in my 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, tellers of the "black diamonds"—the whole district, mind to prepare it for the master stroke. The Globe for many miles, having entirely ceased labour, and immediately announced that the battle-cry was and to-morrow it will be spread throughout the em-

"BREAD or BLOOD"!

by the whole Whig press, of the fact that "incen- conceptions, is at an end; the minds of the people are becoming familiarised with the IDEA OF RESISthey would espense the cause of the Charter.

by the whole Whig press, of the fact in the shape put ing the masters to comply! And though the Anti-lof two companies of the flat Regt. of foot, comprise the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station in this paraded the fact most prominently; dwelt upon it foot be fore them by the Sunday Times, yet they did not be fore them by the Sunday Times, yet they did not subsequently stationed at rialitat, consisted continuity in the masters to complied the masters to complete at rialitat, consisted continuity in the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station in this in gupment of two companies of the flat Regt. of foot, comprise the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were the station, and the prisoners, on the station, and the prisoners, on the station, and the prisoners, on the station are the departure. loud and long; evidently doing their best to cause EPRING PRON THE IDEA! hundred and fifty colliers had been also lodged in it it to spread, as a means of hampering the new within the week-troops of soldiers had been marched Ministers, and driving them from office. The ence, and with the memorialists from Hinckley, we into the town-additional rooms were being built to Morning Chronicle declared " the fires resulted from a feeling of REVENGE against the bread-taxing land of the sufferings of the people. Politicians rejoice chaotic and truly awful state of things is the lords;" and the Globe called them "the beginning that the unruly workmen of the manufacturing towns consequence!!! printer, announcing my lecture, he did not date to of a fearful ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF DE. are tamed into obedience by hunter; bigots exult 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 Tamby my right elbow, the Tory gentry and ladies worth, by an example of physical force, disturbed threw up their windows to listen and hear the rebel the slumbers of the English oligarchy. Is not Charlist commit himself, and to see him pounced upon France disturbing at this moment, the prospective

"' We must have money,' says M. Humann .-Toulouse answers by a barricade. " We must have money, says Sir Robert Peel.herself and her establishment. I demonstrated that Manchester and Birmingham MAY answer any

The Globe followed in the same strain. Here are his words :-

"Whoever else may have forgotten, the Duke of brave Shakspeareans, is a famous shoemaking town.) as . Wellington has not ceased to remember the French a stupid feilow if he dared to talk about his aged revolution of 1839, nor the effect which the three grandmother being in a basals and vegetating on skilly, days' events in Paris had upon the public mind in while the Dowager had three policers to live in. The this country. The same causes which accomplished setire completely blunted the talons of the blue-bottle; the downfall of the elder branch of the Bourbon his hard face relaxed, his teeth separated, and at length family (ffected also the overthrow of the Wellingtonhe grinned outright, while the host of shepmates burst. Peel administration, by the impulse which they communicated to the public mind in favour of legislative

up for treason, for my words were ultra-loyal, with a "The popular disorders which have broken out in witness! 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 BAILEY; and another fact is, as soon as it crowd, soon selved the difficulty: they looked on and attempt of the Government to supply the deficiencies for them. We counselled to peace and good order! did commence, six persons were dispatched listened till they were laughed ont of countenance, and of the state by increased taxation upon the people, then turned their attention to a couple of Italians who are LIKELY TO HAVE A POWERFUL EFFECT mined on making a disturbance, one of the red-coats at under the circumstances in which they are at present ern Star"!! first coaxed, and then dragged one of the foreigners placed. Nor will the resemblance between the preamong the crowd, and strove exmertly to incite the sent and the past escape unobserved by the plain unsophisticated mind of the Duke of Wellington."

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

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

The Sun published the most ferocious and das-The a journment was carried, and I dismounted in a tardly article ever penned by a bloody-minded moment, and off we went, the people following us. I coward against Dr. Hook and the ladies of Leeds, because some one had told him that they had in-Crispins caught the strain, and our procession to the because some one that a terfered to prevent the return of Brown-Bread confidence, must not be kept back. No, no; I am we will have!!!! good meeting; and when it was well-nigh dark, started Jeseph, as M.P. for the Borough. The misoreant

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

"It has happened that ladies' heads have been Cospins; and I trust they will not neglect to annoy carried about the streets on poles, or trailed in the London, is to take into consideration the propriety Be quiet; be firm: and please yourselves whether 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 FUR a warning and AN EXAMPLE, that a priesthood has been compelled to find safety in flight, and those who braved the popular indignation forfeited their lives to their

> These were the teachings of the ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE! These were the sentiments, the horrible.

intent on working to more till the great stringle for the intent on working to more till the great stringle for the intent on working to more till the great stringle for the intent on working to more till the great stringle for the intent on working to more till the great stringle for the intent on working to more till the great stringle for the intent on the stringle for the intent on the stringle for the intent on the stringle for the intent of the weak of the people to join them in what they stringle for one month, and the thing is the fall working in the free obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the free obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the free obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the free obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the free obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the free obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the free obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the free obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the free obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail the free obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail they shaded the two years of the kingdom one can which they themselves denominated an "ORGAN" of accomplishing that object. We entrest them, in the fall which they intended the thing is the fall which they is the fall which they intended the thing is the fall which they intended the two works; that the people to join them in our people to find they it to fail they find it to fail they and differently when they is to fail they find it to fail they find it to fail they for one month, and the thing is the fall which they is the fall which they is the fall which they in the Charter them, in the fall which they is the fall which they are still no of accomplishing them, and the thing is the fall which they are still no the free object. We entrest them, in the fall which they are still no one object the fall which they are still no one object the fall which they are still no one object the fall which they are still no one object the fall which they

might act on it. And yet what were the recom-

"Now the way the Americans obtained the SUFFRAGE, and exemption from heavy taxation, furnishes us with AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION' The English landlord said to the Americans, 'We charge unsupported by any other evidence, and utwill impose a tax on your tea.' 'No,' said the Americans terly irreconcilable with plain and palpable facts." ricans, ' we shall not be imposed upon ; we are not represented, and we deny your right to tax us.' A cargo of tea was sent to one of their sea-ports (Bostun), and an exciseman was sent to collect the tax; 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

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

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

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

The "Bloody Old Times" is now hard at work to fix the getting up of the STRIKE upon the Chartists and he talks loudly of the "violent and 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 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 public attention to them, and reprobated the doctrines there taught. It is, therefore, a little too bad join in the song) to charge the present state of feeling to the "incendiary teachings of the Northern ALL THE MILLS IN ONE DAY To Star." Had the press of England shown a tithe of originated with this journal, and the watchfulness that we have, and spoken out as became it, the anti-Corn Law League would have been shivered to atoms long ago! We have had to considering it as the only means by battle them single-handed; and, single-handed, we which the repeal of the Corn Laws have procured for them the detestation of every honest son of Labour in the Kingdom; because, single handed, we have exposed their villany, and ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE torn off the veil that hid their deformity.

organs have it, but upon the League men, without allusions were from time to time mistake or possibility of being gainsaid.

There was a "Conference" lately sitting in Lon-They have gotten the people our! How will they Corn Law League. This "Conference" talked over thing that would seem exceedingly the beginning. The view of the massive hands of those get them in again ! How will they allay the excite- some queer things. The nature of their talkings and ment they have caused? And, above all and before their deliberations will be best understood by the harsh to the operatives themall, 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

Conference speak for themselves. GENTLEMEN WHO DECLARED THEY WILL PAY NO TAXES TILL THE CORN LAW BE REPEALED were vocifermanufacturing districts men declare that 'no good pire, and the IDEAS of rising, of rioting, and of re fusing to pay taxes, will be presented at one and the same time to many thousand persons. The sanctity and the most dishonest and infamous use was made once belonging to the law, which prevented such

" In common with many members of the Conferthat the half pagan, half free-thinking town's people are for their ains visited by a judgment which

to Mr. Taunton's speech, who saidtalking: the TIME WAS COME TO DO SOMETHING, and such. This fact speaks volumes! he would tell them what to do-(cheers.) He thought

"friends of good order;" and, as magistrates, let loose "extend" them ! 14 the military upon them, for only doing that to which | The fact is, that the strike did commonce at

While this "Conference" was sitting, Mr. O'CONNOR happened to meet with ACLAND, the BELONGING TO THAT TOWN. hired tool and lacquey of the anti-Corn Law League; the man who is paid £10 per week for his for these acts? Are the people, the working people, services. They met at Halifax. They had a dis- whom they bave induced to "rise" and "riot;" are

not just the man to keep the secrets of the League.

OF STOPPING ALL THE MILLS UPON A you go to work or stay away!
GIVEN DAY!!! AND THEY WILL DO

IT !!!!" 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

" It appeared that the only plan which the manufacturers had to resort to at present, was, TO SIOP THEIR FACTORIES" !!!!

STRIKE? Is it apparent now who were the movers to it? "No," says the Weekly Chronicle :-"Mr. Feargus O'Connor may swear himself black

in the face before we give the slightest credence to a Is the charge "unsupported by any other evi-

dence" ! Is it "utterly irreconcilable with plain facts we have been narrating? Is it irreconcilable with the incendiary teachings of the Globe. Chronicle pay a tax upon it. Here, then, we see a practical and Sun? And, by the bye, talking of incendiarism way of abolishing the Corn Laws."

That the Corn Law and Sun? And, by the bye, talking of incendiarism brings to our mind a recollection of the delication of the delication. and shifts of Master Weekly Chronicle himself. respecting the Swing incitements in the beginning of the present year. The Weekly Chronicle was, by South, apparently the work of incendiariem : and exist. England has some noble 'Romans' who would willingly lay down their lives in such a holy to make the most of it, he printed a huge poster, in which the word SWING was the most striking line. With these posters he covered the entire of his shop window in the Strand; and the effect upon the passers-by on the other side was that the word Swing appeared in something like the following manner :-

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

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

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

But cannot the statement of Mr. O'Connon be corroborated? Let us see. While the Weeklu 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 that we have all along persisted in was likely to be obtained. The Proceed we now to fix the beginning of this Strike, not upon the Chartists, as the Times and League TION AGAIN AND AGAIN; made to it by several speakers; 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.

They rejected the project, after considering it again and again, BECAUSE it would seem harsh to "The proceedings yesterday at the anti-Corn Law the operatives themselves! Not because it was 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 and the workmen doing it of themselves, and forcing the masters to comply ! And though the Antireject it in the other and more feasible shape of have become convinced that it is useless to place the thing themselves. They did not "reject" this on Monday morning, and the other from Burnley, before the Parliament and the aristocraty evidence "project"! No; they acted on it! and the present

Let our readers also mark another fact. All the reductions in wages that have been attempted within threatens annihilation. To bigots and politicians, the last two months in the manufactories, have been 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 their pleasure by repeating them. We turn rather any such reduction. We believe it would be im-"It appeared to him that the time was past for possible. At all events, we have not heard of any

Refer, too, to the letter of our Preston corresponthey ought to proceed at once to appoint a committee dent, detailing the horrible carnage in that town, OF PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE METROPOLIS, and induce every delegate from the country to pour in such facts and the prior proceedings. Look well at the words as would organise such a body of public opinion as there printed in capital letters! Remember that would create the utwost odium against those in it is two delegates from Ashten, (the town where power, and COMPEL THEM TO VIELD." the STRIKE first commenced.) to the Preston lads the STRIKE first commenced.) to the Preston lads Pretty fair this, was not it "Old Bloody?" Where to get them to join in it, who declare, publicly, that were you then ! Did you denounce the incendiary "THE MIDDLE CLASSES FOUND THEM writing? Did you point it out to the public, and THE MEANS" to go to Preston! Note this shew the real nature of the League men, in their fact! and then ask how it is that that the middle base and cowardly attempts to get the working classes are now so fond of STRIKES as to pay the people to "rise" and "riot," while they appeared as delegates to go over all parts of the country to

they had been incited! Did you do this "Old Ashton, as has been already detailed; and that the Bloody?' No! you left the task to us! We did it. We ostensible cause of it was the attempted reductions exposed the plot. We denourced the concoctors of of wages by the Corn Law Repealing Messrs.

cussion upon the question of the Corn Law Repeal. these to bear all the shootings, all the cuttings ACLAND had some talk. In the Star of the suc- to death, all the woundings, all the imprison-

To the working people we say, be wise! be pru

Our own opinion of the "Strike" and its merits was distinctly registered in last week's Star, especially in the two articles in the third edition, headed, "Progress of the Strike," and "Further Progress."

Every event which has since transpired has confirmed us in the opinion we then held: and we have 29th of July, one of the delegates, Mr. Finch, jun, now therefore only to reiterate it, and to request for it all the attention that the people think it worth.

spot the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large spot the next morning at each time; the resolution that assembly appeared at unt time; the resolution that all working men cause labour till the Charter become that fair of the limit, and after a few hearty and sensible and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press, and noticed by nearly all the charter become that the continuence is and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press, and noticed by nearly all the chart of the years of they ondemn it! Did they condemn it!

Is it apparent now who were the concocters of the

MARY JONES, BRISTOL.—We cannot insert the comby 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,

CHARTIST, CARLIELE, is thanked for the extracts

from a letter written from Lancaster Castle to MR. WARDEN, of Bolton. They but bear out what we before knew of the ungrateful man who has done his little best to sting the hand that fed him! Perhaps "a Carlisle Chartist" is not aware of the fact that the man in question would have starved while in gool, had it not been for can tell him that the fact is so; and that the sum of SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS was GIVEN to him by Mr. O'Connor during his imprisonment! and, perhaps, "a Carlisle Chartist" is nellite-Whig-Radicals in England, that "Mr. they would run a knife through his heart!" We are aware of, and can tell " a Carlise Chartist" these things; and therefore we are not surprised 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 Kitchen, Bradford Moor.

OUR READERS AND FRIENDS .- The state of our our silence about, and non-insertion of, many articles. both of news and observation, received lecture at Chesterfield amongst them.

BELPER.-On Monday night last, Mr. West just and proper regulations, to supply the wants of all with abundance," and was attended with a crowded and an attentive audience. Mr. West enrolled fifty-four members at the close. Wednesday 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. in the Market Place; they were all peaceable, however, and so would have continued, till their meeting was over, and then have returned home again in the was addressing them, the magistrates, accompanied by the police and about two hundred special constables, came up. Mr. Pollard, one of the magistrates, addressed the crowd for nearly half an hour, and remonstrated with them on the danger of assembling in such meetings, and engaging in such schemes, which must result in disastrous consequences to themselves. The assembled multitude, however, manifested no great alacrity to leave the spot. and the magistrates having ordered the multitude to disperse, loud shouts were raised amongst them of "Let's away to Luddenden Foot," and this proposition, meeting with general concurrence, the shouts became universal, and the multitude, arranging themselves into a sort of procession, cleared away and proceeded at once to that place, where a large body of the Lancashire turn-outs were congregated for the purpose of marching into Halifax.

breadth of the road, and stretching to a vast length.

To Readers 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 o Correspondents and Friends women. They proceeded next to Bowling Dyke women with a commenced making a cutting through the mill cam, 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 of the insurgents. About eleven soldiers of the inferior respective localities, as early as possible after the occurrence. From all infantry were detached to escort the prisoners to the towns where the Strike is held out, we should like to large portion of the people, who made repeated Police-office, and on their road were followed by a 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?

perated the soldiers, that they faced round, and fired upon them. A man called Wadsworth was, we inderstand, wounded in the leg, and was carried off did. The information she seeks can only be compelled by law proceedings.

Constant Reader, London.—Yer. Mr. Pitkethly is gone to America, but not to stay there at present. He is gone to "look out," and to self measure blocked up by crowds; and before the his good. He is inclined to get on the marin. his goods. He is inclined to act on the maxim, soldiers could force a passage through them they 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 points important to emigrants and settlers. The the prisoners in the Police office. Great apprehenresult of his observations we expect to be the sions were entertained that an attempt would be 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

