HENRY HUNT:

AND THE MANCHESTER MONUMENT TO PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

The accompanying Engraving represents a monusent, now in course of erection at Manchester, in Manchester, in the burial ground of the Chapel belonging to the Rev. Mr. Scholepield, in Everypreet. It is raised, by means of a subscription mongst the working people of England, to perpetsate 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 eferery son of Labour; while it procured for him the inteterate hatred and bitter scorn of the entire upper and middle classes. With the working people, "HUNT said Liberty" was a watchword. They ralied around his standard-Universal Suffrage; ad, with him; they braved proscription, persecution, a "rising" and a "riot," which put imprisonment, transportation, and even death !

Hunr was the first man in England who nailed and meroiful" administrators of the the colours of Universal Suffrage to the mast, as laws; and they furnished three heads 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 sinciple in England! and this he did when he stood in the reign of George III.!!! ucandidate for Westminster, in 1817.

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

Through the instrumentality of this infamous their quilt, and began to whimper abou wretch, the "Spa-fields meetings" were held, which their being the dupes of such sectionwere attended by Mr. Hunr; and which meetings and treasonable writers as Cobbeti formed the main feature in the famous Green Bag and Co. The men were executed an conspiracy, which ended in the passing of GAG- BEHEADED; and Counsellor CROSS Was GING BILLS and DUNGEONING BILLS, by immediately made a King's Sergeant-Titue of which hundreds of men were consigned to at-Law, being presented with a silk Gol, kept there for months, and then turned cut gown!! again without even being told why they had been increarated, 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 sisted in their demand, holding mee agreed to at immense and enthusiastic meetings ings at which petitions were agreed ail over the kingdom. These petitions were signed 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 817: 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 slarm prevailed amongst the tax-eating crew; and it was determined by the Government, not only not to listen to the petitions of the people with any degree of attention, but to treat them as applications coming from conspirators, or intended traitors! They com menced this game by making the Prince Regent uter lies and calumnies from the throne; and they solowed it up by the appointment of a Com-

witee in each House, to report (after examining endence) upon the designs of "the disaffected." for the injury 1! I

the petition for Parliamentary Reform. The Constables of Manchester :-Ministers lost no time in availing themselves of the mover: they seized upon numerous persons, drag- that you will convene a meeting at as early a day as jug them, in some cases, two hundred and fifty miles | possible, to consider the propriety of adopting the most from their home; imprisoned them in a manner that izy could have no communication with wives. exents, or friends; shut many of them up in solitary cilis, and forbade them the use of pen, ink, and mper; and never, from first to last, brought any man of them to trial, and never anye any man of hem a hearing before any magistrate whatsoever ! m the part of the Whigs; a sham resistance; for, will they opposed the measure as unconstitutional, by admitted that the parties against whom it relevelled were very wicked men. They abased iem in terms still stronger than those made use tby the ministers; and, while they pretended to mose the measure, this perfidious faction; this They suffered all the necessary arrangemen a to be he and detestable and cowardly and cruel faction; resented the persons against whom it was dimed in such a light, and represented their designs In full of horrible wickedness, that every one who and their speeches, and who believed what they ad must have regarded the measure as necessary I the safety of the country, though at the expense I the whole of the constitution! This is the niform practice of this selfish, this greedy, this reacherous, body of men, who have made all the evolutions that England has known for the last we hundred years, and who have fattened on the poil of every revolution!

To accompany this act, there was another, forbiding the people meeting together to discuss political natters; and anthorizing the magistrates so to nterfere with publications as to destroy whatever here remained of the liberty of the press; and thus rus every vestige of political liberty and of personal ecurity taken away from the peeple of England. These bills were brought into the House of Lords by HERRY ADDINGTON, called Lord Viscount Sidmouth, the was an Englishman by birth; and into the House of Commons by Sir Robert Stewart, called lord Castlereagh, who was an Irishman, and whom to shall by-and-by see cutting his own throat and killing himself, at North Cray, in Kent. These acts remained in force until 1818, when they were milered to expire; and on the 17th of March in hat year an act was passed to indemnify, or bear brmless, every person, and all persons, who should are violated or gone beyond even these acts. So Est, even if they had violated these acts on the MEGRS whom they had seized and imprisoned, Thetever 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 Los of the cruelties and ferocity of those who destroyed the noblesse of France! After this, talk hot of any such things! Talk not of "conmintion" and "order" and "the laws"; show Lything equal to this, done by any other people in he world, calling themselves a government and egislative assemblies!!!

During all this time Mr. HUNT was not idle. He defended the prosecuted, and upheld the persecuted. He procured himself to be subræned to the trial of Messrs, Watson, Thistiewood, Preston, and HOOPER, who were charged with high treason for occurrences in connection with the famed "Spa Field beetings;" and his evidence respecting Castles, (the main, indeed, the only witness against the prisoners) THE SO conclusive as to the infamous character of the P, and of his hell-designed attempts to drag him (Hum) into the mess, that the Jury, after a trial of seven days, acquitted the prisoners!

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

Douthem Star,

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 249

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY or Pive shillings per Quarter

were drawn up under arms behind the

meeting, who were, however, sufficiently

apprised that a strong military force was

when Mr. Hunt arrived upon the ground:

trary, they seemed to add to both-MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY HUNT. And in 1818, the "mild and meroifu?" 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 atrocions miscreants, of whom OLIVER was one. Through their instigations. BRANDRETH, TURNER, and LUDLAN, of Derby, were induced to take part in them in the power of the "mild In this case, too, Mr. Hunt did his

to the charge in the world, he admitted The hanging and beheading of thes.

With Hunt at their head, they per-

to, praying for the adoption of UNIVER larly in the North. At length, in the month of August, 1819, a sort of aggregate meeting was determined on, to

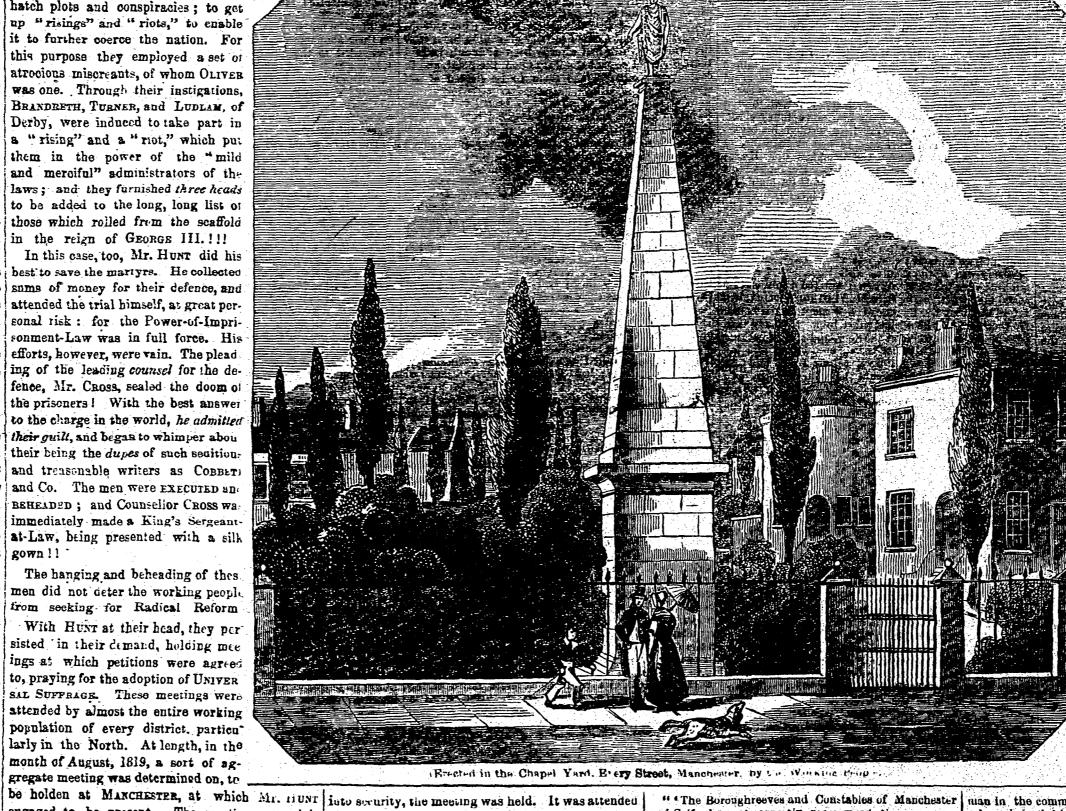
engaged to be present. The meeting was origi- by 70,000 persons. As soon almost as the proceed- and Salford, most carnestly recommend the practanged to be present. nally called for Monday, the ninth day of ings had commenced, the Manchester and Cheshire August. The Magistrates, however, having issued hand-bills, denouncing the intended meeting as illegal, and "cautioning all persons to abstain, at their peril, from attending it," the promoters of it looked over the steps they had taken in convening it, and examined the wording of their advertisement, to discover wherein the "illegality" consisted. Not The secret committees very speedily reported; and content with their own judgment, they took the bill was brought in, Chapter 3, 57th of George the opinion of an eminent counsel who happened to be Third. " to empower his Majesty to secure and detain at Liverpeol. He pointed out to them that one o gen persons as his Majesty should suspect of con- the advertised objects of the meeting, that one siring against his person and government;" that is which was to the effect, that the meeting would may, an act to authorize the ministers to take, and consider the propriety of electing a representative. is not into prison, any persons whom they chose, in or legislatorial attorney for Manchester, was amerison that they chose, for as long a time as against law, and might bring them into the chose, without any cause assigned, without peril if persisted in. The requisionists, maker commitment, without being confronted with therefore, issued a notice that the meeting on the ther accusers, without ever being brought to any 9th would not be held; while at the same time tral at all, or to have a hearing before any magis- another requisition, of which the following is tate, 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 newards 700 inhabitant householders in a few hours.