ten to fifteen thousand people was held on Skircoat

Moor, a fine extensive moor in the immediate neighbourhood of Halifax. The tone of the meeting was peaceable but firm. Three resolutions were passed pledging the meeting not to return to work till the People's Charter became the law of the land; till 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 employers that they should be kept up to that standard. In the course of the afternoon, the people having gathered 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. Whereviting of letters, such as the one he has sent us, to phisner and insinuate appart the character of writing of letters, such as the one he has sent us, to whisper and insinuate away the character of the man upon whose free gifts he was existing! least hesitation in pricking them with their bayonets, and scores of people in Halifax received in this way and scores of people in Monday. One poor felthe man upon whose free gifts he was existing.
And "a Carlisle Chartist" may not be further and scores of people in Halifax received in this may aware that so deep-rooted is the malignity of the slight bayonet wounds on Monday. One poor fellow, who had got pricked through his fustian jacket havenet. We saw go writhing down the that he declared, soon after his liberation, at the with a bayonet, we saw go writing down the dinner table of one of the most stanch O'Con-street, in the midst of a number of commiserating 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 that hatred, that had he, or they, BUT COURAGE, regiments, who, while handling his musket, touched it in such a manner, that the percussion cap exin 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 if it should escape amputation disabled, even if it should escape amputation. The proceedings commenced on Tuesday with a meeting on Skircoat Moor, at six o'clock in the morning, at which about 2,000 or 3,000 people were present at the meeting held a fortnight since last Sunday, The proceedings commenced by singing a hymn, and is now in the possession of Mr. Isaac "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 columns this day will be a sufficient apology for enterprise, and praying that peace and order might be preserved. After this a man from Bradford addressed. the meeting. He proposed that delegates should be during the week. Some of these are in type. but sent to Todmorden, Bradford, and Huddersfield, to 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 ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE delivered his second lecture of his series, "on the evils arising from the misapplication of the powers of production, and the capabilities of the soil under line and proper regulations. to supply the wants of 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 fling across the moor, proceeded on their mission. This concluded the meeting. 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 magigtrates to send them there for safety, previous to their examination. They were placed in two omnibuses, each drawn by four horses and guarded by a file of the 11th Hussars, under the command of an officer, and, headed by Mr. Briggs, a magistrate, proceeded at full 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 Their arrival from Lancasbire had been expected it had been anticipated, and considerable crowds had for some time, and the magistrates had been active congregated all down the road on the look out, partiwould be an open declaration of war against the in making preparations to receive them. They had cularly at Salter-Hebble, were an attempt was made to issued placards referring to the disturbances in stop the road, preparatory to a rescue. This, however, the information is received with approbation. To-day fury of a starving people,—a people made to starve assist them in the preservation of peace and order. the convoy from the wood which skirts the road in the preservation of peace and order. Lancashire, and calling upon the inhabitants to was unsuccessful, and stones were thrown at 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 themselves. There was all the difference in the worn in, and the regular police, and the military at the latter place, the train towards Wakefield world between the masters closing the mills." stationed at the barracks, were under orders to be in readiness to act at a moment's notice. The mili- transferred; and the train was quickly at full sp. ed. tary force regularly stationed at Halifax, consisted Considerable numbers of people had gained access to troops of the 11th Hussars, one from Leeds, where At the time these two omnibuses and the prisoners arrivthey had passed the previous night on their road ed, there was another omnibus in the station, just about to driving the workmen by reductions of wages, to do from York, and entered Halifax about eight o'clock proceed with passengers to Halifax, from Leeds, Manchester, &c. After leaving the station, it was very seon 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 thrown 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-Hebble, howtion 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 treat civil 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 actir, and assembled in considerable numbers could not apply this language to themselves; they were conscious of not having done any injury, and had confidence that the people would not wilfully inflict damage upon persons respecting whom they could have same good order they had met. But whilst a person no cause of complaint; and in this opinion they were strengthened by the fact that, as soon as it became known that the omnibus contained only railway passengers, and no "officials," a safe passage was guaranteed through the thousands who were assembled on the 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, waving his hand, all fear of attack from the menacing throng seemed to have vanished, and the vehicle was slowly ascending the hill. But, on a sudden, a cry was raised that the soldiers were advancing, and as suddenly the apparent 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 gallop, and on to the heads of the devoted and innocent passengers, who thus Betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock the turn-outs suffered severely from the accidental circumstance of from Lancashire approached the town in immense | being compelled, though only for a few moments, to be numbers. The grand point of junction was at apparently under the protection of the soldiery. With And yet the "riots" and the "risings" are to be from the town of Ashton to the other towns in bodies, each composed of thousands of men, from a soldier escaped unburt—some of them received severe attributed to the "incendiary writings in the North- Lancashire; AND THEIR EXPENCES WERE Hebden Bridge, Sowerby Bridge, Luddenden Foot, cuts -three of them were fairly felled from their PAID BY MONEY SUBSCRIBED BY Todmorden, Rochdale, and other places, united toge- horses, the animals setting of, and leaving their late FACTORY MASTERS AND SHOPKEEPERS ther in one immense procession, filling the whole riders to the mercy of the mob. These three are privates in the 11th Hussars: their names are Alexander, When they got to the North Bridge at Halifax, the Frazer, John Austin, and Thomas Clarkson: they And are the League men to suffer no consequences military and police were drawn up, so as to occupy were all more or less injured; but two of them the whole road, and prevent the passage of the were for a time made prisoners. Of course, there was in people, the cavalry being posted in front, the infantry a devil of a hubbub kicked up now! An expressional After the discussion, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. the sabreings, all the sabreings, all the tramplings 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 ceeding week; that is to say, in the Star of July ments, all the transportings, and, possibly, all the being arrested by the military and police, several of hangings; are the working people to endure all fact. in a letter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish backers of the latter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish backers of the latter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish backers of the latter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish backers of the latter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish backers of the latter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish backers of the latter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish backers of the latter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish backers of the latter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish backers of the latter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish backers of the latter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish backers of the latter addressed by him to the Chartist these things while the flendish because the latter addressed by him to the Chartist the flendish the flend fact, in a letter addressed by him to the Chartist these things, while the flendish hatchers of the plot body:—

"One thing which Acland told me, as he said, in No! by heaven! JUSTICE, of some sort or other to me, and these orders to me, and the section of the would not hurt a woman, received orders to me, and these orders to me, and the section of the solders, we are afraid with a fatal result, but of this would you?" endeavoured to turn them on one side.

One of the women coming up in front should be cannot speak with certainty; up to These orders to me, and the section of the solders to me, and the section of the section of the solders to me, and the section of the one woman was stabbed in the breast by one of the passengers, who had, in good earnest, to endure the Now, let every man pay particular attention to the following disclosure, coming from the principal military. Present not yourselves before them after a circumstance occurred which caused a discount of the Plague? Acland said to me,—"Well, Mr. O'Connor, we shall either have a Repeal of the Corn Laws, or the Charter in three weeks.

In the Charter in three weeks.

In the paper, was paper, Mr. O'Connor—" Indeed! how!"

Mr. Acland—" Well, I tell you, in confidence, that the object of the League's present meeting in the continuous and several contuments of Foundry-street, were attacked, and the military and police force gathered on the bridge, leaving that the object of the League's present meeting in mills. Commit no depredations. Injure no man. few minutes the entire procession had passed into profusely. It is fortunate that the wadding of her the heart of the town, and by the time the military bennet, was very thick; for this doubtless had the arrived at Messrs. Norris and Listers' mills, the effect of breaking the force with which the stone plugs were drawn, and the men turned out, had descended. She was going on a visit to Mr. Almost at the very same moment that the Lan- Cockerham, of Halifax; and on enquiry there on Tuescashire processions approached the town, day afternoon, we I arned that she was not much worse another procession, also comprising immense numbers, from the neighbourhood of Bradford, approached it in another direction. The Bradford procession was preceded by a number of the 17th Laucers from that town, and on the procession side house until surgical assistance could be procured. He was attended very speedily by Mr. Houroyd of Halifax, the Laucers drew up aggest the road and Halifax, and after having his wornded recorded.

thirty had got in, some of the workmen inside, who to. The meetings then quietly dispersed. were armed with staves, and sworn in as special constables, closed the mill-door, and secured the upon the men of London to attend in their thousands found in the streets should be arrested. constables, closed the mili-door, and secured the military should be arrested.

Stragglers as prisoners. Previous to this, as attack on the Shades having been apprehended, a hole had been broken through the roof, and if the military should be required at the place, a flag should be put through this aperture.

The decision. He thought it was very dishonest on the streets should be arrested.

I have also omitted to state, that there are pawn-sontatives of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men on the sontatives of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men on the sontatives of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men on the sontatives of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men on the sontatives of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men of the working classes, would not be part of those who had brought out the honest men of the working classes, and would plunge you even in your labour, have turned upon you even in the working classes, and would plunge you yet lower in the dient of the working classes, and would plunge you yet lower in the working the place, a flag should be put through this aperture, and argued many was placed on the roof of the Northgate and many was placed on the roof of the Hussars were stationed, to watch for this signal, and communicate to the military. As for this signal, and communicate to the military. As and a letter was sent to the committee, stating that it would be for wages or for a political to lessen the taxation of the country, and a letter was sent to the committee, stating that it would be for wages or for a political to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise labour—of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and signal was hoisted, and the Hussars set off at once the chairman and speakers would be arrested if clothes they would have, and being emboldened by considerable numbers, forced their way into the payment of the country, and likewise labour—of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise labour—of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise labour—of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise labour—of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise labour—of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise labour—of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise labour—of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise labour—of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise labour—of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and the payment of the country, and likewise labour—of the old and the young willings of the country and likewise labour—of the old and the young willing of the country and likewise labour—of the old and the young willing of the country and they are willing as a labour—of the old and the young willing and they are willing as a labour—of the old and the young willing to labour—of the old and the young willing and old and the young willing and the payment in the payment willing the paymen the only symptoms of such an attack being contem- house to tender bail; they were refused admission; came to their hands, and taking many things 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 turing districts, are in favour of the People's Charstragglers, who were secured in the mill, in the mill, in the mill, in the manner we have described, and who were consider
| 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 ceiving seven or eight shillings per week, providing you independent of the oppressor's will, you were manner we have described, and who were consider| bail, and the prisoner was immediately taken in a land foot, taken to Newcastle, and some men on foot, with that opinion, it is at this stage of the proceed| the latter would insist upon having political power cast upon the wide world for support. Thanks ably in advance of the main body, who were at that cab to Bow-street. The inspector also waited upon between the sections of infantry, were likewise ings necessary, that a definite decision should be in the present struggle. It was all nonsense to eternal thanks, to the brave and independent Trades 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 party by whom he was employed, thinking by these magistrates, and no doubt but most of them will be immediately adopted by the working classes, stating obtain the Charter as an advance of wages. manner in which the melancholy occurrences, which in a few minutes took place, originated; but all agree in this, that there was no regular attack upon | their men. At seven o'clock, not less that 10,000 the mill, and that the people were not causing any further disturbance than must necessarily be caused by the passage of so large a multitude along the manner, explaining the purpose for which the meet- upon-Trent. 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:— the people poured into the Green at such a rapid As the soldiery were approaching the spot, the cavalry rate, that the number was speedily augmented to at at a hand gallop, and the infantry at a quick run, least 20,000 persons: all the papers allowing it to the throng of people in the streets could not get be the largest meeting ever held in that neighbourout of the way with sufficient rapidity, and there was some crowding and jostling. One man in the little confusion was created by a drunken coalway offered, unintentionally, as we understand, heaver driving his cart furiously among the crowd. gone to Preston this morning. All the works are at some slight obstruction to the passage of Order being restored, Mr. Blackmore, in a speech a stand to-day; none have dared to start their mills, the infantry, upon which one of them pricked him remarkable for its firm and manly tone, moved the with his bayonet, and the man turned round in an following resolution :exasperated state of mind, and said something offensive to the soldier, who immediately struck and alarm the present dire and unprecedented dishim down with the butt-end of his musket. A dis- content and dissatisfaction which prevails throughout turbance among the crowd was the consequence, and immediately afterwards, the magistrate in memorialise her Mejesty to withdraw the troops, attendance (Mr. Hird, of Bradford,) and the officers and endeavour to ameliorate our fellow-brethren's for a few seconds, and the next moment the soldiery fired upon the people. The first fire consisted only of straggling shots, but the next fire was a regular volley of musketry from the whole body of the military. From Rand's Bank, the ground rises for a considerable distance in towering hills, and up these hills the people fled for their lives, and as they fied the military continued to fire, and some of the men dropped wounded upon the grass. We went towards the scene of action immediately after the firing had taken place, and had not proceeded very far, before we saw an old man, apparently betwixt fifty and sixty years of age, borne in the arms of a number of other men, apparently in an insensible state, and we were informed shortly after that he had received a musket ball in the groin; a few yards further, we saw another man who had been shot in the back, whose head was sustained by other men, and who appeared to be swooning, conveyed along the same road in a cart, and both, we believe, together with another man, who was shot in the leg, were taken to the infirmary. At this time the military were drawn up slong Rand's Bank; numbers of men were cronching down in the grass, but the great bulk of the multitude were gathered on the utmost summits of the distant hills, on the verge of the horizon, and far out of the reach of the military. From all that we can learn of the origin of the affair, we think there were no circumstances to justify the military in firing upon the people. No attack was made upon either person or property.

along the road. The soldiery proceeded along the streets, driving or thirty people climbed up a wall, and got into a garden there, to get out of way of the military, and, as the letter passed by, hooted them, upon which the soldiers fired fifty or sixty shots above their heads, and produced no little consternation among them. Amengst the persons wounded was Dr. Bramley's servant, who received a shot in his ancle. Another

and the people were proceeding without disturbance

It is with mingled feelings of shame and indignation that we bring before the public an instance of wanton bloodshed—a deliberate attempt upon human cumstance, and were within a yard, or at most two yards, of the unfortunate victim of military recklessness, when the occurrence took place. The affair took place in King-street, which is in the vicinity of the barracks and the police office. A small number of the Hussars, who had been clearing the streets, turned up the boitom of King-street, and, after proceeding a few yards, were filing into a street called Nelson-street, which runs out of it : at the time that Messrs. Bingley and Hall were approaching the top of King-street, an old man, named Samuel Crowther, a nail-maker, was coming towards them, apparently to go to his own residence, which was only two or three yards distant. At this period there was not the slightest disturbance in the streets, and indeed there were not, it is believed, twenty persons in the space betwixt the top of the street and the soldiery towards the bottom, a distance of probably nearly one hundred yards. All the soldiery had disappeared along Nelson-street. except one man who paused and looked in the direction of the persons above mentioned, and then levelled his musket, and appeared to take deliberate aim at them. Not the slightest alarm was felt by either Mr. Bingley or Mr. Hall, who seeing no cause for violence, apprehended none, and regarded the action of the soldier simply as a piece of bravado, and looked at him with perfect unconcern. The soldier, howman is shot," or some such expression, but Mr. Half, who had previously seen him in a fit, replied that he was only in a fit. In a few moments, however, a number of women rushed out of the house exclaiming that the man had been shot, and on entering the house, which was crowded with women uttering lond screams, the old man was found lying. on his back, on a bed up stairs, with a wound in his geon. On calling afterwards, it was understood much injured. 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 place near the Shades Mill; one of these had a shot in his groin, another in his back, and a third, who was a delver from Midgley, had a shot in his leg, and the same evening was obliged to have it amputated. A considerable number were wounded, we believe, but only slightly. Thirty-six prisoners were captured in or about Shades Mill. Of these prisoners many had received sword wounds; one had a cut across his hand, another had a cut across the forehead, another on the top of his head, a fourth had a tremendous gash, three or four inches long, on his head, and his skull was fractured, and two or three more had contusions on their legs, caused by turned into a hospital. The mills were all stopped on Tuesday, at Elland,

Cooper Bridge, Brighouse, Stainland, and Barkis-Immediately previous to the skirmish at Salter-

hebble, and after the prisoners had left by the train, intention to let out the water in the tanks for the damage were committed by parties connecting them-

shot through the abdomen. Poor Crowther is still what makes this worse, the Rev. Gent. was a comalive, and is expected to recover. The number of plete invalid, and report says that the state of ex-wounded by this mad freak, amounted, so far as citement into which he was thrown, has terminated

preparatory steps to intimidate the committee from committed for trial at the next sessions. proceeding with the meeting; but they had mistaken persons having assembled, Mr. Dron was called to the chair, and addressed them in an appropriate recover; his name is Jerrold, a bricklayer, at Stokehood; the road being completely blocked up. Some

"That this meeting views with great apprehension the northern districts, and hereby determine to of the regiment were observed consulting together condition, by adjusting the existing dispute regarding the reduction of wages, and passing the People's marched on to Bingley, where they commenced their Charter as the law of the land,"

> Mr. Mantz, in a very eloquent address, seconded the resolution. During the time he was speaking, the got on that could find room, and rode on to Keighpeople were actually flocking up to the meeting by thousands, and covered such an extent of ground that it was difficult for the speakers to make their voices heard by the whole of the vast assemblage. Mr. Parker, in a bold and energetic manner, sup- parading the streets. ported the resolution.

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

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

Mr. Brown, in an address which raised the enthusiasm of the assembly to an enormous height, and which for eloquence has seldom been surpassed, wound up the proceedings of the meeting.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Such a forest of hands as never before was day morning, at the Hall of Science, Camp Field, at seen in London. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who

into all sorts of avenues and passages. So peremptorous proke up by giving three times three cheers for the tory were they, that they compelled the people to aturn-outs," which might be heard for miles, all the people before them, who ned to escape them briefly acknowledged the same, and the meeting close their windows as they passed, and neither cheers for the Charter, Star, &c. While this men nor women could peep out of any aperture, to meeting was being held a constant communiobtain a sight of what was going on, without having cation was kept up by the Superintendent a cluster of swords raised and shaken in menace at of the Police with the Home Office; the them. At a place, called Garth, opposite the Pine cavalry at Knightsbridge barracks were under arms. Apple Inn, at the end of North Bridge, about twenty in the Barrack Yard, from six until past eleven o'clock; and the excitement in all parts of the town was intense. Although bail had been refused for the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they were conveyed in a cab back to the East End, and discharged, upon entering into their own recognizances to appear at Bow-street on the following man also, who was standing in Northgate when the Infantry passed, was stabled with a bayonet in the shoulder. He was conveyed to Dr. Helattended the meeting continued to perambulate the streets, singing patriotic songs. On Wednesday morning, the boardmen attended at Bow-street, accompanied by many of the leading Chartists, and were discharged by Mr. Jardine, the wanton bloodshed—a deliberate as little less than murlife, which we can designate as little less than murder, on the part of one of the soldiery. Mr. Bingley,
the reporter for the Leeds Times, and Mr. Hall, of
own recognizances to be of good behaviour
ments might be made to work in co-operation with for two months. During the proceedings it was given in evidence that the police had orders from head quarters to arrest every one seen carrying a board, or exposing a bill. The Morning Advertiser refused to insert the advertisement calling the meeting, and every effort was made to hinder it from getting due publicity. Summonses were applied for by the police against several persons, who refuse to take the bills out of their windows; and they express their determination to put down the meeting, which is to be held on Thursday evening, at Islington Green. After the meeting on Stepney Green, five or six persons were busily engaged in enrolling members, hundreds anxious to

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

join being unable to procure admission into a spa-

AUGUST 16. A large body of men, apparently from Dewsbury and its vicinity, have visited Howden-Clough, Birstal, Gomersal, Littletown, Millbridge, and Heckmondwike, and have 'tapped' the boilers of all the mills they have come to, except corn mills, and have, consequently, thrown the whole of the hands idle. The demeanour of the visitants was perfectly peaceable; they neither annoyed person nor property, and I have not heard of one millever, fired, and immediately the old man staggered owner who offered any resistance, save one at Heck-and reeled in the direction of his own door, but mondwike, "who railed in good set terms." The made no outcry. Mr. Bingley exclaimed—the people of this district take neither part nor lot in the matter, and ask with wonderment what is to ground. If they again fell into apathy, and the

SKIPTON.

Several thousands visited this quiet town on Tuesday, from Coine and other parts, and stopped the mills. The town remained quiet on Wednesday, been thrown out, to the purport that he, in his On Taesday, the special constables captured, with opening speech, had made remarks with a view abdomen, his shirt was saturated with blood, and he the assistance of a few of the military, six of the to damp the energies of the people; he shewed was writhing with agony. Messra. B. and H. im- turn-cuts, who were committed to York. Mr. Garmediately went to procure the attendance of a sur. forth, one of the magistrates, was, we understand,

KEIGHLEY.

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

in the neighbouring large towns. POTTERIES. SHELTON AND HANLEY.