> "We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, request legal and effectual means of Reform in the Commons

This was the answer which the Parliament gave Here is the requisition to the Buruughreeve and

This requisition, when signed, was presented to the authorities, 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 The law was adopted with a very feeble resistance 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." made without warning or caution as to the con-



Yeomanry Cavalry were let loose upon the assembled thousands, without notice 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 ocaceably assembled, for a lawful purpose, and that purpose amply made known before hand, was

laughtered without the slightest provocation!!! The following are details connected with this trocious and horrible outrage. They are not cuiled rom Rudical or Chartist publications, but they are extracted from the Leeds Mercury newspaper, of August 24th, 1819. They are copied from the lessra. 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 facis, 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 that the reader is now presented with :-

"MANCHESTER REPORM MEETING. "DISPERSION OF BY AN ARMED FORCE.

"MONDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1819. Before we proceed to detail the occurrences of this fatal day, it may be proper to premise that this meet ing was intended to have been holden on Monday, the 9th instant; but that the magistrates having denounced hat meeting as illegal, on the ground of one of the bjects stated in the requisition, convening it, being to elect a person to represent that town in Parliament, was considered, after taking Counsel's opinion. expedient to postnone the meeting to afford time to call another, to which no such objection could apply. To bject of this second meeting was stated in the notice to be 'for the purcose of taking into consideration the nost effectual legal means of obtaining a Reform in the Representation of the House of Commons." To this neeting, publicly announced through the medium of the newspapers and placards, no official objection was made by the magistracy on the ground of its illegality; thoush the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford, expressing in oblique terms their dislike of the proposed meeting, published a notice, which was couched sequences they had in store! Thus lulled into in the following terms:-

and well-disposed inhabitants of those towns as much a possible to remain in their own houses, during the wholof this day (Monday, Aug. 16); and to keep their chitdren and servants within doors."

"At ten o'clock on Monday morning, the magistracy who, probably, at that time, had not determined upon adopting any measure either to prevent or disperse the constables in the vicinity of the place of meeting were was fixed upon to be in a large open space of group. near St. Peter & Church; and the different military corp. were resting on their arms, prepared to act at a nin ment's notice if their services should be desme-

"The Reformers, who seemed determined to make the a splendid day, were equally on the elert, not indeed in preparing arms, for of those they were totally destitute out in preparing flugs and small bands of music, and it 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 the in the least degree of peril; and an immense multitude eathered together, rolying with confidence on each other's peaceable intentions, and certainly not expecing, that the precautious taken by the magistracy preserve the peace, would be employed to destroy it and 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

derriage, in which were also seated Mr. Johnson, Mr Knight, and Mr. Carlile, and on the box with the coachman, was a female of the name of Waterworth bearing a white flag. The procession, which consisted I many thousands, passed through Shude Hill, Hanging Ditch. Old Mill-Gate, Market-Place, St. Mary s Gate, Doan's-Gate, and St. Peter's-street, to the are appointed for the place of meeting. Some idea may he formed of the immense numbers that attended the meeting, when we state, that Newton-Lane, which a not less than thirty rards wide, was literally choake up for above a mile with the divisions from Samlworth. Oldhem, Royton, and Pailsworth. Each att sien had its respective flags, music, &c. All the divi sons took Mr. Hunt's route. Females of all ages were interspersed in each company, with children I both sexes. Mr. Hunt reached the ground a litt ifter one o'clock, and was received with repeat cheerings from the innumerable thousands that were

"It may be proper here to state, that the magistrace had assembled about tweive o'clock, at the house o vir. Buxton, probably about one hundred and fire ards from the bustings, and from which they come manded a view of the whole field. In a line from the ouse to the hustings was arranged a strong body of o-cial constables, armed with stuffs, the jusignia of their fil : and the Manchester you manry and Cheshire cover; budies of special constables were posted.