TUESDAY, IWELVE O'CLOCK. I have just heard that the military stationed at blows from swords. In fact, the police-office was Burslem have begun firing on the people, and that two men have been killed, one from Stoke-upon-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 standing that it would be brought forward at another they (said he) went back without getting higher sion and continuance of their present atruggle till the o'clock, when there were not less than 20,000 people they standing that it would be brought forward at another they wages and protection too, they would only be PEOPLES CHARTER becomes a legislative enaction of the loss of life cannot be standing that it would be brought forward at another wages and protection too, they would only be PEOPLES CHARTER becomes a legislative enaction. Mr. Bishop was called to the chair. told. I also hear that numbers are wounded, but ther stage of the proceedings. how great a number I cannot say. Thus proving threats were made that the bridge across the railway that the ruling few are determined, at all hazards, threats were made that the bridge across the failway to perpetuate their rule over the sons of labour. nation the efforts now made by various parties should be pulled down, and it was stated to be their to perpetuate their rule over the sons of labour. nation the efforts now made by various parties should be pulled down, and it was stated to be their to perpetuate their rule over the sons of labour. In the efforts now made by various parties thoughout the country to misrepresent our position, intention to let out the water in the tanks for the same intention to let out the water in the tanks for the same intention to let out the water in the tanks for the same intention to let out the water in the tanks for the same intentions.

It is stated that the turn outs have entered into a boild not to damage any property, and that if any have had no hand in the destruction of property is now may decide upon delegate from Stalybridge, that if the masters did in the same question, and made an excellent speech. Mr. Hedge adopting, in order to carry out our intentions. We reduce wages, and they did come out to resist a no man sllowed to speak tweet on the same question, they would not be same question, they would not be same question, they would not be same property, and that if any before I close this, that, as a body, the Chartists before I close this, that, as a body, the Chartists and made an excellent speech. Mr. Hedge adopting, in order to carry out our intentions. We reduce wages, and the masters did have had no hand in the destruction of property selves with them, they would make no effort to prothe Chartist speakers been attended to, for, had that by the spontaneous will of the people, we are deter- they were going to take, in giving in their decision. that

than Booth, flax-dresser, of Northowram, who was one of those wounded by the firing at Rand's Bank, to state that the residence of the Rev. R. E. Aitkins died at ten o'clock on Wednesday night. He was was set on fire sometime about two o'clock a.m., and could be assertained, to thirteen, besides numbers of others who received slight wounds, and who got them dressed at the nearest druggist's shops. A meeting of mill ewners was held on Wednesday afternoon, when it was determined to resume work on Thursday morning.

Citement into which he was thrown, and the positively know, fatally; but this I cannot say that I positively know, will do ours."

The resolution of the present delegates. I have also to report that the degant mansion of W. Parker, Esq. has shared the same fate, and nothing is to be seen but a heap of rains at either of those places.

A public meeting was suddenly called by the information of the present delegates. Thursday morning.

LONDON,

The excitement respecting the movement in the North bindings of this one-flourishing districts. This meeting was of this one-flourishing districts the means of going for the clastres. He maddle class. Mr. Micartage supported the original resolution with a suggestion that it be printed and posted side. Mr. Micartage supported the original resolution extreme to the means of going for the clastres. He maddress of one-flourishing districts and the place of this one-flourishing districts. This meeting was of this one-flourishing districts. This meeting was of this one-flouring districts. Her would are delegated they would proud that the means of going for the clastres. Her would are delegated they would proud the means of going for the clastres. Her would are delegated they would not one-flouring into their means of going for the clastres. Her would great the post of this one-flouring indication was of more value would still the means of going for the clastres. Her would great the post of this on-flouring indication of the surface of this on-flouring districts. Her would great the post of

In my last I stated that two men were killed at pended or resumed." Burslem, it is now certain that one was shot dead,

CHORLEY.

the other, though very severely wounded, may still

About 8000 people entered Chorley, yesterday, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, principally works in less than two hours. A great number have law of the land." with the exception of Medcalf, the manager for the estate of Dobson. A public meeting took place last night, and a resolution was passed to have the Charter the law of the land before they worked again. BINGLEY.

Several thousands left Bradford early on Tuesday morning, and proceeded towards Shipley, where they stopped all the mills without difficulty, there being no protective force. From thence they 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

to be seen but the families of the turn-outs who are part of their serious consideration. In one place, STAFFORD.

removed from this town this morning for the Isle of passed resolutions for a fair day's wage for a fair in reply, gave orders to admit them. After a short France, and were replaced by two troops of the day's work, and above all to obtain the People's pause, Mr. Beswick, the head of the police force, 34th. If matters do not assume a different aspect | Charter to protect such wages for the future; and came in and advanced, accompanied by Mr. 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 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 manufac- them their support. He thought that if the people Mr. Beswick said he was not, but presumed that the turers are already talking of stopping their shops. MANCHESTER.

The adjourned meeting of the delegates from the towns and districts, to the number of 141, on busi- ple with food.

ness connected with the strike, assembled on Tues-Mr. Hutchinson again took the chair. The Decretary called over the names of the 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 adjournment of the last meeting. He hoped they would conduct their proceedings with calmness and caution, but still with firm determination. He said that the very important position in which they stood, and the state of the district, called upon them to act with wisdom and prudence, and to bring their deliberations to a speedy termination, so as 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 England were upon that day's proceedings, and it depended upon the decision to which they should come, how the movement would in future be conducted through the whole country, and more especially the success of such movement (cheers.) The each other, and thus strengthen the movement. For his own part he saw a great change in the opinion of the working men of Manchester—much that had ported.
excited enthusiasm had abated, and they had begun to act and speak with reason, judgment, and reflec-tion. There had been no feature of relaxation exhibited, nor any symptoms of change of opinion; but they were as earnest as ever, and appeared to 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. 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 King-street :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 Empire, they ought, he thought, to take higher 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

very clearly that he himself was firm, and emthey did not adopt every measure they could to en- made the law of the land. sure a triumph and gain their political rights.

ing classes, were aware of one of the main causes of political ignorance and mental slavery,-which causes were that the discussion of politics had been excluded from all sick and benefit societies. He argument of those who would wish to infuse a spirit then said there were men in from no fewer than 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 resolution, though he must confess it was from the business of the meeting. emphatically for the Charter. The delegate from Several other delegates saw the utility of such a the fustian cutters the same. A delegate rose and resolution being passed, but thought it would be more in place as the last, instead of the first. The resolution was withdrawn, with an under-

Mr. Duffy rose and proposed this res nation the efforts now made by various parties the undertaking. hands of designing men of various political parties. People's Charter is the law of the land.

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

During Wednesday, all continued quiet throughout the day except so far as an "excitement," by a rumour that 3000 Laneachire ricters were on their way to the town armed. The military went towards "the border," but of course it was "no go." Jonathan Booth, flax-dresser, of Northowram, who was one of those wounded by the firing at Rand's Bank, of the second proceed for the Rev. R. E. Aitkins died at ten o'clock on Wednesday night. He was going to take, in giving in their decision. It has by the spontaneous will of the people, we are detertied to, for, had that have been the case, I can affirm that no such thing mined to consult their interests alone without reference by the spontaneous will of the people, we are detertied to find their decision. The without reference to any part of the country now struggling for political power. The political emancipation of our our either himself or his constituents to lead them to adopt a measure of which they were going to take, in giving in their decision. The without reference by the several delegates of whom it is composed, does on the one to adopt a measure of which they would proceed for the Charter. Yet he wished the several delegates of whom it is composed, does on the one to adopt a measure of which they would after to adopt a measure of which they would after to adopt a measure of which they would after to adopt a measure of which they were going to take, in giving in their decision.

The information laid before this Conference by the several delegates of whom it is composed, does on the one to adopt a measure of which they would proceed for the Charter. Yet he wished in our several delegates of whom it is composed to any part of the country now struggling for political power. The political power. The political power. The political power. The political power of which they would after the several delegates of whom it is composed to any part of the country now struggling for not for either himself or his constituents to lead they would be for the se

> The resolution was seconded and supported by Mr. Robinson moved "That this meeting do not

Mr. Akroyd's mill, and when betwixt twenty and with the men of the North were unanimously agreed | character ordered the meeting to be dispersed, determined step, either the one way or the other, for Mr. Stoll was surprised to hear men from the which was done. The Rev. Gentleman then read liberty. The middle classes, and many of the most locality where the proceedings first commenced, say Early on Monday, placards were issued, calling the Riot Act, and gave strict orders that all persons talented rich men of the country were anxious for that their constituents wished to make it a wage the decision. He believed that they, as the repre-question. He thought it was very dishonest on the

definitely whether labour should be further sus-This resolution was seconded by Mr. Thos. Whitaker, and carried by a large majority.

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 at that they send delegates to every part of the United willing that his hands should remain out till the cm-Kingdom to endeavour to get the co-operation of ployers generally would consent to advance wages - men? Who can withhold praise from such men? the middle and labouring classes in carrying out the and had signified his intention to assist them during 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 Seconded by Mr. F. Taylor, of Royton.

> work." Seconded by a delegate whose name we did not

After several delegates had supported the motion. news was brought into the Hall that the public funds political question, to support which he begged to be were falling. The information emanated from the excused. The hands, nothing daunted, were willing Mark Lane Express, and was received with loud to keep the political view of the question, notwithapplause.

A discussion arose regarding the means of carrying out the resolution, if adopted, on which many failure for the want of food and funds: whilst Everything is quite at a stand still, and nothing is a country such things as money and food formed no said a delegate, the people had already made provision for four months. Both manufacturers and out to ascertain whether such was the case, who reworkmen had certified their intention of rendering | turned and said that the magistrates, police, milistood still for another month there was ample Chairman knew who he was. The Chairman said provision made. When the work was well begun that was a delegate meeting, and he wished to know every man should put his shoulders to the wheel, whether he was a delegate or not, as he was a various trades of Manchester and the surrounding relative to means to be adopted to provide the peo- name, and Mr. Lowe gave his capacity. The 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 they be allowed to proceed with the business. He recognized authority, while we believe the moral question, to that of the Charter."

This was the delegate from the Engravers of Man-The delegate from Hyde supported coming out for building in large numbers, which alarmed the inhabithe 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 seatand he found from experience that the prevailing being issued that all meetings which caused the opinion of the working men cenerally was in favour people to assemble in large numbers were illegal, he of the Charter, when an opportunity came for ob- did not expect to have found such a numerous meettaining it. There never was a better chance than ing as he then saw before him. the present one, and therefore the meeting of Delegates, the Executive, and the middle classes, should taken to make the meeting legal. People were unite and embrace it.

said he tested the meeting which elected him, and admitted. They had sent out several times to found it was decidedly in favour of the wage ques- request the people to disperse, which he conceived at his command to advance it, upon the good undertion. Two delegates from the same place said that was sufficient to convince him, and the authorities, the people generally were for the Charter, because that they wished not to break the law. They would they conceived that if they went in by the induce- try what they could do to persuade the people to ments of the manufacturers, the latter would make disperse, and if they could not, they (meaning the reductions before they had been in one week, and delegates) would send for his assistance. Beswick the working classes, when the meeting was dissolved, then left the room, stating that he would go and tell would be turned away, if they professed to have the magistrates. souls of their own.

Mr. Neild, delegate from the hatters near Oldham,

After a discussion on the merits and demerits of the resume-work amendment, the taking off restric-

to the great body of the working classes. was expected that the delegates would decide the and class made law. The Chairman, on their deparquestion at once, tither one way or the other, as to ture, put the amendments, when twelve were shown whether they must resume work or stand out until for one, and seventeen for the other. He then put the Charter is obtained. He hoped all delegates the motion, when upwards of 120 voted for it. would agree to work with the majority, let it be what | The meeting was then adjourned to the Sherwood it might.

The Secretary here read the following bill, which had been issued by the manufacturers sitting in

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

"Resolution of a Committee of spinners, manufac turers, machine-makers, millwrights, mechanics printers, dyers, and others, employing workpeople in the boroughs of Manchester and Salford, passed this 15th day of August, at half-past one o'clock. opened for work until the workpeople therein employed signify their desire to resume labour.' " Mr. Stott said he had been round the town since

the adjournment, and he must candidly declare that

Mr. Duffy rose and made a most powerful speech, shewing the evils of class legislation, and broke up the among the people.

argument of those who would wish to infuse a spirit.

Each member, in the first instance, stated to the of apathy amongst the people. It had been asked | 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 would support them.

A delegate from Oldham, representing from 1,000 to 1,500 operatives, said that his constituents declared The Delegate from Glossop said, in answer to a efforta."

The Delegate from Broad Bottom said they came out for wages in that district. The shoemakers' delegate from Lees said, he had to inform them that the working men of his village

that a tremendous majority in these great manufac- out for an advance of wages, but were willing to stand on an equality with those who were only re- attainment of your just rights, and thereby render The Delegate from Compstall Bridge said that neither he nor his constituents had come out upon the wage question. They had not left their employ- have taken the foreground in your cause. They have

Mr. Joshua Malary moved the next resolution, by the people of Hyde. Still, now they were out, snau no justy required, in proof the people's delegates, now assembled, do they were resolved to have a fair day's wage for a most be effected till the Charter become law.

Must not their names be handed down to post 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. The delegate from the engravers moved, as an ments to provide food re being made, when all of amendment, "That the people forthwith resume a sudden the said gentleman altered his mind, and gave orders that the cow must not be killed—and on being asked what had caused him to give counter orders, he replied that ac heard that the turn-out

standing the withdrawal of such support. The delegate from Rochdale declared that the meetings, and they had been very numerous, were determined to have nothing less than the Charter. Another delegate rose and said that he represented others, animated with feelings of enthusiasm and a meeting of 8000, who instructed him to vote that hopes of success, said that in the moral revolution of they remain out until they obtained the Charter.

The meeting was here interrupted by intelligence being brought that the military and the town officials The question then was discussed at great length perfect stranger to him. Mr. Beswick then gave his tolerance. and wished the business to proceed. He had no objection to his remaining in the room providing he would be peaceable and orderly, and insisted that We council you against waging warfare against 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

The Chairman said that every precaution had been allowed to be in the gallery to listen to what was Mr. Fielding, near Lees, representing the winders, said; the reporters of the public press were also

Shortly after, Mr. Beswick came in, with a gentleman of either presumed or legal authority, and seconded the amendment of Mr. Garner; and did so surely, if all the world had belonged to him, he because Great Britain was dependent upon for could not show it more. He had a similar interreigners for food: to prove which, he read a statis- view with the Chairman; but to speak as disputants tical account of what amount of corn had been im- the latter had certainly the best, and, in our opinion, proved that they were acting foolish, without autho-

rity, and, therefore, contrary to law. Finding that they could neither frighten nor argue tions on commerce, and the resolution for the Charthe Chairman and Delegates out of the matter, he ter, and that no hasty or rash resolution might be returned; and in a short time came in again, with come to, it was suggested that the delegates should 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 On re-assembling, Mr. Hutchinson, the chairman, meeting ! The Chairman said it was not his place 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 quest that he was not going to parley with them. He this Conference do now dissolve." tions they should by all means be unanimous. If would give them ten minutes' notice to deperse; and they were not, the consequences would be injurious if they did not they must abide the onsequence. The authorities then stumbled out of the room, with A delegate then rose and said he believed that it all the pomp and pride of bloodhounds of despotic 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 the attention of its members as a first object of consideration. It being known that the sittings of this body were to commence on Monday, it was generally 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 intenseness of anxiety perfectly indiscribable. The Conference commenced its session on Tuesphatically urged them to show a bold front, and he never before saw so many countrymen in the day, at two, p.m., and continued, by adjournments, declared that they were not men if they town as he had just seen, and he took the opportunity till about seven on Wednesday evening. Their 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;

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 Mr. M'Cartney agreed to the resolution, inasmuch | Chartist Conference had passed a resolution calling soul and purpose seemed to animate the entire asas it would show that they, as delegates of the work- upon the people generally, in Great Britain, to sembly as to the necessity of enforcing, by every ing classes, were aware of one of the main causes of cease labour. the observance of Peace, Law, and Order, by and

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

"That whilst the Chartist body did not originate the present cessation from labour, this Conference of Deleasked how many there were present who had any gates from various parts of England, express their deep understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with their constituents, the working men advance wages? To which there was no reply. If now on strike; and that we strongly approve the exenlaughed at (hear, hear.) He and his constituents were ment, and decide forthwith to issue an Address to that "That we view with feelings of disgust and indig- for making a sure jub of it while they were about effect; and plades ourselves on our return to our respective localities to give a proper direction to the people's great length into the evils of the present system,

pend labour, and at once withdraw your money as endeavour to carry it out, and take their proper individuals or collective bodies from the banks, and leave that power which oppresses you to defend its to a decision for a cessation from labour, both he and to a decision for a cessation from labour, both he and his constituency would stand by the resolution.

| Description of the people, but believes, by the anti-Corn Law League; not seeing any means whereby the said strike can be now made to a successful effort for the carrying of the People's to a decision for a cessation from labour, both he and the constituency would stand by the resolution. on strike, and admire the spirit of energy and patriotism with which the trades of Manchester and at other places, have declared for the People's Charter, and express their earnest hope that the enagree with the present resolution, until we have had a conference with the middle class.

This was seconded by a delegate present.

The man second and 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

watching events peacefully which might lead to the their comparative comfort into misery's scale. ment of their own accord, but had been forced out declared that they will cease to toil till all labour by the people of Hyde. Still, now they were out, shall be justly requited; which, in their opinion, You have not struck-you have been stricken; but let the stroke recoil upon the tyrants who have so

Brothers, these are not times to hesitate! The corn has a golden hue, while your visages are pale : but hope for change and better times. We are fortunate in having an accredited Executive, bearing the confidence of all at our head. They, too, have called was taking a very different course—it had become a upon you. You will read their address—it breathes a bold and manly spirit. We could not, in times like the present, withhold from them, your servants, our cordial support, as in union alone is security to be found, and from unanimity alone can success be

> This is not a voluntary "holiday!" It is the forced strike" of ill-requited labour against the dominion of all-powerful capital. But as the tyrants have forced the alternative upon you, adopt it—and out of the oppressor's threat let freedom spring. While we have not been the originators of, we are yet bold enough to say to those who adopt, the oppressor's remedy, stick to it, rather than become tools for your own destruction! and may he who has

expected.

a bit to spare, and would refuse it to men struggling WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

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 prest excitement.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

WE may be shut up and prest excitement in this town were shut up, and prest excitement.