he immediately proceeded to the hustings, and a resolution was put calling him to the chair, which was unanimously agreed to, and he proceeded to address the innumerable multitude by which he was surrounded; at this moment the most perfect order and entire silence prevailed, nor had any of the known proceedings of the magistracy excited any uneasiness, nor any apprehension that they were assembled in defiance of the laws. Mr. Hunt had not spoke more than from eight to ten minutes. in which he exhorted them to the maintenance of the most perfect order, and instantly to put down the man who should make any attempt to create a disturbance; and was proceeding to state that the megistrates, by causing the meeting to be postponed, had been the means of creating a twofold attendance, and instead of gaining an advantage by this postponement, they had sustained a defeat;—at this moment a shout of terror announced the approach of the military, and the Manchester cavalry appeared in sight, gallopping towards the hustings, and when they arrived within about one hundred yards of the hustings they halted for a moment, probably deterred from proceeding, by the solid mass through which they must force their way. At this moment, Mr. Hunt, who saw the approach of the cavalry, and the pause they had made, with a view, as he explained to the persons who surrounded him, of re-inspiring confidence, gave directions for a shout, with three times three, which was complied with. The cheering had not the effect of inducing the cavalry to retreat; the pause was but momentary; they drew their sabres, and charged through the immense body of peop'e that was interposed between them and the hustings, which they instantly surrounded-but we will here give the Words of the Police Journal :- The yeomanry cavalry, in support of the police officers, armed with the warrants of the magistrates, dashed through the 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 not to the yeomanry cavalry. A gentle-

acknowledged his authority, and surrendered himself; most stand, who stood by her colours to the last, was cut f the other persons on the hustings, including Mr. Johnson, Mr. Tyal, a reperter from the office of the Times newsouper. Mr. Smith, Mr. Saxon, Robert Wilde, Thomas seen the Woman and the flags fall together from the Taylor, and three females, were carried off the field under hustings, while the soldiers were cutting round an escort to the New Bailey prison. Mr. Hunt was taken the rendezvous of the magistrates. At this moment, the Manchester yeomanry were joined by the 15th hussars, meeting, assembled a considerable number of special by the 31st, and 88th regiment of foot, and the Cheshire comany made their appearance in another part of the field; the infantry and artillery did not take any active part; and the Manchester yeomanry cavalry began to act with reat vicour, gallopping about, and thrusting their sabres in every direction. The hustings, with a considerable umber of persons upon them, were instantly thrown down, and a scene of terror, confusion, and dismay presented the middle and labouring class at that period! tself, to which no language can de justice; the people This was the way one class, bloated, blustering, big. ere thrown down by hundreds, and gallopped over, and so and inflated with gin and pride,—brandy and arrondiscriminate was the attack, and furious the enset, hat 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"! frown down; nay, the softness of the female sex itself and that the middle classes are the "natural leaders ould not procure protection; defenceles women and ender coildren, shared in the common overthrow. And t has been stated to us, that the former seemed more munity"! O! how arrogant, how puffed-np with particularly the objects against which their hostility was pride, they were then! How they sneered, and directed. No resistance was made, or indeed, could be scoffed, and turned up the nose of affected contempt ! made against this terrific display of military force; it is said, indeed, that when the military had surrounded the How they gloated and glorified over the blood they had instings, a few brick-bats were thrown, and that Mr. shed—the suffering they had caused—the life they had Hulms, one of the Manchester yeomanny cavalry, was sacrificed !! What " heroes" they then were! anocked 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 Vermen now! How many of them have been able to impresible, by any verbal description, to convey an adequate dea of the dreadful scene which now presented itself; t had more than the horrors of a field of battle, because presented the unusual spectacle of unarmed men, defence ess women, and infant children, falling beneath the sword

I the (we are going to use the term warrior) but we will not o diagrace it "The Hussars conducted themselves with great propriety, and did not use their sabres to the injury of a single individual. "The streets into which the terrified people had for shelter, were secured by detachments of cavalry; and in a very short space of time this immense assembly was so impletely dispersed, as hardly to present to the eye a single group, save those that were laid bleeding on the ground. So far the Mercury's account is written editorially. the next extract is from the same paper, but there given as "details from our own reporter." The senior EDWARD BAINES, was, at that time, the sole Editor:-"The number of persons assembled at the meeting this day may be safely estimated at 70 000. Various female societies epaired to the hustings, preceded, like the men, by their flags, surmented with the cap of liberty. The assemblage was also

entirely composed of the working classes, except where strong

in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. Johnson and a few friends, and mounted the hustings amidst loud applause from the crowd. He was called to the chair by acclamation; and having taken it, he spoke to the follewing effect :-· My friends and fellow countrymen,—I must entreat