WE DNESDAY NIGHT.

WE may the struction of readering turged and said that the magistrates, police, military, and special constables had surrounded the for their rights, feel the gripe of hunger, and the building. (Loud cheers, and ories of "We hope they will protect us, as the real representatives of the contribute £100. The Leigh delegate, on behalf of people.") Mr. James Lowe, door keeper, then came his constituents wished them to be a said that Mr. Desmit the struction of readering turged and said that the magistrates, police, military, and special constables had surrounded the building. (Loud cheers, and ories of "We hope they will protect us, as the real representatives of the gripe of hunger, and the building. (Loud cheers, and ories of "We hope they will protect us, as the real representatives of the gripe of hunger, and the building. (Loud cheers, and ories of "We hope they will protect us, as the real representatives of the gripe of hunger, and the building. (Loud cheers, and ories of "We hope they will protect us, as the real representatives of the gripe of hunger, and the building. (Loud cheers, and ories of "We hope they of their rights, feel the gripe of hunger, and the building. (Loud cheers, and ories of "We hope they of their rights, feel the gripe of hunger, and the building. (Loud cheers, and ories of "We hope they of their rights, feel the gripe of a crying offspring!

We must not structed and structed and surrounded the building. (Loud cheers, and ories of "We hope they of their rights, feel the gripe of a crying offspring! in this town were shut up, and great excitement his constituents, wished them to keep to the wage prevailed in consequence of a report that the colliers "were coming." Three hundred additional specials which he had ever seen, were immediately sworn in. The 12th Foot were and they had been very numerous, the people had said that Mr. Beswick and the magistrates us then, and mark well our admonition. Let no question alone. The delegate from Glossop district were knecking at the door, and wished to know, act of yours take the sodium from those who have through the mediane or must allow them to come in or not a mark well our admonition. Let no question alone. The delegate from Glossop district were knecking at the door, and wished to know, act of yours take the sodium from those who have and they had been very numerous, the people had the magistrates of the magistrates of the wage to the magistrates of the for, although the discomfitted Whigs have attempted to rally their scattered forces, under this new pretext, yet will all of their order in society, of whatever shade in politics, join with them in throw-

ing upon you the odium which belongs to your op-pressors. But heed them not. Our's is the battle of Labour against Capital—of Poverty against Property-of Right against Might-of Justice against Injustice, and of Knowledge against Bigotry and In-This is a holiday, proclamed not by nature; most Chairman said that was a strictly legal meeting, unnaturally proclaimed; and may the wicked fall strength of an united people to be sufficiently po

> a refuge so long as nature's canopy stands, and so long as those for whom they struggle stand by As the people appear to have made the "strike of the League" for a repeal of the Corn Laws into a stand for principle and the Charter, we would implore every man loving justice and having a shilling

> blood of your brothers has been shed while peace-

tered from their place of meeting, at the point of

the bayonet; yet will the friends of justice ever find

standing that free labour will ere long repay the Brothers, the Trades have issued a noble address. It breathes a spirit worthy of old laws and old. English liberties. This, brothers, is the time for courage, prudence, caution, watchfulness, and re-

In conclusion, brothers, we would, above all things, council you against the destruction of life or property. Remain firm to your principles, which are to be found in the document entitled the People's Charter.

Men be wise! and do not commit yourselves or your cause. Let all your acts be strictly legal and constitutional; and ere long your enemies will discover that Labour is in trath the source of all Wealth and should be the only source of Power. Immediately after the adoption of the address, it was resolved unanimously, "That the thanks of the Conference be given to

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 And it was then resolved unanimously-"That

And the delegates immediately dispersed to their several homes. By an unfortunate accident, in a few copies of our first edition the resolution of thanks to the Executive was omitted.]

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

Scuthwark.—Thanks have been voted to the electors of Nottingham who voted for Mr. Sturge; and to those of Ipswich who voted for Mr. Vincent. Ross. HEREFORDSHIRE.-Mr. Milsom, of Cheltonham, 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

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 resulutions' that were adopted by that meeting.

IPSWICH ELECTION.—Henry Vincent, as a candidate for the representation of this borough, has polled 472 votes. The two Tories are returned. BANBURY.—Thanks have been voted to Mr. Duncombe 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 their public meeting that Mr. Acland had for the present declined the discussion that should have come off the last night.

BRADFORD MOOR.—A Chartist camp meeting was held on this Moor on Sunday afternoon last, at two Ibbotson addressed the meeting, and entered at and showed its cause—class legislation. Mr. Geo. Flotcher also addressed the meeting about twenty 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 they were not made the cats-paw of any political

LEICESTER. - The Shakesperian Chartists held a large meeting in this town on Monday night. There were at least 8,000 present. Mr. Thomason, from the Vale of Leven, delivered a most enthusiastic address of an hour's length, exhorting the people to remain firm to the glorious principles of the Charter, which, ere long, would be made the law of the land. Mr. Beedham followed, ably showing up the spathy and supineness of the middle classes in not coming forth to the aid of the working millions, who are at this moment suffering the greatest deprivation for want of the common necessaries of life.

Brook foremest, and Mr. Armytage was next. The

latter gentleman in a state that defies description.

acreamed 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

and forwards, trampling upon the people in the way.

One woman was much hurt; and it was instantly

his men" to the effect that if they had to use their

swords they were to do it effectually! and if they

amongst the crowd. The appearance of the military

was the signal for a run on the part of a great portion

cellars; others ran down passages and entries; and

those that could departed by the ordinary roads. The

charge was sounded; away flew the sabres, and the

half-drunken cut-throats galloped amongst the retreating

valiant sergeant rode down a parcel of women, and cut

scalp cut off; others their heads split open; others

followed in some instances by the soldiery nearly half a

mile out of town! The conduct of the soldiers was in-

human and brutal in the extreme. The tewn might have

been cleared without the loss of a single drop of blood,

had they exercised only common and manly forbear-

refused; alledging he was going quietly on his own

quavering his sabre, and evidently debating within

the flat part of his sword, and galloped forwards to

the causeway of West-parade. Here the doors and

the causeway were lined with the inhabitants, who in

that situation could see down into the town. They were

principally women and children, who had been observ-

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

retreated into their own garden, it having an entrance

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

to property would have been done, or a single blow

led to blows: these led to exasperated feelings on both

sides: arrests, when the people were standing quietly,

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

firm, but cool and collected magistracy could have

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

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

peace in the town of Huddersfield on Monday last, other

of the town, the good humour continually manifested

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

serve that which, was not in danger, except in the

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

ounce. A MAN will try to MAKE THE BEST of the

worst circumstances: a choleric bundle of passion is

always sure to make bad WORSE. Precisely such was

the effect of the measures adopted by the Hudders-

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-

gendered in consequence: hatred on the part of those

incompetent should have been entrusted with the play-

In the course of the afternoon and evening, eighteen

TUESDAY MORNING, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

persons were apprehended, and placed in chains. They

but the conduct of the magistracy in setting on the

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

TUESDAY NIGHT, TEN O'CLOCK.

were locked up in rooms in the George Inn.

them do not hear of them again another day!

ing of such a difficult card.

state of things to contemplate.

butcher's-knife.

ance take the following: at half-past seven, two ence in the best way they may think proper."

of the crowd. Some took shelter within the railings of

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 sketch this morning, a body of colliers and others marched to the Hanley and Shelton station-house, demanded the keys of the police, opened the lock-up, of Mr. Gibbs, of Shelton, the contractor for and collector 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 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 met the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Rose, who was on his way to Hanley, for the purpose of presiding over the court, which should have been held there 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 Bastilesthere, beat in the door, seized all the arms and irons, as they did at Hanley, and having seized and severely want our rights—justice, net "charity"! beaten the person of Stonier, a policeman, and leaving him in irons at the Station-house, they proceeded to Fenton. Here they also made an attack on the police-station, and having cleared it of all it contained, marched direct for Squire Allen's. The rioters, I believe, have completely gutted this gentleman's house, and are now on their way to Mr. Rose's, the stipendiary magistrate. A body of 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 the rioters, there will be bloody work.

FIVE O'CLOCK, PM.

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 now the rioters are said to have gone to the Stoke poor-house. All trade is suspended—the shops are closed, and no man dare follow his work from fear of the rioters. What will this lead to! Where ableness of 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 Last night the mob smashed the Rev. Dr. Bayley's house, and burned it down. They have destroyed the Rev. Mr. Atkin's house, and burned it down. The house of Mr. Perkins, magistrate, is burned down to The Burslem Tories are staggered at the midnight visit the ground. Mr. Forrester's house, of Cobbridge, of last Saturday. agent to Lord Granville, is gutted. This morning, as the omnibus for Birmingham left, the driver met thousands marching to Burslem, in a line in danger of an attack.

do the same."

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

IMPORTANT PUBLIC PAUPER MEETING!

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

On Sunday, July 31st, the paupers walked in procession 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 invited all the gentlemen and clergymen in the neigh- the doings of the aristocracy, and drew a strong conbourhood to attend the meeting. They also issued cir- trast between the salary and condition of the "silverculars and posters, announcing the meeting for August tongued lady" with those of the wives of the working 9th, on the Crown Bank, Hanley, to take into con- population of England. sideration the causes that produce the present alarming . At this stage of the proceedings, a party of soldiers. remedy. When the time of meeting came, the gentle-

ance, introduced Mr. Jehn 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 be semething radically wrong in that state of society which, possesses illimitable means of producing wealth, an industrious, brave, intelligent, and ingenious for Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones. three den will not seed on which and manufacturing classes of producing was almost invariably un-plugged, and the orders were given for the freedom" was again sung in grand the theme of conversation with every body. A feeling main body thus got past the military. Seventhe the main body thus got past the tended, owing to the theme of conversation with every body. A feeling main body thus got past the theme of conversation with every body. A feeling main body thus got past the main body thus got past the theme of conversation with the theme of convers ferred upon them by Divine Providence, presents to turned into town again, linked arm-in-arm, singing accumulated water was thus turned down the river as the constant publication of the philanthrophist nothing but Poverty in "Spread the Charter." This "new move" of the Rags, and Patience in Despair. This state of things his country to stem the tide that threatens to over- guard, they thought the colliers were coming, and a immense number of the turn-outs entered the town whelm all in universal poverty."

minutes. Whilst he was speaking, the paupers of sky-rending cheers were given for Mason and his fellow- of the magistrates, constables, and military. Most of 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 Morrison's, the Marshalls, the GREGS, the PERLS, the ARKWRIGHTS; and the COBDENS, whose interest lay in the profit arising from its present use. These men had been the agitators for the Reform Bill, and then for the Municipal Corporations Bill, to get power into their own hands. It was these men who had raised the cry that population

cultivated land, which would much more than supply sums of money for the carrying on of war in India, for stables. the benefit of the East India Company; they could also Mr. Moses Simpson proposed the second resolution,

"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 society for pecuniary assistance, towards in some mea-

meeting feels convinced that they will respond to that

appeal with true Christian liberality and old English

Mr. Simpson first defined "charity." He observed

generosity."

that when he saw such a vast amount of wealth piled up on all sides; clothes-shops full, and men naked; corn warehouses loaded, and the people starving, he was forced to the conclusion that we only wanted a better 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 workhe 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

> Mr. Hamlet Booth seconded the resolution. He was s pauper. Twas hard to be a poor pauper! It was an unenviable position; and the only consolation he had was the reflection that those who were not on the paupers' books were in the lawyers' books! He had expected to have found the hustings filled with the respectable gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to advocate the cause of the impoverished; but they were not industrious steady man all his life; but was at last a pauper. There were a thousand at least in the crowd like to himself.

> institutions combining agriculture and mechanics. We

Mr. James Oldham moved the next resolution :- "It is the opinion of this meeeting that the distress which grawing 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 in an eloquent and argumentative style that rivetted the attention of the audience, and must have convinced the sceptical or prejudiced of the justness and reasonableness of the truth and efficacy of the principles of

The resolution was briefly seconded by Mr. Henry the soldiers appear, the rioters are fled, 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 present. A troop of the 3d Dragoon Guards were under arms all the day ready to act at a moment's notice.

HANLEY.

is in the utmost terror. The town of Hanley is this district, that is what has taken place within a few manner at several other mills, and promised another ance. Instead of this, they gave vent to their butcherin a most alarming state, feather beds, furniture, hours. A great meeting of colliers and potters took visit on Monday. They also held a meeting on the like passions; and they were heard at night boasting and all throwing about the streets. I have, place in Hanley Market-place this morning at nine Back Green, when the speakers declared their object over their cups of the "valient" deeds they had pernot 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 our police in all directions. The omnibus was stopped yester- are more respected than any other in this district, no day at Shelton, and the guard's coat 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 poer-rate cellector, 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 Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Copeland's house were they went to the Court of Requests, destroyed the books there also, and cut the head of the clerk, a gentleman much respected by all parties. Proceeding to Stoke Police-office, the books there shared the same fate, the fur-At a meeting of the 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 is a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and that one the other parted by few and few, and met at the manand all pledge himself to stand out for the same, in the sion of 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 volunteers), 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 night last, when our little managuared 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 o'clock a large public meeting was holden on the Back Scarcely an hour elapsed before there appeared a num-tunpopular policeman, has had his arm broken. I ber of men who went direct to the Town-hall, and have just heard that the Fenton Police Office windows took into custody the "blue bottle man" on duty. They are all destroyed. Everything that could be burnt 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 bexes, great hazard of burning the houses, on which the posed to leave the town, indeed a great portion of them which was taken from the three men apprenended on inhabitants were forced to throw great quantities of had departed, when, by orders of one of the Magis-

STAFFORD.

the 11th inst., and are stationed on guard at the Gaol. It is supposed they will remain here until the strike causeways, and standing in small groups in the Market-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 sugthat 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 Mesars. Starkey, (magistrates, at Longroyd Bridge; and door relief. The Buralem Bastile was built to accome town, as if for the purpose of breaking the peace. At those belonging to Mr. William Brook, (magisdate 350. There is now 850 in it. The relieving seven o'clock precisely, Mr. Cooper, accompanied by trate,) in Northgate. The troop of Lancers were the Market-place, where the people were assembling in eleven and twelve o'clock news was brought into the

destitution; and to devise some means to apply a speedy prompted by their officers and a county constable, with several other tools of the party, commenced an endeamen and parsons were not there! Some few of them vour to get up a "row." To frustrate this, an adjournment was instantly moved to the Stone Flat, a piece Mr. W. S. Ellis was called to the chair, who, after of common land a distance from the town. Thither making a few appropriate remarks, and reading letters the people went, singing in gallant style, "Spread boiler driven inwards, so as effectually to prevent the from Francis Wedgewood, Esq., Wm. Ridgway, Esq., the Charter." This had the effect of bringing numand Richard D miel, Esq., apologising for non-attend. bers to the meeting who would not otherwise have

On arriving at Stone Flat, the "Lion of Freedom" pression. Towards the close a rumpus took place with

discoveries, unparalleled in the history of the world; for O'Connor, and three for "General" Cooper. The and the water let out this was done and so much vast consourse of people then left the ground, and reday, in their progress to the town; and so much Chartists seemed to electrify the inhabitants of Stafford. were bathing, were in great danger of being drowned calls for the immediate interference of every lover of And on passing by the gaol, where the soldiers were on from this cause. About a quarter past four o'clock an scene followed which was laughable in the extreme. from two parts: one section by way of Chapel-hill from The soldiers rushed to defend the entrance to the Ledge, Lockwood; and the other by way of Shore-head It is impossible for me to give you any idea of the and seemed panic struck; the Governor and officers from Newsom. When met they proceeded in a body effect of Mr. Richard's speech. He spoke in a strain calling out to them to do their duty, when lo and be along New-street, past the front of the George Inn, and hold it was only "Chartist rabble!" Upon this three down Kirkgate. The George Hotel was the rendezvous

> midnight slumbers. On Saturday night, at ten o'clock two persons named On Saturday night, at ten o'clock two persons named the hedge-rows. As they passed the George, they for riot; and a woman has been committed to Wake-fired on the people and slightly wounded one in the warrant which charged them with assenting William waved and brandished these, good-humouredly, over field for two months for her share in the affair. Several 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 others have shared her fate. The examination was had in at one side of the breeches flap and came out of the Gratidge at the Chartist meeting on Stone Flat, the prize of Danson, the proceeded onwards to the mill of Mr. W. in the house of Danson, the prize of there o'clock train, to learn how things are going previous evening. Bail being refused them. It was reported that a poor girl had been tramthe Lock-up until Monday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NINE O'CLOCK. A public meeting was held on Monday evening at pressed hardly upon the means of subsistence; for they 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 Godley-lane, filing off up Shibden Dale, and stopping began to apply their sticks as crow bars, to force them on his road home; and that both Mr. W. Brook Godley-lane, filing off up Shibden Dale, and stopping their sticks as crow bars, to force them on his road home; and that both Mr. W. Brook Godley-lane, filing off up Shibden Dale, and stopping their sticks as crow bars, to force them on his road home; and that both Mr. W. Brook Godley-lane, filing off up Shibden Dale, and stopping their sticks as crow bars, to force them on his road home; and that both Mr. W. Brook Godley-lane, filing off up Shibden Dale, and stopping their sticks as crow bars, to force them on his road home; and that both Mr. W. Brook Godley-lane, filing off up Shibden Dale, and stopping the restaurance of the stopping the restaurance o superseded by machinery, and reduced to poverty, o'clock in the morning. At the time specials who were guarding him the morning. At the time specials who were guarding him the morning him th They then raised this anti-population cry, and designate the superseded "hands" as a "surplus population of this surplus population of this surplus population was put forth by them, as a paragraph was put forth by them proceeded to Queen's persons present. The persons present. The persons present with the specials who were guarding him (he lives three mills on their way. The was proceeded to Queen's persons to be present, and a friend that he had with him, some little distance out of town) were struck with dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's persons two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's dams of two of them. They then proceeded t emigration was put forth by them, as a panacea morning. It seems to be agreed upon that all factories were listened to patiently and attentively; and the for the evils we have to endure. When these men, the in the neighbourhood of Dewsbury should be stopped, lodge door being opened a number of those present propagators of the doctrines of Marcus, found public for the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were were admitted into the mill-yard (with the consent of opinion too strong for them—when they found that stopped during the day. Every mill they visited had those having charge of the premises) to see how matters men and women were not brutalized and demoniacal the boilers unplugged. Not a single mill-master observed in the boiler-house. In two minutes they enough to murder their own offspring, they supported jected to this. It appeared as if it was become a returned and reported that "all was right;" and the that hilliant specimen of Whig christian legislation, the infernal New Poor Law. The one of the infernal New Poor Law. The one of the infernal New Poor Law. The could be seen along the whole day. A meeting was held in the reliefs the existing poverty would be the bringing together the mentity and the unemployed labour of the mentity and the unemployed labour of the state of the s

The town is all quiet at present. There was another redeem the black slaves, at an immense cost; but meeting held this morning, in the Market-place, and appearance of the military, to have had the whole in the white slave was not an object of their com- the turn-outs have taken off to Ossett, Horbury, and other places. The number this morning was very

MONDAY NIGHT. This morning, one of the largest meetings ever seen in this town took place in the field behind the Albion Inn. It was computed to consist of 18,000 persons. 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 meeting to be held in Manchester. A majority of the trades gave in their declaration for the Charter. Mr. rumoured that she had been struck by a lance, and Edward Clark and Mr. Bailey, of Manchester, delivered appropriate addresses, which were well received. 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 numerous meeting took place. Very energetic and soulstirring addresses were delivered by Mr. Samuel Yardley, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Rylance, and Mr. Miller. The audience manifested themselves generally satisfied. We have no military in the town; but the specials are still on duty in the Town Hall. There seems to be no earthly use whatever for them; for all is peace and harmony up to this time.