your indulgence for a short time; and I beg you will endeavour to preserve the most perfect silence. I hope you will exercise the all-powerful right of the people in an orderly manner; and any man that wants to breed a disturbance, let him be instantly put down. For the honour you have done me in inviting me a second time to preside at your meeting, I return you my thanks; and all I have to beg of you is, that you will indulge us with your patient attention. It is impossible that with the most silent and patient attention, we shall be able to make ourselves heard by the whole of this tremendeus assembly. It is useless for me to attemptto house, and of course out of sight of the telate 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 at hand. Such was the state of things last Monday being prevented. It is therefore useless to say one word on that subject; only to observe that those who put us down, and prevented us from meeting on Monday last, by their malignant exertions, have produced two-fold the number to-day. (Applause) It will be perceived, that in consequence of the calling of this new meeting, our enemies, who flattered themselves they had gained a victory, have sustained a great defeat. There have been two or three placards posted up during the last week with the names of one or two insignificant persons attached to them. One Toin 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 assemblies, he explained to his friends, who were at a loss what to shout for, that it was only because 'there was a little slarm 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 halted within a hundred yards of the hustings. They halted in extreme disorder, and Mr. Hunt cried out, "Receive them with three cheers, and be firm." The orders thus made, were punctually obeyed, and Mr. Huet again said. They are all in disorder; this is a trick. But a minute's pane, they charged through the compact crowd, instantly made a passage, and surrounded the hustings, on which Mr. Hunt was still shouting, with

out-stretched hand- Be firm. "The exhortation was vain: the trampling of the horses and the cutting of the riders cleared the adjacent ground in an instant; when, without a minute's delay, the hustings, with the chairman, men, women, flags, and caps upon it were hurled to the groundthe cavalry in the midst of and upon them. Mr. Hunt. with Mr. Jackson and a number of others, were securedand sent with a strong escort, to the New Bailey. A dreadful scene now took place near the shattered hustings, and the ground was strewed with bleeding bodies of men and women, cut, braised, and trampled upon. Amongst the rest a special constable, Mr. Ashworth, of the Bull's Head, was cut to the ground by a trooper, and almost immediately died. A pistol was discharged but by whom we could not positively assertain; the account most prevalent was, that it was discharged by an individual unknown, at a yeoman who was riding up to him, and that it brought the unfortunate man from his horse to the ground.

"Several magistrates and constables rode about with firm; the trampling of the horses, and the sabres of the riders, which were not unemployed, cleared the ground in an of the recommendation of the riders, which were not unemployed, cleared the ground in an of the recommendation of the recomme of the vecmanry. 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 straggled parties. with melancholy aspects, and leaving several of their "The Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester man in the commission then presented himself; Mr. Hunt companions behind them. One woman, we underdown by a trooper. We should not state this, as thinking it totally incredible, had not our reporter them; and afterwards seen at least four or five women dreadfully wounded, conveyed to the Infirmary." -Leeds Moreury, 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 protectors of the labouring portion of the com-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 out 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 ears to have his name erased from the damning record—the list of the "heroes" of Peterloo !! It is in vair, however, that he so wishes ! The characters in which the names are written are those of blood! They cannot be washed out, but by the waters of Justice; and THOSE have not yet been applied, or THISTLEWOOD, INGS. BRUNT, and 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 Yeomany on the 16th of August. 1819.

Hugh Hornby Birley, Commander. Anthony, Joseph, cheesemonger, Deansgate.

Ashton, ——, fustian-manufacturer, Cotton-court.

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

Inn, Deansgate. Barns, ---, spinner, Miles Platting. Benson, Wm., the Fox, Jackson's Row. Deansgata. 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. Deans-Bailey, George, watchmaker, near St. Ann's Square. Bailey, John Broughton. Barker, James, Newton, (son of Joseph Barker).

Bourne, Joseph, Andrew's-lane, (son of the coachmaker) Bentley, John, labouring man, (substitute for Thomas Goodier, butcher, Stretford.) Calton, William, horse breaker, sign of the Fox, Dean'sliquor vanits, corner of Bridge street Chadderton, J.cob, Wool Pack, Pendleton.