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

HUDDERSFIELD.

MONDAY MORNING ELEVEN O'CLOCK. During the last week this town and neighbourhood have been kept in one continued state of excitement respecting the turn-outs in Lancashire and their proceedings. On Friday, a report reached here that the Lancashire men intended to visit this town and stop the mills. Dr. M. Douall arrived about eight o'clock on Friday evening; and according to previous announcement delivered a lecture in the Guild Hall. The hall was crammed to excess; hundreds were disappointed His timely arrival, and the argumentative and profound lecture he delivered, convinced all who heard him, that they had nothing to gain by breaking the peace or violating the law : on the contrary, they had everything to lose. On Saturday morning it was generally believed the turn-outs were making rapid progress towards the town, and were stopping all the mills on 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. Armi tage, Crossland, Starkeys, Fisher, and several others. 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 heap, without ceremony, and bid to stand out of the way, while they MONDAY EVENING. drew the plug from his boiler. This they did, and
I write in haste to acquaint you with the state of saw his men out. They then proceeded in a similar 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 said they would not interfere with politics, neither Whig 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 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 shopkeepers, requesting their attendance the next morning (Sunday) at nine o'clock, to be sworn in as special constables. The oath was administered during divine service. A troop of Lancers also arrived from Leeds, and were confined to two or three houses. They were kept together on Sunday afternoon, upon the Bowling Green connected with the George Hotel, diverting themselves with that game, whilst their 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-

ing with safety. MONDAY NIGHT. TEN O'CLOCK. On Monday morning all was excitement. By five Green, attended by eight or ten thousand people. They were addressed, amongst others, by Mr. W. Brook, the trates, Mr. Armytage, a large posse of special 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 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 greatest good humour, reclining on the edges of the 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 anthe 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-Messra. Peplow and Hunnible, made his appearance in under arms, ready to act at a moment's notice. Between and were entering it to stop the engine. Thither the soldiers, with the Magistrates at their head, and with a portion of the specials at their tail, hastened. They found a number of people assembled on the sides of the road, sitting upon the walls, and otherwise amusing themselves; but they found no disturbers of the peace. All was orderly and quiet, but the "hands" were out of the mill. The Magistrates, therefore, withdrew the troops and specials, and returned to town. They had scarcely proceeded 500 yards on their route back again, when the mill yard was entered, and the plug of the working of the engine, for some time at least. It was rumoured that the large body of turn-outs expected to visit Huddersfield, had crossed over from Marsden to Meltham, and that they would proceed through was given out and sung. Mr. Cooper then proceeded Honley, Armytage Bridge, and some other places in the sgain with his lecture, and he made a powerful im- Holmfirth valley, before they entered the town of Hudderefield. This rumour proved correct. All the mills a tool of the Tories, named Gratidge, who had been and workshops in their route were stopped, the encouraging some boys to make a noise while Mr. C. "hands" in nearly all instances joining them most enprisoners, which must have awoke them from their the turn-outs had with them good thick walking sticks, and some appeared to have been newly procured from been examined, and three of them committed to York, when they were rescued by their brethren. Two soldiers previous evening. Bail being refused they were sent to Brook, in Northgate. This mill had been partially yard; and a sentinel was placed at the door to prevent pled to death; whether correct or not I cannot tell. 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 It was rumoured this morning that Mr. W. Brook, being obliged to go into the town in the manner they did; halted opposite the large gates which close the mill yard; the magistrate, was so seriously injured last night in but about half-past two o'clock the word was passed and a number of them demanded admittance, their object going home, that he would be unable to attend in town throughout the crowd for the Bradford party to assemble being, as they said, to satisfy themselves that the to-day. This rumour was incorrect to a certain extent, at the top of the New Bank, when a goodly number engine was not in a condition to be run in the morning. for he was present at the examination just spoken of, mustered, and the procession was considered as large as 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

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 Huddersand it was the height of cruelty for a Government to stopped all the mills in their way to this town. The property of Mr. Brook; or indeed to any body's pro- field men seem to have caught the infection from Lansee the people starve, whilst such abundant means magistrates have been sitting ever since yesterday morn- perty; and the crowd were quietly and peaceably cashire; for I am informed that great numbers of existed for making them happy. They voted immense ing, and have sworn in a large number of special con- taking themselves away. Had destruction of property them are gone to visit Dewsbury and surrounding been the object of the turn-outs, they had sufficient places. WEDNESDAY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK. time between their arrival before the mill and the one entire sheet of flame; but destruction of prothis morning. Scores of fresh men have been added. perty was manifestly not their object. The magistrates were in the most excited state. Mr. W.

All is quiet here. More specials have been swern in 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 Magistrates 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 wounded in the breast. These proceedings exasperated had been given by handbills, several days previous, the crowd, and upon the soldiers galloping some little of their intention to meet and discuss their grievdistance down the Bradford Road, they were greeted ances, in which it was designated "a meeting of ammunition of that kind lying on the sides of the road. last-mentioned class appeared to be present. The We believe Mr. Brook, the magistrate, got a blow from magistrates, under the apprehension of a disturbance one of the stones. A parley was now had between the taking place, had given orders for the assembling of magistrates and the commanding officer, as to the the Yeomanry Cavalry, and the celebrated "crack" propriety of using the sword and firing upon the people. troop of Captain Fernandez was accordingly parading. The commanding officer was against this measure just the streets before the hour of nine, ready to cut up then, and in that place; and they returned, both the "black diamonds" to mince-meat. Fortunately, magistrates and military, to the George Inn, leaving there was no occasion given for an exhibition of their

the mill property of Mr. Brook much worse protected bravery. than before they made their appearance. Good humour At ten o'clock the colliers assembled in the Music and quiet determination then animated the crowd: Salson, which had been previously engaged to the governor. Repudiating any desire to see the might have been calculated on, the crowd followed the to the chair. He opened the business by expressing a governor they vehemently, with uplifted sticks demanded admittance, or they would pull down and quiet determination then animated the crowd: Salson, which had been previously engaged for the keeper declined to unlock them, but offered to fetch soldiery into the Market Place. When there, and hope that the speakers would confine themselves to while there was not the slightest manifestation of disturbance, 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 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 masters. The men were driven back, and at this opposing the amendment, was negatived. The followinstant the magistrates and military sallied out of the ing resolution was then briefly proposed, seconded, and back yard of the inn. They had been there ready earried unanimously:-

mounted; and the commanding officer had harangued "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 received orders to fire, they were to fire slap bang any ether trade, considering our laborious and dangerous occupation."

The speakers recommended the miners of the various districts to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of their employers to attempt to raise the price of coals to manufacturers and large consumers, who are principally supplied by contract, at a charge considerably below what is generally made to householders. This system crowd, cutting and slashing in the most ferocious and brutal manner. Neither sex nor age were spared. One of supplying by contract had the effect of producing a ruinous competition, alike injurious to the coal-owners and the workmen.

at them with such vengeance, that his sword coming in After the above resolution had been disposed of, it contact with the wall, was shivered to pieces. Many was suggested, on account of the number of individuals were severely wounded; some had portions of their outside who could not gain admittance, and the intense heat of the room, that it would be better to adjourn the their arms nearly cut off; and many others suffered minor meeting to the vacant ground between the Court House cuts in various parts of the body. The streets were and the Music Saloon, and a motion to the effect having scoured in all directions; the retreating people being 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, e. those they had ridden that the miners ought to be well re was heard to proceed from the lips of many a thing in the serious consideration. and if they cannot make their shape of a man, with hair on his upper lip to denote workmen comfortable with the present prices of the that he possessed courage! As a proof of their forbear-commodity, that they will try to meet this inconveni-

hours after the heart of the town was cleared, In moving this the speaker urged upon his hearers the a number of soldiers were at the upper end of the town. 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 em-Wallet's Circus; and across this a man was passing, evidently on his business. There was no one else near Mr. Jonah Jowett seconded the resolution, and,

of the soldiers galloped up to him, and brandishing his Shepherd, it was put and carried unanimously. sword in a threatening manner, bid him to run. He Mr. John Autey moved the fourth resolution : "That a meeting of delegates from each and every colliery in the business. The "hero" rode around him and around, West Riding of Yorkshire, be held at the Griffin Inn, Wakefield, on the 29th of August, 1842, at eleven nimself whether he should venture to cut him down or o'clock in the forenoon." not! Eventually he struck him most violently with

This was seconded and agreed to, and the meeting then adjourned.

BRADFORD. MONDAY NOON.

This morning a very large meeting was held in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, at seven o'clock, called by ing the whole proceedings, and who were in fact at requisition to take into consideration the present crisis. Mr. Clark was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by calling on Mr. Smyth to move the first resolution, as fol ows:-" That this meeting pledges itself, could: and in one instance, where the parties had collectively and individually, to keep the peace and prebrutality. He lunged with his sword wherever he serve law and order." Mr. Hodgson seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Fietcher apprehended for breaking into the workhouse, and se narrow that his horse could not follow, he nearly fell moved the second resolution, and made an excellent stealing 400 or 500 loaves, meal, and the money which from his saddle in an attempt to reach them with his speech. He wished the people to be firm and peaceable. The resolution was as follows:-" That we do most amphatically declare that it is our solemn and con. Town Clerk said the building, provided and protected scientious conviction, that all the evils which afflict as the civil power was, both inside and outside, would society, and which have prostrated the interests and defy the ferce of all their number to effect its destrucenergies of the great body of the producing classes, arise tion. The deputation replied, but without effecting the solely from class legislation; and that the only remedy probability, judging from the temper and disposition for the present alarming distress and wide spread destievinced by the crowd,) not a penny's worth of damage 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 ocstruck. The introduction of the military at that time Charter." Mr. Smyth seconded the motion, which was cupied 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 followed: these led to an attempted rescue; and this ried unanimously. It was as follows:-" That this prisoners, sixteen were committed to Chester assizes military. They once out, had full opportunity of forthwith to cease work, until the above document be- was committed to Knutsford for one month's hard indulging in revengeful brutal feelings: and wounds 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 preserved AND TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF, to the clearing the steam was let off, and the plugs of the boilers struck out. Mr. S. Bateman, whose mill is near the same place, as soon as the procession was seen, ordered the engine to be stopped. A deputation was sent to speaker. He exhorted them to keep the peace, and to heated and excited brain of W. Brook and his co-peace- him to request him immediately to draw the preservers. Such times as these try a man's metal; plugs of his boilers. He consented to draw one out; but just at this moment Lamplugh Hird, Esq., rode into the mill yard at full gallop, and told them he was a magistrate, and ordered them off the premises. He was asked if he was the master? Mr. Bateman then objected to the plug of the boiler been drawn. From thence they proceeded to Shelf, where the mill of Mr. Moses Bottomley and another were stopped. At this place they were overtaken by a troop of the 17th mitted; and feelings of hatred and sorrow will be en- headed by four or five magistrates who wished the people to return home agasin. The presence of both military who have suffered from their want of prudence and and magistrates was not sufficient to influence them to tact: and sorrow on the part of ethers that men so return. They were told that the Riot Act had been read, and that for their own sakes they had better return home. This, however, was of no avail. On they went to Hailfax. A mill near the Stump Cross was ordered or requested to be stopped by some of the magistrates. When the large procession reached the middle of the New Bank, going into Halifax, the 17th Lancers were drawn across the street, to obstruct their All has been quiet up to this hour this morning; Lancers were grawn necessary this, asked one another what they were to do, and received for answer. military yesterday, and the brutal conduct of the "Get into Halifax the best way we can." Forthsoldiers when the orders to butcher were given, form with a very high wall was scaled, and the and slashings they had witnessed and aided in, will not soon be forgotten; and it will be well that some of galloped up Haley Hill, towards Mr. Akroyd's new There is not a mill running that I can hear of. All mill, called the Shades. This mill was well guarded There is not a mill running that I can hear of. All by soldiers, and special constables. Mr. Ackroyd are standing. The good-humoured feeling so manifest made a very stout resistance for a long time. Eventually yesterday, has given place to a gloomy moody silence; 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, All, as yet, are quiet here. The town has been and presented them with five pounds to let it alone. throng, but no symptoms of disturbance have been Report says seven prisoners were captured, and were manifested. The prisoners apprehended yesterday have about to be taken to prison by a file of foot soldiers, The Bradford men got scattered in all directions by being obliged to go into the town in the manner they did;

Field Head mill, owned and occupied by R. 8 kroyd, was next visited, and stopped. Also several others in Thornton Road.

The mill of E. C. Lister, Esq. was discovered to be lighted up; and thither the crowd went. over hedge and ditch, like hunters. That mill was stopped. From here the crowd marched into the town and mmediately dispersed. It was understood they were to assemble in the morning again at seven o'clock. Bradford itself has been very peaceable during the day.

STOCKPORT. From a second edition of the Stockport Advertiser of Salurday.)

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 Waterlooroad, John Wright in the chair, another party, who, we understand, had been closing the mills and workshops in Edgeley and Cale-green, went to the workhouse, the leaders of whom demanded from Edward with a pretty considerable shower of stones; plenty of coal-miners, stewards, and masters;" but none of the Hunt, the lodge-keeper, immediate admittance. He refused them, and asked them what they wanted? They answered that they wanted to come in. Hunt inquired whether they wanted the men who were working there? and they said they did. All the joiners, blacksmiths, &c., amounting to about a dozen, being all the workmen employed, independent of the paupers, were called out, and they having joined the crowd the gates were locked. Some of the men, however, said. Stop, we want something to eat," at the same time demanding that the gates should be opened. The lodgethe 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 crowd, the same party demolishing the door of the pay 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 of 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 premises in possession of the insurgents. The magistrates, specials, and police, guarded by the infantry, forced their way into the workhouse, whilst the yeamanry maintained guard in front of the lodge. In the 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 workwhere they had committed the depredations.

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

The deputation addressed the magistrates seriating commencing with Leach. He said the meeting he had left were much excited by the conviction that the prisoners had been taken into custody innocently. They were only in the act of asking for a mouthful of bread, because they were starving. The Mayor informed him that such was not the fact; but that they had been belonged to the paupers. Leach hinted that the building might be in danger if the men were detained. The

object of their mission, and they retired. The examination of the different witnesses, together 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 Cheadle-heath.

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 retain possession of the advantage they then enjoyed towards obtaining the advance of their wages. They were left to conduct the business here; and if any man proved false to his principles by returning to his work until their object was achieved, it would be worse for him.

About half-past six o'clock they separated, and the procession proceeded through the town to Levenshulme Heaton Mersey, and to Styall. On their way through Cheadle, they completely sacked the provision shop o 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 tremendous shouting.

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

th's morning.

NOTTINGHAM. TUESDAY MORNING.

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

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, TWO O'CLOCK.

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

the night, and take shelter in the habitation of Mr also gave them two sovereigns and a large quantity of on Sunday, Mr. John Hebden in the chair. Mr. John Wood.

Last night, about ten o'clock, a company of foot soldiers arrived. Their services have not been called into requisition. The other brutes have done enough!

This has been market-day, but there has been no market! The town was quiet, but there were no buyers.

John Wood.

Last night, about ten o'clock, a company of foot soldiers arrived. Their services have not been called into occupied by R. S. Akroyd, Esq.; the mill of Mr. S. Dracup: the mill of Mr. Cowling Akroyd; the mill of Mr. S. Dracup: the mill of Mr. Cowling Akroyd; the mill of Mr. Wm. Cousens, and a mill called Common mill.

Mr. Wm. Cousens, and a mill called Common mill.

The town was quiet, but there were no buyers. Tyfe was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Abram Duncan spoke for an hour, in a speech which was listened to with great attention, and carried conviction to the 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 :- lat. "That a Society be now formed in Arbroath, for drawing public attention to the unchristian nature of war, and be denominated 'The Arbreath Peace Association." 2nd. "That whilst the chief object of the Association be to establish in the public mind the principles that all wars are wholly in-

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

classes to their proper senses. He lectured on Menday resolution, "That this meeting is fully convinced to the spindle, his price shall be two shillings and two-Mechanics' Institution, frequently interrupted by the meet and discuss their grievances, whether national won the respect of all classes in the manner that Mr. as they do not disturb the public peace, or infringe sent in by any spinner, he shall be fined one shilling Association could achieve over their mest formidable for each set.

On the rights of others; and that the disturbing or for each set. thanks was proposed to Mr. Bairstow by Mr. Glenister, preventing of such meetings by any party or parties and seconded by Mr. Milsom; and likewise a resolu- is unconstitutional, and ought to be resisted; seeing tion pledging the meeting to adhere to the principles that it is an undisputed fact that all government so ably advocated and defended by the lecturer, which originated from, was deseigned to protect, and is

crowded audience. The lecturer here went into his authorities by her Majesty'y Ministers goes to prove subject in an elequent and forcible manner, crushing that they are unworthy of the confidence of her every folish objection usually brought against the Char- Majesty, and we agree to memorialise her Majesty ter. At the close of the lecture eighteen members 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 same number of spindles for the same work at many lecturer, and three for Feargus O Connor, Esq., and the measure." Mr. Thomas Milne seconded the resomeeting separated, highly delighted.

OLDHAM -According to previous announcement, behind the Albion Inn, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, struck out, and the words " that we are determined the length required, and yet no allowance is made for ing their way to the place of meeting. Mr. Abel Swan, to unite, seeing that it is only in ourselves that we of Ashton, and Mr. Roberts, of Warrington, delivered can have any hope for a redress of our grievances." very appropriate sermons on the occasion. In the after- be substituted. Mr. J. Johnson seconded the amend addressed the people. At these two meetings not less the meeting broke up. than 12 000 persons were present. Another meeting took place at six in the evening, consisting of 15 000 Dyson, of Messley, addressed them, and gave great the Forest at six in the evening, and sung Chartist satisfaction. All was peace and harmony.

DUNDEE. The cause of the people is steadily an association; this plan seems to be working benethe habit of attending general meetings of the Chartists. On Wednesday evening last, one of these 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 knows we are getting over the middleocracy to us "holus bolus" or in other words all in a lump. We do not assert that they are coming from a thorough 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 reviled. 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 particularise any one part of the town to find out the distress which exists; for from the extremeties to its centre, it presents but one humiliating spectacle of departed glory. At this moment reither jeweller, watchmaker, bookseller, draper, nor grocer, can manage to eke out a middle-class existence without having recourse to what he has contrived to save in more prosperous times, or to the other alternative of eating up his stock. The working man is starving in his everlasting clothes. He has no money wherewith to buy the common necessaries of life from the shopkeeper. Talk of converts to the Charter, indeed, this state of things will make more converts to the Charter than all the arguments which could be ad-

HUDDERSFIELD.—The appointment of a dele-honour me with their presence, safely stowed in their gate at a public meeting in Huddersfield, on Tues- own domiciles. day evening last, to represent the Huddersfield purpose. Mr. E. Clayton was proposed to the Sturge. meeting, and also Mr. Forster; but Mr. Shaw was following resolution was unanimously passed:— an invitation to lend "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 and civil power, under the circumstances, as upne-

Upperhead-row, ditto; William Townend, smith, Chapel-hill, ditto; Jeshua Hobson, Market-walk, ditto; John Kelsoe, calico-printer. Netheroyd-hill. ditto; Henry Lucas, tinner, New-street, ditto.

the news from Manchester reached us, the greatest meeting was for the Charter. taking into consideration the propriety of sending principles. Mr. Clark is a Cobetite of the first a delegate to the Conference, to be held in Man- water. chester on Tuesday. Previous to the public On Saturday, left by coach to Cheltenham for meeting, the Council arranged to lay the state of the Winchcombe; found friends waiting at the coachpart of the people to abide by whatever decision nine. At this place I had the pleasure of an inter- that legal ingenuity, which no lawyer living, perhaps, the 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, the object of the meeting, and called on the Secre- reading in the two back Stars. Mounsey, and informed times to the trusted that he trusted the meeting. The Mayor stated that he trusted well.

Wednesday, visited Stroud. Lectured in the Chartist party; none have been found hardy enough to inform william Freeman, builder, Acton-street, Bagnigge and it unfortunately happened to be over a part william Freeman, builder, Acton-street, Bagnigge and it unfortunately happened to be over a part william Freeman, builder, Acton-street, Bagnigge and it unfortunately happened to be over a part william Freeman, builder, Acton-street, Bagnigge and it unfortunately happened to be over a part william Freeman, builder, Acton-street, Bagnigge and it unfortunately happened to be over a part william Freeman, builder, Acton-street, Bagnigge and it unfortunately happened to be over a part william Freeman, builder, Acton-street, Bagnigge and it unfortunately happened to be over a part william Freeman, builder, Acton-street, Bagnigge and it unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to inform will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to inform will be unfortunately happened to inform will be unfortunately happened to inform will be unfortunately happened to be over a part will be unfortunately happened to inform will be unfortunately happened to inform will be unfortunately hap assured the Mayor that there was no wish on the part of the people to mix themselves up with the

Shephard, Mr. J. B. Hanson and Mr. J. Routledge. nobly back up our friends of Stroud. Mr. Bowman and Mr. Rantledge both declined Travelled all night by train, to be in Trowbridge, en eager, to join our ranks, were they not held back by mingham. Bolinstors, holme, Lordus, being 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. No mercantile men, that dread of denundation which George Boyd and Wm. Boyd, milly remaining individuals were separately put to the our friends. On Saturday, went to Melksham. No mercantile men, that dread of denunciation which George Boyd and Wm. Boyd, millwrights, Kingstonmeeting, when Mr. James Arthur was declared to be the person fixed upon as delegate; after which the following resolution containing instructions to the delegate was unanimously passed:—At a large public meeting held on Monday Angust the 15th, in Rig-street, Caldewgate, for the purpose of electing a delegate to attend the Conference of the working classes to be held in Menchester on Thanks and Market Place of Frome, to a delegate to attend the Conference of the working classes to be held in Menchester on Thanks and Market Place of Frome, to the country which you should possess. With the truth class to the held in Menchester on Thanks and Market Place of Frome, to the country which you should possess. With the truth class of those whose duty demanded of them hope of any improvement taking place, in their peace, and the principles of Chartism were triumwretched and degraded condition, until the people phant are put in possession of political power, by the aloption of the People's Charter." A vote of thanks August 15th, 1842.

RUFFI RIDLEY.

was then given to Mr. George Mounsey, mayor, for FACTORY TYRANNY AND THE CORN rance with our English brethren, to upturn and to rally the courteous manner in which he had received the ARBROATH.—An open-air meeting was held on which a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman the Abbey Green, on the 9th instant. Mr. Joseph and the people peaceably dispersed. It may be proper to state, that Mr. Hanson wished to decline n favour of Mr. Arthur, but if the other parties persisted he would most willingly stand.

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, which could not be less than from three thousand to maintain. Mr. James Black proposed the first re-solution, which was to the following purport:— "That this meeting view with feelings of indignation" They employ ten spinners, and it is well known in when they were guilty of no crime, as they were factory law is shamefully violated every day. only giving expression to their feelings on the manifold grievances under which they now labour. Mr. Peter Campbell briefly seconded it, and Mr. Joseph M'Lean supported it in a speech of consider-CHELTENHAM.—Mr. Bairstow is turning Chelable length. It was then carried unanimously. tenham upside down: his lectures are bringing all Mr. Robert Burrell brought forward the second was carried unanimously. Several members were enrolled supported by the whole people; it therefore follows, after each lecture. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Bairthat it ought to be under their controul. That the stow lectured at the Temperance Hall, Bath-road, to a attempt to justify the conduct of the Staffordshire to be paid for by the spinner.

noon, at two o'clock, Mr. Dyson, of Mossley, and others ment, and it was carried unanimously; after which NOTTINGHAM.—On Sunday, Mr. Clark, of the propelling power and other unforeseen causes, pre-Stockbort. lectured upon the Forest in the afternoon, vents, and a certain number of sets must be done or of the re-action of the public mind, exemplified in the Stockport, lectured upon the Forest in the afternoon, persons. Mr. Edward Clark, of Manchester, and Mr. and at Arneld in the evening. The people met upon they undergo the penalty of the second rule.

lution, and Mr. Samuel Kidd, from Glasgow, sup-

hymes, and read the Star. MR. MEAD preached twice at Ilkeston to very progressing in this quarter. The town is divided large congregations; and on Monday evening lecinto districts, and each district is being formed into tured in the Market Place of that town, upon labour's rights, labour's wrongs, and labour's remedy. ficially for the movement, particularly in so far as at their wekly meetings, where the principles of the formerly assembled at the Ship and Blue Coat Boy) are enforced with all due rigour. duced to give their attendance who were never in the habit of attending general meetings of the Charnobly responded to the call made upon them last the spinner's fault; it often happens that the guiding week, and filled the room. The adjourned discuswire (technically called a faller) is out of order; all men draws to a close. The light of truth is fast breaking 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 means to assist the s.ruggle of labour against capital.

of the middle-class men to our cause. The question into consideration the plan of forming a district, was always put, when will the middle class come and to employ a lecturer. Delegates were present was then instructed to send a notice to the Star, requesting the following places either to send deleconviction of the truth of our principles, or the 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 reviled. The address of the Secretary is W. G., Mexoro' Glass Works, by Rotherham.

Swinton Common.—On Sunday last, Mr. Dickinson, the Manchester Packer, delivered a powerful sermon here. At the conclusion, 7s. 4d. was collected BARNSTAPLE.-Mr. Powell lectured to a large fighting under many and almost overwhelming disadmeeting here, on Wednesday week; and at a public vantages, the great battle of liberty. meeting on Thursday evening, the memorial to the

Queen was adopted. Mr. Powell also lectured at ple 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 rotten-Devon. Much good has resulted from his labours.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON.

MY FRIENDS,-I doubt not you will expect some account of my stewardship; without further introduction 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 repeal gentleman, had spread the news of me being a very violent man. This kept some of our fair countrywomen, who had previously made up their minds to

I find a portion of the middle class of this borough, Chartists, at the great delegate meeting at Man-have invited Mr. Lawrence Heywood, of Liverpool, to chester on the 16th, fell upon Mr. James Shaw, of stand candidate on the Six Point ground. Mr. Hey-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 elected by a large majority. After the election the mad dog over the affair. The Chartists have received an invitation to lend their aid, and the proposal is under

I doubt not Peel's scent keeps back the writ. On Wednesday reached Oxford; found our friends had cannot but consider the employment of the military called an out-door meeting for that evening; was well received by Mr. P. Hurcomb, of Three Tuns-street, cessarv 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 sucking of parsons. The meetto lead to a breach of the peace." ing in the evening was well attended. Messrs. THE POLLOWING persons are nominated as can- Hurcomb, Faulkner, and others addressed the meeting. didates to be elected on the General Council of the Their remarks on the evils of class legislation were of National Charter Association, by the Huddersfield the first order; these gentlemen are indeed doing their 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 out-door meeting was called for the next night; the people nobly responded. After my address Mr. Towle, the representative of Oxford on the Corn Law Conference, was called on; he stuck well to their CARLISLE -STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND old song of the Corn Laws being a question by itself, LARGE PUBLIC MEETING, TO ELECT A DELEGATE TO and tried his best, indirectly, to show me up to the ATTEND THE CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.—Since meeting as a paid Tory spy. This did not answer; the

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

funds 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,

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 ternoon and evening, in the open air, to good audiences. | petition, which is similar, though somewhat abated in immense multitude, for there would not be fewer Left on Monday, August 1st, for Gloucester. Lectons to the English National Patition, which you supthan from 1.600 to 2,000 persons present. The meet- tured in the Theatre in the evening, the Rev. J. Davis ported, that you will render us all the assistance which ing then determined to send a delegate to the Con- in the chair. This meeting was not well attended. Our your acknowledged ability and unquestionable adroit- Eckersley, Liverpool, printers, stationers, and pub-

ference, and instructed the Council to make arrange—friend desired me to call a meeting out-doors for the ments for a public meeting to be held on Monday morning, a morning for that purpose. On Monday morning, a localist of the North My Lord, it would be presumptuous in me, it would morning for that purpose. On Monday morning, a localist of the North My Lord, it would be presumptuous in me, it would be presumpt deputation waited upon the Mayor, Mr. George lecality of the National Charter Association. Many cials and adherents by whom you are surrounded; who 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 well.

Wednesday, visited Stroud. Lectured in the Chartist larity; none have been found hardy enough to inform

Lectured in the Market-place of Cirencester, on to preside. The following persons were duly nomi- rious Association. Enrolled nineteen members. The suppose misunderstood our objects, or doubted the official assignee; Solicitors, Martineau and Malton, nated as fit and proper persons to be chesen:

work was not done by eards 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 knowledge of those by whom you are surrounded, if not Thomas James Febr draner. Travelled all night by train, to be in Trowbridge, en

classes to be held in Manchester on Tuesday, Aug. loth, it was unanimously resolved, that the said delegate be instructed to give a full and particular last, received £700 on the part of Shepherd, the pre-Statement of the real condition, feelings and wishes sent misrepresentative, for bribery-writhing under the of the working classes in this dictrict, and to say, that they will act in perfect consonance with the of fools to back his efforts, but the good sense of their best energies to effecting, by strictly moral and Tooke and Son, Bedford row, London; Unett and Sons, decisions of the Conference, and that they have no the working men, soon put a stop to this trio, restored legal means, the political emancipation of the slave Birmingham.

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 GREENOCK.—An important public meeting was the edification of the cotton spinners employed in a held here on Friday week, in the open air, to take mill or hell not a hundred miles from Bardsley, near into consideration the right of holding public meet-

Those rules are adhered to with the most savage rigidity, and the persons to whom they do not or canand opened the business in a neat and spirited ad- not extend, whether male or female, are visited by dress. He impressed on the assembled multitude, these praiseworthy admirers of the big loaf with corporal punishment, in the event of the merest accident consistent with Christianity, it also may use all legal six, to shew by their conduct this night, that they taking place, or their work not answering their hard-and Christian means to expose the iniquity, cruelty, and were worthy of the privilege they are assembled to hearted employers, who, a few years ago, were prac-

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

The following are the rules posted up in each room: 1. The spinners in this mill shall be paid for spinning one thousand hanks of forty's two shillings and threepence, and for one thousand hanks of thirty-nine's, two shillings and twopence. 2. If any spinner spins less than twenty-one banks hundred electors.

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 shilling and tenpence. cheers and plandits of the meeting. No man ever or local, when, how, and where they please, so long 3. Every set of cops under fifty-six pounds weight

4. Any spinner lashing his cops under, or for general

bad spinulog, shall have nothing for that set or sets. 5. Any spinner throwing away any thing, or if his piecer should throw away any thing, shall be fined one 6. Any part of the machinery broke while at work.

The first rule may not admit of complaint, although temper of a philosopher and a statesman—nay, by the other mills. But the second rule is so unbearable that satin breeches, velvet robes, and cooked hat to the scores of useful and steady workmen have left this devil-and seizing with a hand trembling with age and

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 employers well know, to make them always that weight, as the weather, the quality of the cotton, the speed of But the fourth rule is decidedly the worst, and The people are asking after their £10,000. Mooney, 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 musble to wring, by menace and bullying,

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

responsible for the faults or follies of another, who if he to those eternal principles of justice, freedom, and MEXBRO'.—Delegate Meeting.—On Friday was to chastise or discharge for this same throwing, he common sense contained in the Charter, and upheld by 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. And then the villainy of the sixth rule which makes a man pay for all broken machiney, as if it over to you! Time, however, tells tales, and God from Doncaster, Rotherham, Wath, and Swinton. would last for ever, but this rule has often been knows we are getting over the middleocracy to us Mr. William Gillinder was appointed Secretary. He enforced by the liberal and virtuous firm referred to. Hoping you will allow the light of the Star to shine en the darknesss of these accursed "rattle boxes."

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

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

ness of the present system, and who, of consequence, hate the name and aims of Chartism; the narrowminded prejudices artfully fostered by designing knaves in the minds of the lower classes, as they are termed. against every thing of English origin—and the jealousy f the Corn Exchange orators lest their dupes should at length open their eyes and button up their pocketsnotwithstanding the covert insinuations and public denonnements to which we have been subjected by the licentious tongue of the arch-impostor himself. who beheld his craft in danger, and dreaded the diminution of the rint-mangre all these obstructions, and in the absence of either wealth, influence, or great talent smongst us, perseverance alone has procured us success to this amount—that we have enrolled on our books at the present moment 1,000 men—that we have stripped Chartism of the hideous mask in which intelligent roguery and superstitious ignorance had dressed itthat we have set men a-thinking and a-talking on the subject—that thousands in our city now declare they are ready to join our ranks, and impatiently await the moment when their capricious fugle-man shall have given the permissive signal—that we have silenced the second rate orators amongst the Repealers completely, and taken the squeak out of the "Liberator" himself. 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 signatures! I much fear, however, that owing to Mr. arrived, that the petition cannot be presented till next | twelve, and Sept. 23, at eleven, at the Bankrupts'

At the suggestion of some in our Association who still entertain the lingering impressions of politi-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 honour of being secretary are of opinion that they would not be acting with the respect due to your Lordship, as the most leading political character in Ireland. were we to omit enclosing your Lordship a copy of the presentation to Mr. William Sharman Crawford. My Lord, the main prayer of that petition is for an extension of the electoral right to every man non-con-

vict of 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 therefore, to request, on behalf of the body for which

England. knowledge of those by whom you are surrounded, if not Thomas James Fehr, draper, Birmingham, Aug. 26 within your own, that thousands are predisposed, nay, 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, Newrestrains convinced but timid politicians.

freeman shall cease to be a distinctive appellation chants, Birmingham, Aug. 26, at ten, and Sept. 27, at

population of this empire. res, му Lord, calculating upon obstruction and pre-pared for delay, we are yet determined to work in the spirit, not of fanaticism, but of enthusiastic perseve-coln's inn-fields. Tondon. spirit, not of fanaticism, but of enthusiastic perseve- colue inn fields, London.

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

Your very obedient humble servant, WILLIAM H. DYOTT. To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.

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

What, Sir, do you think was the Man of the People's gentlemanly reply?—the word Bah!!! superscribed on each paragraph ! Thus expressing his contempt, not only for the principles embedied in the letter and petition, as well as the association of which I have the honour to be an officer: but also for the entire of the subscribers to the petition, amongst whom should he ever again dare to stand for the City of Dublin, he will find, to his discomfiture, there were at least one

wrong, ' is his own favourite axiom. How completely is this splenetic, peevish, irascible, vindictive, and unforgiving old man put in the wrong here! In order to gratify his own bad passions, and the malignant revenge which he feels for those who have struck the barb of truth through his hitherto-considered invulnerable sides, and exposed the dark iniquities of his dealings with the pillaged and betrayed Irish peoplehe forgets the courtesy of a gentleman—he loses the mass! he flings aside the dignity of an un-be-knighted lord mayor too-pitches the solemn recollections of calling upon the people to attend a meeting in the field the resolution "to memerialise her Majesty," be 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 min's weakness has here betrayed his wickedness! The publication of this letter, and its ridiculous reply, will do more to undeceive the unthinking supporters of this huge incubus who sought to depreciate his master's personal vengeance, for having made himself too popular, by sending dollars in bushels from America, has been called even farthings from the impoverished and already sufficiently fleeced people. The mendicant knows we have been greatly instrumental in traversing his designs on Cops lashed under are not reckoned useless or ren- the pockets of the poor; and hence his rabid hatred And how iniquitous is the fifth rule, to make man and creatures with the spoils of their confiding credulity,

> Believe me, Sir, Your unqualified admirer and sincere wellwisher, W. H. DYOTT. Dublin, No. 26, North King-street, August 8th, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—In your paper of to-day, there is a letter copied from the Statesman, signed J. G. Burns. would seel 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 n the empire? 4th. Was it this same gentleman who figured in Dundee with a double barrelled gun, bought in Birmingham, but suspected to be not yet paid for ?

as " being wanted" at the effices of the Charlist Circular | per Box. and True Scotsman? 6th. Is it this same J. G. Burns, who when he thought 6th. Is it this same J. G. Burns, who when he thought he had brought honest men into trouble, borrowed For both sexes. Price is, 13d, and 2s. 9d, per box. money from every source, and found his way to Aber- A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious deen, and from thence to London?