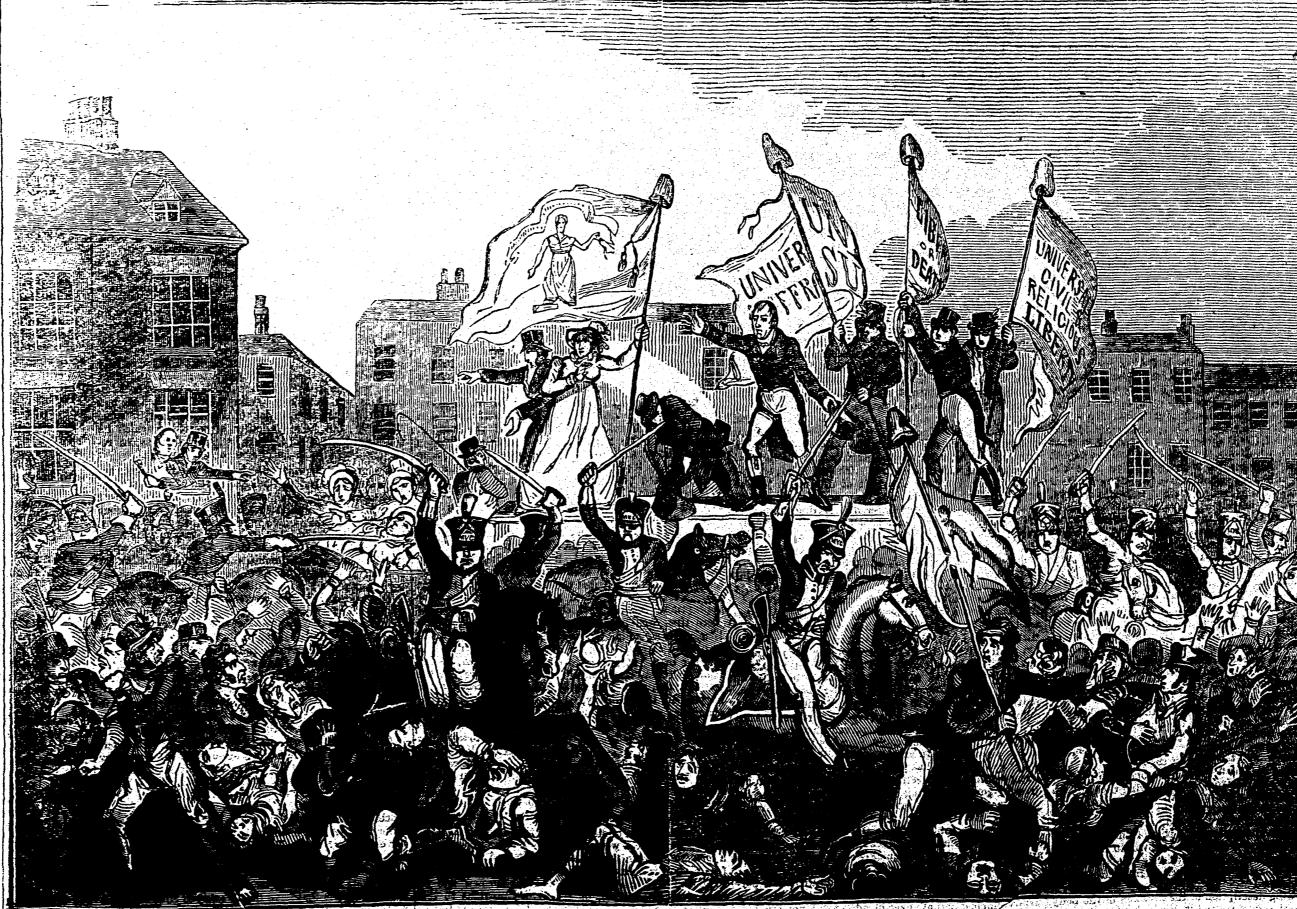
Choriton, James, butcher, Stretford. Chappee, Paul. Pendleton, (a foreigner). Cooper, James, near the Cottage, St. Peter. Coates, John, (son of Richard Coates, cotton dealer). Chadwick, ----, (son of Chadwick, late Chadwick

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

merchant. Gibson, William, farrier, Toad-lane. Goodier, Mark, butcher, Stretford. Greenhalgh, John, (son of the Sheriff's officer). Gregson, ——, Sergeant Major, 15, Back King street.
Grinnshaw. ——, warehouse in M'Donald's Lane
Holliss, John, Bath-lane, near Bury, gentlemen's ser-

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

Hulse, Henry watchmaker. Jones, Richard (for T. Marriott), Water-street Jackson, John; Park House, Trafford-road. Jackson Peter, Under Trafford of Trafford Hall Kranes, John, drysalter, Cheetham, (a foreigner). Kenwies, John, jun., painter, 10, Meal-street. Lilly, Frederick, flour-dealer, Shade hill



"MASSACRE" ON THE FIELD OF PETERLOO, AUGUST 16, 1319.