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

Your answer to these questions will much oblige,

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Aug. 12.

BANKRUPTS. George Garden Nicol, late of Batavia, in the Island Java, in the East Indies, but now of 17, Adamstreet, Adelphi, London, merchant, Aug 23, at two, and Cobb, 11, Austin-friars.

John James, 5, Basinghall-street. John Litchfield, of Bethnal-green, builder, Aug. 23 at half-past two, and Sept. 23, at one, at the Bank- GRATIS. eal chi'dhood regarding the integrity of Mr. O'Connell, rupts' Court. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. Huson, 34, Old Jewry.

Crimscott-street, Bermondsey, carpenters, Aug. 18, at and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin. 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

Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated; a period to their dreadful sufferings. petition emanating from their body, and intrusted for R. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's inn-fields, London; and (for which see small placards on the wall,) who Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester. Joseph Raleigh, Manchester, merchant, Aug. 29 and Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. John E'liott 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 Commissioners'-rooms, Bolton-le-Moors. Solicitors, Mesars. Winder and Broadbent, Bolton-le-Moors; and Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple, London. Moses Buckley, Oldham, Lancashire, draper, Aug. 2

and Sept. 23, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Mauchester. 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. BANKRUPTS

place, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. part of the people to mix themselves up with the strike. On Monday, at the time appointed, the people assembled in great numbers for the above purpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon purpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon purpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called non purpose. The strike of the most attentive audience I have taken out cards, despite all thought it at the proposition and supposition, netther standing, mot remain long in any position, netther standing, or lying; sleep I seldom got, which often standing, or lying; sleep I seldom got, which often the most attentive audience I have taken out cards, despite all the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at the course of the most attentive audience of the position afforded by those whom I will in charity at the proposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at the proposition afforded by those whom I will be a locality of our glo
Should be a local transfer of the above attention and septiments of the most attentive and septiments. The local in the market-place of the most attention and the local in the market-place of the most attention and the local in the market-place of the most attention and the local in the market-place of the most attention and the local in the market-place of the most attention and the local in the market-place of the most attention and the local in the market-place of the most attention and the market-place of the market-place of the most attention and the market-place of the market-place of the market-place of the market-place of the market Henry Oglan, victualler, late of Holywell-street,

upon-Hull, Aug. 30 and Sept. 27, at one, at the George

William Trubridge, grocer, Swindon, Wilts, Aug.

THE NEW BEVERAGE. EDWARD'S BREAKFAST POWDER. THE general satisfaction this article gives, and L the increasing demand for it in all parts of the Kingdom proves its great Superiority over every Substitute for Coffee hitherto discovered. It is Prepared from a Grain of British Growth, and is known to be far more 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.

tant Saving.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. THE manifold advantages to the Heads of Fami-L lies from the possession of a Medicine of known fficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and used with success in cases of temporary sickness, occurring in families more or less every day, are so obvious to all, that no question can be raised of its Sir, this was no doubt intended as an insult of the importance to every householder in the kingdom. most cutting order by Mr. O'Connell; but, I think, you 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 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 known to be duly estimated; no Family should be their salutary effects. The stomach will speedily without these Pills in the House, read M'Douall's 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, eeds: Brooke, Dewsbury: Dennis & Son, 1 Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York;
Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner,
Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold;
affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Rich-Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas

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

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

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE 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 Indo-Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years stand-

Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per package; the Ointment can be had seperate, Is. 13d. per Pot. UNIVERSAL CINTMENT. Price Is. 13d. per Pot.

These Medicines are composed of Plants which Added to which we forwarded the other day to and Sept. 23, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Mr. 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 Joseph Till, formerly of Nine Elms, Surrey, and since well they may be compounded. These Preparations only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, 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 the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there session, when the signatures will of course be greatly Court. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignothroughout the whole Human Frame.

The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by the Proprietor, GEO. KERMAN, Dispensing Chemist, &c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, warehouseman, Aug. 25 and Sept. 23, at two, at the and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) Hull, debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) for vending the same; or through any respectable September 23, at ten, at the Commissioners rooms, Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet

This is to give authenticity to the great and wonderful immediate benefit I derived from taking Kerman's Specific Pills for Gout; having tried various medicine in my lifetime without any direct visible good effect, but am induced to speak in the highest recommendatory terms of the medicine prepared (and now so very generally known and depended upon in this neighbourhood) by Mr. Kerman. I can also speak of the medicine being as direct a remedy for rheucently remedied by the above medicine, she having been subject to long and violent attacks, and never found medicines to act visibly on the complaint ledge of a bed-fellow. matism as for gout, my daughter having been refound medicines to act visibly on the complaint before. JOSEPH LAYPISH. February, 12th 1842.

A SEVERELY SCALDED LEG WHICH HAD BEEN SCALDED BEFORE.

Wincolmlee, 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, not remain long in any position, neither standing, sitting, or lying; sleep I seldom got, which often 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 accordingly 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.

JAS. BRADLEY, her husband. 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. Agents .- Leeds - John Heaton, 7, Briggate Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN AND PARISH OF HALIFAX.

WE beg to announce our commencement of the Manufacture of the Celebrated, BREAKFAST POWDER, or CHARTIST BEVERAGE, which may be had in large and small quantities at the Tea Mart. Crown-street.

A liberal portion of the Proceeds will be appropriated to the charitable objects connected with us. Also to the cause of Chartism. Your obedient Servants.

THOMPSON BROTHERS. Wholesale Tea and Coffee Dealers, Halifax.

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

commodation for Carts in a most convenient Situation, between Briggate and Albion-street, Leeds.

LILKANAH OATES, BROKER, &c. No. 3, King-Charles-street, begs to inform the Public that he has taken the above Croft, and from a general opinion expressed by the inhabitants in its favour as the most eligible situation for a VEGETABLE MARKET, he has the satisfaction to announce that it is intended to erect for the purpose a suitable Building, to cover upwards of One Thousand Square Yards of Ground, still leaving some Thousands of Square Yards open, to accommodate Carts from the Country, for unloading and loading, or standing, at Twopence each per Day.

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

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

NEWS AGENCY. BOOKSELLING AND LONDON PERIODICAL

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

HUDDERSFIELD. 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 that he has OPENED the above Establishment, of making Frampton's Pills more generally known where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various departments, and hopes, by strict attention to all Orders confided to his care, to

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

constantly on Sale.

Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, and Liverpool Agent for the Sale of Dr. M'Douall's CELE-BRATED FLORIDA PILLS, which have only to be

Pamphlet and judge for yourselves. Wholesale and Retail Agent for Jackson's Break-

A liberal allowance made to Country Agents.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d. (Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingdom, in a sealed envelope, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.)

sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darling-ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous consequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin. pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; An ample consideration of the diseases of women; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, also nervous debility; including a comprehensive Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government 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. lent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and ing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent Brusses, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; and effectual cure, when all other means have failed, also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure 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 rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti-GIGATIS.

No pretensions are made that any of these Medicines form a PANACEA for all Diseases; but they are into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes John Thomas Ring and John Groombridge, of 12. offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy conclaiming the merit of universality as is frequently 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

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

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

PURIFYING DROPS, price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the follow-

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa-tion 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.

AGENTS. Hull—At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place.
Leeds.—At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton,

, Briggate. Wakefield—Mr. Hurst, Bookseller. Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. Bradford-Herald Office.

London—No. 4, Cheapside,
London—No. 4, Cheapside,
Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.
York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street.
Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place.
Knaresboro' and High Harrogate—Mr. Langdalet Bookseller. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-

Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-s Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agen redere-street. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at

dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. Attendance every Thursday in Bradford, at Resident

George-street, facing East Brook Chaple.

RORTHEKA

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

no account present your naked and unarmed pertire confidence? Have I not lived for you, and of the mills by forcing out of the plug of the boiler. endangered my life for you; and now will you not 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 suchad them in the old Convention! we have had them Messrs. Marshall's mills. They stopped the enin our several assemblies, and they were the first to 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 degs!! The League have put the wrong leg foremost; they he was quickly dismonnted, but beat off the mob have taken a false step; they have bribed some, and have tampered with others of our leaders: but enough of virtuous power still remains to render desertion harmless, and treason fruitless. We have The people seeing only a few policemen, made an attack pikes, &c. The prisoners were dismissed. long courted the Trades of Manchester; and at upon them with sticks, bludgeons, and stones, but length they have adopted our principles! May heaven bless them; and when our object is achieved; which shall give peace to all, then will their names When the military arrived they were speedily disstand prominently forward as the saviours of their persed up the road and across the fields in all direc-

If I have weight with you, and if my name has nity which faction has given you, to accomplish your Charter; and though I stood alone in opposing special constables towards the Court House, amidst 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 yon's mill, Titley, Tatham, and Walker's, and would not have counselled; I would not have coun- those living in the neighbourhood. The masses tenanced, the present strike, had it been suggested who were of our own population, expressed freely, as a means for carrying the Charter, and had the openly, and loudly, their sympathy with the people been the originators of it; but as we have been assailed in our peaceful position, you have no alternative but to bow to, or to resist, the tyrant's will. You must know what my anxiety and feelings are at this moment; and O! how my mind would be eased, by a general announcement from the whole body of Chartists, that they would not peril their 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 your peaceful demeanour, and manly resolution, will have not heard of any injury being done either to at ten o'clock each morning until we ascertain effect what your physical strength would fail to person or property.

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

Ever your faithful friend, FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

Manchester. Wednesday night.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

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 troops of the 11th Hussars from York barracks arrived in Leeds on Sunday afternoon, and set out next morning, at four o'clock for Bradford. A troop of the 17th Lancers left Leeds barracks early on Sunday morning for Halifax; a second troop left shortly after for Huddersfield. The Leeds troop of Yeomanry Cavalry left Leeds for York barracks at six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Cavalry arrived in Leeds on Monday morning. and left for Dewsbury and Gildersome on Tuesday morning, their place being supplied by the Ripon treop. A company the 87th Foot from Hull arrived in Leeds on Monday evening, and left for Bradford and the neighbourhood the following morning. A detachment from the Royal Sappers and Miners has also been sent off to Halifax, to quell the disturbances there. During the week, almost hourly conferences have been held between the magistrates and the military officers now in Leeds, in reference to the best mode of quelling the disturbances. Mr. W. Beckett, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yorkshire Hussars, arrived in Leeds from his Parliamentary duties, and proceeded to assume duties of a different character. The Earl of Harewood, Major made until about one o'clock, when they succeeded of the same Regiment, arrived in the evening in letting off the boiler of the mill belonging to Messra. Wade, canal side, and another situated very of the same day. Prince George of Cambridge. Colonel of the 17th Lancers, has also been in constant communication with the magistrates. Lord Cardigan, Colonel of the 11th Hus-ars, has also tastes, with the soldiers and a great body of con-

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

in the Court House, on Monday, to advise as to the on their way from Keighley, Bingley, Howarth, proper steps to be taken. On the following day, immense numbers of the men belonging to the various

In the course of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, various notices were issued by the authorities, calling on the inhabitants to enrol themselves as form eight a breast, and in this form they started off of Spen, near Cleckheaton. When they had got into special constables; the Royal Proclamation, as it appeared in the London Guzet'es was posted throughout the entire neighbourhood, and every precaution was taken that could secure the peace of the town. An address to the working men, by Mr. James Garth Marshall, was very extensively distributed in the 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 Halisax in which it was stated that several of the Hussars had been killed or taken prisoners in the neighbourhood of Elland. It was rumoured that a collision between the military had taken place at Huddersfield and Halifax, which had been attended with fatal effects. It was remoured in the course of the day, that the thrn-outs had reached Birstal, that they had stop-working men walking the streets, and to all appear-ance determined to maintain the struggle. On the neighbourbourhood and were in full march upon Leeds. Orders were given to all the troops and

About three or four thousand operatives assem- them stationed in various parts of the town in reabled on Hunslet Moor, at one o'clock on Tuesday diness, hould they be wanted. There also appears Some of the mills have commenced working, and noon. The proceedings were of a quiet character, to be something going on of a serious nature, but Several operatives addressed the meeting on the what that something is, we have not yet learned. rights and wrongs of the working-classes, and en- The officers of the soldiers, with the magistrates, forced the merits of the People's Charter. A reso- are fluting about from one part of the town to ano-Intien was passed unanimously, pledging the meetther, and if the countenance is the index to the
swearing in specials. Mr. W. Brook, the Messrs.
ing to keep the peace. A second resolution, pledging mind, we would say that their minds are not at ease.
Starkies, and Mr. Armitage, (the magistrate), have

actment of the People's Charter, was also carried unanimously. A committee was then appointed to meetings and appoint delegates, to meet on Thursday evening in the Chartist Association Room, for the purpose of determining what steps ought to be taken n 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. amount to less than 6,000 persons. No damage was done where the demand to stop the engines was com-The butchers' shops were visited, and the meat that out of the boilers, to let off the water they contained all hope of improvement, save from their own fal-lacies, and carried out by their own friends.

After stopping the mills at Bramley the people re-united in one body and proceeded to Pudsey.

On the arrival of the vast body at Pudsey, it conhowever, at Far Pudsey, refused to do so; and the people on that refusal, began the work of destruction. prudently turned their horses' heads and retired, followed by the groans of the people and a few Bear in mind that Acland informed me of the stones, which served to quicken their pace. No

conspiracy at Halifax; that Taunton and the further destruction occurred on the part of the devils of the Corn Law Conference recommended people who were gathered. Had the proprietors "rising" and "rioting;" and that the Sun and all of Bank Mill complied with the demands of the the organs of the Revolutionists trumpeted forth the people, no damage whatever would have been committed. The entire object of the people was the stopunnatural advice with unbecoming joy. The plot ping of the mills, and food for immediate subsistence. was of long concoction, and deeply laid; but I rely The latter was given readily and generously by every upon your firmness to frustrate the evil designs of party called upon-rich as well as poor. Several the wicked! How, you will ask? By holding no did not beginge their contributions. Some who secret meetings; by not allowing strangers, or hired had previously declared they would not give a demagogues to invade your localities! by remaining morsel of bread or a farthing of money, were strictly within the boundaries of the law-and upon touched by the congregated mass of misery which presented itself, and could not withhold assistance from their apparently famishing fellow-creatures. sons to be shot at by an armed soldiery!! Have you Every body spoke favourably of the peaceableness of not known me long, and do I not deserve your en- the people when allowed to accomplish the stoppage

whence they had at first set out. About five o'clock on Wennesday afternoon, a large body of people marched down Mcadow-lane and other formidable weapons of destruction. The returned to town; there cannot be less than twenty cess of your cause? Don't mind " big talkers." We road from Holbeck, and effected an entrance into gines at Messrs. Benyon's mill, and all the hands turned out with apparent universal exultation. From thence they proceeded to the shops of Messrs. Macles and Marsh, where a number entered by the the men of pleasure to their great consternation: interruption. watch-house door, and opened the large gates. Immediately the yard was filled, the engine stopped, the bell rung, and as the men were turning out, the mob began to leave the vard. At this instant, Mr. Read, chief-constable, rode into the yard amongst them: with his stick. A general rush was made to the gates, and when the greater part had effected their

getting possession of the yard. The volley of stones poured upon the police was terrific for a short time. tions. 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, many prisoners passed in the custody of police and 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. Ben-

> About four o'clock the riot act was read, and two pieces of artillery were paraded into Holbeck. Between thirty and forty prisoners were taken, but only, so far as we could gather, on very trifling charges. They were examined by the magistrates, and remanded. In the evening, and during the whole of Thursday, the town continued nearly as quiet as it ordinarily is. In the course of the latter Wilson, and Brandling, at Hunslet and Middleton, were visited, and the men were all turned out. We

FRIDAY MORNING. was held on Hunslet Moor, which was dispersed by

the police and soldiers. Six hundred foot soldiers arrived by train, and 650 more are expected to-night. The White Cloth Hall has been converted into a temporary barracks. General Brotherton has been sent from London to command the district. All is

BRADFORD.

This was the day when all the mills in Bradford were intended to be stopped. The magistrates, absent. The Manchester "lads" had it, therefore, military and special congrables 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 bled in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, but there to, after which the "jawing tackle" was "belayed" were not near so many as on the previous day; and the fiddles and toes put in requisition and without any speeches or instructions they started actively exercised till morning. Thus under the off. The intelligence of their commencement was very finger of oppression did the working people immediately conveyed to the Court House, and the show that they are able not merely to uphold their military headed by the magistrates proceeded after principles, but even to do it pleasantly, and extract them to the mill of Messrs. Lister, at Manningham. from it matter of amusement. The turn-outs on seeing the soldiers coming left the mill and went in the direction of Shipley, they were followed as far as Frizing Hall, and on their attempting to stop a mill there, the riot act was read by Col. Tempest, and they were immediately afterwards dispersed. About ten o'clock intelligence butts, two of the turn-outs who were shot by the was received at the Court House that the turn-outs military on Saturday morning last, was held in the stables then proceeded thither and found a great being sworn, the jury went to the House of Recovery, crowd surrounding the mill, but the sorters and where the bodies were lying, and immediately after overlookers inside had prevented them making their the examination of the witnesses was proceeded

About eleven o'clock the soldiers were drawn off, Preston magistrates were in attendance, and much and they, together with the magistrates, repaired interest seemed to be taken in the inquiry. The to the Court House again. No further attempt was jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide" in near Messrs. 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 Mesers Rouse and Horsfall were guarded most of the atternoon by the pensioners and special constables, and no attempts

were made to stop any others.

About five o'clock a messenger arrived at the Court House with intelligence that 50,000 men were constables, went out of the town in the direction of Tiller Lane, and when they had got as far as Man- Starkeys' mill. About twelve o'clock to-day, a large ningham Lodge, they saw the crowd approaching. Orders were immediately given to the soldiers to to stop the boilers belonging to Mesers. A kinson's at full gallop, and dispersed the people; the streets were soon after cleared by the same means, and the town was quiet for the night.

WEDNESDAY. This morning the town had assumed its usual appearance, with the exception of the presence of twenty-four prisoners. the soldiers. About nine o'clock four troops of the Yorkshire Hussars arrived from the York Barracks, commanded by the Earl of Harewood. Ne attempt was made to stop any mills in Bradford to-day.

WEDNESDAY.

MANCHESTER.

The town is, at present, in a state of extreme peacefulness-the clank of the factory bell is no where to be heard, and the deafening buzz of machinery in the streets, where our factories stand, is heard no more; all is silent and peaceable, the part of the authorities we have very little to say: was also posted here, but no sooner did it reach the they appear to be at a loss what to do, for the constables in the town to hold themselves in peacefulness of the people has put a stop to any. to be torn down, and the man who posted them to instant readiness. However, that night they came thing like the shedding of blood, or necessity of the soldiers parading the streets; but they still have cuted. Mr. Edward Clayton had one in his shop

It is the general opinion that they have received stand that Sir James Graham has sent to the manufacturers of this town a request that they would stand. agree with the work people on any terms, and as soon as possible. News is arriving every hour following we have received from Wigan. This town off quietly. was thrown into a state of great excitement on Monday afternon, by the arrival of about 15,000 of the turn-outs from the neighbourhood of Bolton and by a party of soldiers, but they had no terror that plied with. Bread, cheese, &c., was given to the could intimidate them in the least; hungry men fear not death. The commandant seeing the determina-

tion of the people allowed them to enter the town.

They visited the whole of the mills, which stopped

immediately. They then proceeded to pull the plugs

was given to them was devoured in a raw state, but did no further damage to either person or Intelligence arrived in the town this mornsisted of eight or ten thousand people. Nearly all of which the magistrates made necessary arrang- indignantly replied, "Then d-n you, it shall be out the mills immediately gave up work on the arrival ments to preserve the peace of the town, and as is please to call them, were summoned to be sworn in | so he at last rode off. The o'd 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 Mill-gate to the Market-place; and on this being Eyres, of Armley. The Riot Act was read, and a few minutes allowed for the people to disperse, and grasping their bludgeons firmly, exclaimed, "we The people, however, instead of dispersing, moved are ready;" and this was very soon verified—they were ready; but it was to run away as soon as the sons of toil made their appearance, and off they

> wno 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

> scampered in all directions to the merriment of all

in the Orchard Scholes, when the turn-outs, amounting to several thousands, formed a procession, and went to Chorley. A large party of dragoons, with a detachment of

the artillery, with two field pieces, went off to Ashton-under-Lyne, where we hear the people are to hold a meeting this afternoon. VIGILANCE OF THE NEW HORSE SPECIAL CONSTABLES. AND CAPTURE OF THREE ARMED MEN, AND DIS-

MISSAL OF THE ARMED PARTY BY THE MAGIS

Early this morning, as three gentlemen were rebourhood of Pendicton, 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 ever their shoulders, they being mounted with brass, into pikes fears of the man were such that he dare thousand-all sober, steady, straightforward men,- BY AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY THE not approach them: he therefore, instantly rode who apparently seem more determined than ever off warned his party, who lost no time in for the general stand. They have been round to making themselves ready for a fleroe encoun- Ossett, Horbury, Healey, Middletown, and Thornhill, ter. More than twenty of these "raws" surrounded where they have stopped all hands without the least it was in vain they pleaded that the 'pikes' were before the magistrates of the night watch. The eyes could see that the prisoners were all armed with dangerous weapons. One of the magistrates knew one of the prisoners, and another of their worships knew the other two. The specials were

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 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 kad therefore better send him down, as it was Mr. Leach's request that she should do so. The trick failed; the Doctor is vet safe.

The Dyers' club-house was surrounded the 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 until we have the reports from the various parts of

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

HUNT'S MONUMENT.-TEA PARTY AND BALL -The tea party was holden pursuant to announcement. The Hall was crowded, and the company obliged to take tea at twice or thrice. That the authorities might have no pretence on which to disturb them, Mr. O'Connor did not attend, lest his presence should actively engaged in their own duties, were also

WEDNESDAY MORNING. All is quiet in this town. The inquest on the 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.

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 wonder what is to be the end. It is rumoured that Starkey's mill, at Millbridge, will meet in the morning. About three o'clock this morning, a youth was taken by the authorities, from his bed, and taken to Haddersfield, charged with assisting to stop Messrs. body from Dewsbury, Bailey, and Birstal marched the mill yard they were attacked by a small force of 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 wounded by the shots. The authorisies have taken HUDDERSFIELD.

THURSDAY. The specials assembled this morning at seven o'clock, and was compelled to remain there until 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 specials are requested to assemble every morning at seven o'clock during the week. Lord Wharncliffe visited us yesterday and had an interview with the magistrates, and about three o'clock this morning two company's of the Cavalry arrived. The on Sunday large placard which emanated from Manchester and of Salford. which has appeared in some of the public papers ears of the authorities, than they ordered the whole upon a board; this was peremptorily taken away some of the masters have sworn in as specials all their workmen.

WEDNESDAY, HALF-PAST NINE. The magistrates have been throng all day, swearing in specials. Mr. W. Brook, the Messrs. the meeting to support no sgitation but for the poli-tical rights which would give them a just protection Barracks, and remained for some time, and then they in a body from the factory to the George Inn, to take the cash.

unanimously. A committee was then appointed to 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 under-two, who get together to hear the news. Several terminus of the Great Western Railway, Paddingplaces are to commence work to-morrow I under- ton, on Monday evening, August the 22nd, at half-

> The people from Lancashire were expected to-day, soon as possible. News is arriving every hour and preparations were made to meet them by the maland liberty of the people, by endeavouring to pre-of some new place that has struck work. The gistrates; but I am glad to say that all has passed vent their meeting in public to discuss their griev-

Cameron, a gentleman of great respectability, resid- land. ing out of the heart of the town, walked from his Bury. They were met at the entrance of the town own door across the road to the wall of St. Paul's Churchyard, when one of the ruffians sprung upon him and said, "You scoundrel, what are you doing here?" and without further parley made a cut which pierced his arm. Many respectable tradesmen were struck at whilst standing within their own doors; amongst the rest was Mr. Walter Hirst, liquor merchant, and Mr. Wm. Barrow, heald and slay public meeting in the Corn Exchange. maker. Mr. Jonathan Leece, twine and cord maker, who was looking out of his own house, 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 off, before I will move one inch." The soldier still usually the case, the respectable inhabitants, as they threatened, but he could not possibly frighten him : were seen running away bleeding; whilst others were trampled upon by the horses.

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

BARNSLEY.

WEDNESDAY. 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 town. One of the magistrates who had to go about that distance to his home, returned, declaring he had seen them with his own eyes: but all is now quiet.

HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK. Placards are now posted on the walls, calling a meeting for Monday forencon, at which meeting i 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

only fishing rods. They were ultimately brought in any body that they could for special constables. The millowners of Batley have compelled their constable being drunk, in telling his shocking men to be sworn in as specials, so as they can comtale of pikes, murders, &c., said any man that has mence work in the morning : but as far as I can learn, the assembled turn-outs in the town are determined to resist it.

The town is completely in the hands of the turnexit, a large bouy of police arrived, and closed worships knew the other two. The specials were outs—all peaceable. But I am afraid if any interthe gates, thus securing a number of prisoners. heartily laughed at, for making fishing rods into ruption be offered it will not be so long, as they return to work again.

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 police are held in requisition every evening, and immense meetings are being held at Duddeston Row every evening, which keep rapidly increasing. 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, and the necessity of uniting for the Charter. He 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 poice were in the Railway Station yard; and Mr. Burgess, Head Supintendant of Police, was seen parading on the outskirts of the meeting. of two hundred enrolled 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, and Mr. White, the meeting separated. Notice was given that a great meeting, called by

requisition to the Mayor, would be held on Tuesday 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 excitement. A large meeting was held last night at Clerkenwell-green, and language of a very determined description was used. Thirty soldiers very heavily ironed were, last evening, conveyed to the Islington Green. The magistrates had declared their determination to put it down, and have again caused 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 tion is not at present publicly known; but it is whispered that they have decided upon not interfering if the meeting is peaceably conducted.

WEST MIDLAND DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

After much discussion at various public meetings, the following decisive resolution was heartily adopted: "That this meting having come to the full determination to cease working until the People's Charter be the law of the land, provided that the working population of Great Britain generally agree to act on the same determination; and being confident the whole country will join us as soon as they receive the important intelligence. We therefore have become so habituated that they take badly to not their own course; but they have a right to event of the country generally agreeing to our noble over the country generally agree of the country gener were attempting to stop the mill of Messrs Rand, in House of Correction, at eleven o'clock, before Mr. dent the whole country will join us as soon as they Horton Road: the magistrates, military, and con- R. Palmer, coroner, and a jury of fifteen men. After receive the important intelligence. We therefore event of the country generally agreeing to our noble resolution. We firmly resolve and agree entirely to with, occupying nearly six hours. Several of the cease from working on or before this day week, never weapon against Chartism. They have overreached without fear or favour. We have, then, on this again to produce one penny's worth of wealth, until the People's Charter be law." The colliers and miners form a great proportion of the whole population of this large district.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

following in your Notice, as an apology to those parties that have been disappointed in him not fulfilling his detain Mr. West in this town. Mr. West will endeavour to make up this disapwhen and where he can attend.

I am, yours most respectfully, THOMAS BRIGGS.

MR. BELL'S ROUTE, Hudderstield district-Berry during the next fortnight, namely :- Monday, at Leeds : Tuesday and Wednesday, at York : Thursday, at Pocklington; Friday, at Holme; Saturday, at Beverley; Monday, the 29th, at Hull; Tuesday, three years ago. That opinion has undergone no the 30th, at Beverley; Wednesday, the 31st, at change. A cessation from labour to be effectual to Holme; Thursday, September the 1st, at Pocklington; and Friday, the 2nd, and Saturday, the 3rd, at

WALSALL .- On Tuesday next a Chartist tea party will be held at the house of Mr. D. Stanley, New Inn, St. John-street, at 5 o'clock.

LEEDS.-Mr. Dean Taylor will lecture in the Chartist Room, this evening, (Saturday) at eight powered by the strength of faction, consisting in its o'clock, and again on Monday evening, at eight immense wealth and itsorganized physical resources o'clock. Mr. Taylor will very probably preach two sermons to-morrow afternoon and evening, in the

27th of this month, at two o'clock in the afternoon. LEES.-Mr. Littler will lecture here on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTER'S HALL,—Two lectures

During "the charge" on Monday afternoon, Dr. 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 nen of Chelses, on Monday, 29th.

SHEFFIELD POLITICAL INSTITUTE.—The Manchester Packer lectures to-morrow and Monday evenings. On Tuesday evening Mr. Otley will address a

ATTERCLIFFE.—The Manchester Packer lectures to-morrow afternoon, at two, opposite the National

EAST AND NORTH RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. meeting is appointed to be held at Pocklington, on Sunday, the 28th, at two o'clock, A.M. A full attendance of delegates is earnestly requested, each must write.

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 horsemen, from Wakefield, came in this morning, Gate. On Tuesday Mr. Duffy will be at Ribworth, the Pingle. On Thursday Mr. Duffy will be in the Market Place, Leicester, and Mr. Beedham at Blaby. On Friday Mr. Duffy will be in the Foundry Square, and Mr. Beedham at Oadley.

WALWORTH.-A concert and ball will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, on Wednesday evening, shop-while the dogs of war have no pretence to August the 24th, for the purpose of removing some difficulties we are labouring under. Tickets sixpence each. Several talented individuals are engaged to add to the evening's amusement.

Northneham .- 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.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, AND UNDER ROYAL ARTHORITIES;

drawing of the following considerable sums :- One of: one million 200,000 fr., 200,000 fr., 50,000 fr., 25,000 fr., 20,000 fr., 13,000 fr., several of 10,000 fr., or to JOHN SCHULZE, Foreign Agent, 32, Villiers

THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR. TO THE READING PUBLIC.

Letters in the Chartist Circular of this week, but I have not had time. All appear now to be thirsting for knowledge, and where can any procure it better or cheaper than in this spiritted little publication. rejoice to learn that its circulation is on the

From your faithful Friend, F. O'CONNOR.

CONTENTS OF No. 79. Charter Association.—Public caution; revival of the Castlereagh and Sidmouth Policy.—An address to the reflecting of all classes.—Labour is the only 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 Charter Association .- Public caution; revival of Popular poetry.-Chartist hymns.-The beauty of Liberty.-Crush the Affghans.--Facts for enquirers, &c.

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 unfreattract a crowd around the door. The various Tower; their reported crime being a refusal to fire quently shoot beyond the mark they aimed at. We delegates to the National Conference who were on the people. All eyes are anxiously directed to to-day despatched our own reporter into the distance of the contral Meeting, to be held this evening at the total districts to leave the real state of matters up turbed districts, to learn the real state of matters up the latest moment; and from his statement the boardmen to be arrested. A CabinetaCouncil, at which we subjoin, the League men appear described. have done so in this instance. Their object, doubtless, in the forcing on and sustaining this evening's meeting. The result of their delibera- of this preconcerted strike, was to confine it to throw up their hands, and fold up their arms, while even the obtaining a present advance in wages, their labour to the market free from the iniquitous and oppressive disadvantages which now beat Brow, Monday, 21st; Honley, Tuesday, 22ad; Yew down its value. This is a glorious conclusion. It Green, Wednesday, 23rd; Dalton, Thursday, 24th; is a point worth struggling for; worth suffering for; Thong, Friday, 25th; Holmfirth, Saturday, 26th. worth passing through some risk and hazard for; down its value. This is a glorious conclusion. It worth passing through some risk and hazard for : MR. DEAN TAYLOR will visit the following places 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

the carrying of any political object must be national and simultaneous: it cannot then fail to be success-FAILSWORTH.—A lecture will be delivered here ful, because it indicates the nation's will, against on Sunday evening at six o'clock, by Thos. Rankin, which, in its full strength, whether positively, or thus negatively, manifested, no power can stand; but s mere sectional display of this most decisive of all the forms of moral force, like a mere sectional display of physical resistance, is sure to be over If then the strike is to be a Chartist strike, it

must become universal : not merely Manchester, but GENERAL MUNICIPAL EJECTION COMMITTEE.—This every town in England, Wales, and Scotland, must committee will meet in the room, Cheapside, on the at once—as one man and with one voice—declare the purpose of the people to be free; and such a declaration will be to those whom it concerns the fiat of omnipotence. But if Manchester, or even Lancawill be delivered in this Hall on Sunday (to-morrow) cushire, sustain the struggle singly, it will be unces-

The town has resumed its old appearance, with London. A great Metropolitan public meeting cessful, and, in all probability, retard the move ment it was meant to hasten. Let the country see to this; the men of Lancashire have done nobly; le past six o'clock, to take into consideration the their brethren throughout the empire arouse : le dastardly and illegal attempt to crush the rights them speak out at once, like men, and say " Yes" ances; also to consider the best means of causing now strike for the Charter !" No higgling-no

> " 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 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 tightly on their tempers and even on their tongues: 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 reon the Sands, on Sunday, the 28th, at one o'clock, joices 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 forcearance have been thus appreciated. even by a starving people, goaded as they are. Let Wharncliff's Troop, I think they call it. News and Mr. Beedham in the Pasture. On Wednesday but this spirit be still manifested; the "rising and the is eagerly sought after; but we have had none Mr. Duffy will be at Markfield, and Mr. Beedham in riots" left to the infernal hatchers of the plot; the calm determination of the people held up to its point: the enemy disarmed by peacefulness; and the strike becomes universal—England, Wales, and Scotland presenting at the same moment one workless worktear : and the fiends of faction will soon "scratch their 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 THE ESPECIAL DIRECTION OF THE strike let them do so : but let them not attempt it without first knowing that they can carry it out. nterruption.

The authorities have been sitting all day swearing ON the 3rd of September, 1842, will take place at the vauntings and boastings of a few thousands of The authorities have been sitting all day swearing ON the 3rd of September, 1842, will take place at the vauntings and boastings of a few thousands of The authorities the too-zealous men; the passing of resolutions declarative of their intention never to return to work until the Charter become law: and then 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 various other sums. The price of a share is £1, and £2 for £5, seven shares, £1ê sixteen shares, for £15 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 appear determined to have their object before they further particulars, and to obtain Bonds, apply to return to work again.

A: J. STRAUS, Banker, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; 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 Series 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 flame spreads through the land, increase; I implore you to support it, it is the pioneer of our cause, and is worthy of your confidence. Next week you shall have the first number 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 de so, the whole Observations on the plan of organising the Char-tists of Great Britain, adopted by the National able failure, and do us much harm. There is no able failure, and do us much harm. There is no given district be kept up for a considerable length of time, a great portion of the London : 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 prelude. An universal strike would be free from these risks; for its very appearance and existence would at once paralyse the arm of power and sicken the heart of faction : while a sectional one, of almost whatever magnitude, could only, and certainly would only, be productive of the evils we have just

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 "risings and riotings" for food; and so of procur- should be still more loath to permit them unwittingly 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, 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 engagements, 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 fee of the masses in Derby, it was considered prudent to they reason, truly and like statesmen, that that a single Leaguer is as powerless against a large their efforts might as well point to a primary section of the people as a section of the people is 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 in obtaining an advantage of which they may again return to its original character, and be productive, if I beg you will insert this entire, as satisfaction to the be deprived to-morrow; and that therefore the not of benefit, at least of less mischief than we thing in which they are most interested is not so apprehend from it should it remain sectional and ye much the prevention of the present reduction, nor tend politically. The question is one of the highest importance, and greatest delicacy that the people as the securing of that political power of can entertain. Let it not be entertained thought-Forthcoming Charifst Meetings. self-protection which may enable them to bring lessly! 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!

Dearly, therefore, as we should love to see the

millions with one shout throw down their tools, and

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

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

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