Lavender, William, Bury-street, Salford. Levatt. Richard, tobacconist. Market-street. Lees, George, print works, Strangeways. Lees, ---- Crown and Thistle, Half-street. Long, James, saddler, Market-street. Moon, James, cotton-dealer. Milne, - liquour merchant, Apple-market. Meagher, Edward, tailor, Trumpeter. Oilier, ----, (son of Dr. Ollier). Oliver, Alexander. (son of the publican on Shude-hill). Pollard, Jonathan, jun., cotton-spinner, Ancoata. Pixton, William, jun., butcher, Stretford. Pickering, Thomas, late coachman to Mr. Kay. Payant, William, wine merchant, Fountain-street. Pitt, J. M., dancing master, 12, Bridge-street. Rogers, Benjamin, commission agent, Oxford-street. Reid; John. Globe, Gartaide-street. Raingill, Parker, butcher, Stretford.

Savage, ----, Streeford, quack-doctor. Shawcoss, James, near Flixton. Shelmerdine, Thomas, (for John Collyer, dyer, Spring field-lane, Salfeed). Sharp, R., iron-dealer, Market-street.

Smith, John, Shaw's-brow, Salford, (808 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). Shawcross, William, labourer, Sheffield. Tebbut, Edward, manufacturer, Peel-street. Trylet, John 69, Bridge-street. Thorpe, Rubert, surgeon.

Taylor, Robert, sadler, Stretford (substitute for Peter Humel. 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, atterney. Ward, William, plumber and glazier Desnagate.

The accompanying Engraving represents the horrible scene, just when the "herees" were hard at work. Let the "herees" look upon it, and refresh intentional. North Cray, a little village in Kent, where their memories respecting their courageous" deeds the throat was cut, is only about two hour's ride in arms"1

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 Convier would have some account, true or false. If, Life of HENRY HUME.

Mr. Hunr, as will be seen from the Mercury's account, was arrested. Indeed, his arrest was made hatched the lie. the pretext for the butchery and massacreing indulged in by the "herees." After he had surrendered himself to Mr. Nadin, the civil officer and as he passed along in the custody of the police- quite new) the Coroner (if the report be true) laying officers, he was assailed by the sabres of the down the doctrine, that self-murder must of necessity cavalry and the truncheons of the specials. He 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 murdered. They were to press in upon him and the officers who had him in charge; detach him from them; NADIN was to have cried "an escape"! and then the Yeomanry were to have used their newly. sharpened awords!! He defeated this hellish scheme by mere presence of mind. He was a strong powerful man. He seized hold of Napin, and, as Jury of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity it were, kept him in custody, as an hostage for his

was indicted for conspiracy, sedition, and riot. On arrangements attendant upon this melancholy occasion, lew minutes in my Lord's dressing room, I followed Dr. as to the latter of these; but, I shall first proceed with passed in harrassing debates, and of days devoted to this indictment he was tried, at York, along with not the alightest attempt was made to keep the proceedeight others, an the 22nd of March, 1820. Mr. admit every person who desired to be present at the To the best of my belief, my Lord did not live four HUNT defended himself; and a glorious defence it inquest. The Jury having been sworn, was. The trial lasted ten days; and the Jury The Coroner addressed them in nearly the following returned a verdict that the defendants were "guilty terms:—Upon no former occasion in the performance of his duty had his feelings been so excited as by the preof assembling, and attending, an unlawful meeting." | sent unfortunate event. He was indeed so much affected As he afterwards humourously declared, they that they must perceive he could hardly express him-would have found him "guilty of sheep-stealing," self as he wished Upon this account he trusted they on the same evidence, had his persecutors put the would excuse any trifling errors which he might comcharge against him in that shape. He was an Jary were summoned and sworn to inquire into the any. He also saked me for his keys, when he had them sanity, he trusted the Jury would pay some attention had he, then? And as to the "harrassing debates;" offender of class prejudices. Class prejudices, there- causes of the death of a nobleman, who stood perhaps about him. During the last fortnight he was accusfore, had to lay him by the heels. It did so. It as high in the public estimation as any man in the tomed to say that everybody had sonspired against him. be in his proper senses at the moment he committed so fore, had to lay him by the heels. It did so. It country. That his Lordship had met his death under returned a verdict of "guilty; and in pursuance of particular circumstances, they doubtless must have that verdict he was sentenced to two-and-a-half learned. But it was his duty to inform them that they when he saw two people speaking together, he always years imprisonment in Ilchester Gaol, and to find must remove from their minds all impressions which said, There is a conspiracy laid against me. A great in direct opposition to the law of the land, which, so security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in £1,000, and two sureties in £500 each. That deceased, were better able to form a just estimate of his

perpetrators of these deeds of blood ! The REGENT and the Ministers! The Regent, through Sid- investigate, was a circumstance which in all probability 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 the bloody day; and he tendered his "HIGH APPROBATION" !!!! to the Yeomanry for their cuttings and slashings; sabrings and tramplings down of "his people," when peacefully assembled! He thanked them for KILLING FIFTEEN PER-SONS! and for wounding four hundred and twentyfour others! FIFTEEN WERE KILLED! Here are their names! When are we to have a situation of the body, and hear the evidence that and of a confusion of recollection. He looked pale, Monument erected to their memory; and in execra- would be submitted to them, he was convinced that and was very much distressed in his manner. I told tion of the men who killed them !

1 Thomas Ashworth, Bull's Head, Manchester. Special eldstanos.

2 John Ashton, Cowhill, near Oldham. 3 Thomas Bulkby, Baretrees, Chadderton,

4 James Crampton, Burton-upon-Sowell. 5 William Dawson, Saddleworth. 6 John Lee, Oldham.

7 Arthur O'Neill, Pidgeon-street, Manchester. 8 John Rhodes, Pitts, Hopwood.

9 Joseph Whitworth, Hyde.

10 William Bradshaw, Lilly Hill, near Bury.

1 Mary Heys, Rawlinson's Buildings, Oxford Road

2 Sarah Jones, Silk-street, Manchester. 3 Martha Partington, Bccles.

4 Margaret Downes, concealed by her friends.

INFANT.

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

Into the transactions of that day, no enquiry has ever yet been had! Punishment of no sort, nor even censure, has ever been inflicted upon any of the parties who ordered, or those who executed, this horrible assault! Parliamentary major "stifled for saying a few words more. The body was lying inquiry there! The Grand Jury at Lanca stifled

And has no punishment of any sort been inflicted upon the authors and abettors of those dreadful deeds! O! yes! We were wrong in saying, that which the Marchioness at present occupied was so truth was, that he had reasons to be suspicious in some "punishment of no sort" had fallen upon these parties. Punishment the most signal! JUDGHENTS the most marked! have fallen upon them; and body, and judge from the external marks which it might unusual and so disturbed, as to satisfy me that he was especially upon those who interposed parliamentary majorities to stay the course of human justice! therefore, had only to request that the gentlemen would be as silent as possible. He was almost afraid that him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined the means of him to barley water, and allowed him slops only. I were remarkable indeed! particularly the horrid end of Castlereagh! In the month of August. three years afterwards, and within four days of the anniversary of the "Massacre." HE CUT HIS OWN THROAT! Appropriate judgment! Signal end! How just are the dealings and dispensations of

This man had been the chief agent in all the measures against the Reformers. He had brought the unfortunate Marquis, who were in the room, for the in the GAGGING and DUNGEONING bills of most part, shed tears; indeed, the love which the 1817; he had passed through "the House" the measures by virtue of which scores of petitioners for from a gentleman to those persons who are dependent 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; marched there as MALEPACTORS; AND KEPT THERE. under the rain, ROB & WHOLE DAY AND NIGHT IN ing the body, one of them suggested that his colleagues, THE DEPTH OF WINTER!! He is was, CASTLERAGH, as well as himself, should take off their shoes, in order who had bassed measures to mable himself and colleagues to do this; and he it was who defended and JUSTIFIED the perpetrators of the bloody deeds of Peterioo. Ah! and he it was the out his own throat! But we must have the whole tale out respecting this throat-cutting. The young men of In fact, as we have before hinted, no as a proceeding. this day ought to know of it, as well as know of the coalment was manifested on the part of the coalment was manifested on the coalm know of these things; and it shall be no fault of the following description of the situation of the bedy at the time the jury viewed it, we believe to be corours if they do not learn them

The following, then, is a full account of this threat--COBBETT: -

CASTLEREAGH'S HORRID END.

TO JOSEPH SWANN.

Who was sentenced by the Mavistrates of Cheshire to four years and a half imprisonment in Chester Geol, for selling Pamphlets and being present at 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 OUT HIS OWN THROAT, AND IS DEAD! Let that sound reach you in the depth of your dungeon; and let it carry consolation to your suffering soul! Of all the victims, you have suffered most. We are told of the poignant grief of Lady Castlewagh; and, while he must be a brute indeed who does not feel fer her, what must he be who does not feel for your wefs and your four helpless children, actually torn from you when you were first thrown into the dismal cells?

However, we shall have time to say more of your case hereafter. Let me, at present, address you on the and she answered, 'that my Lord wanted his breaksubject of Castlereach. I am about to insert the Report of the Inquest on his body; but, I will first state | left the room, and brought the breakfast up. He sat to you certain matters, which ought to be remembered, up in the bed and tasted part of it. He found fault and which will pass away, unless we, at once, put them on record. The mover of Six-Acts cut his throat last | said there was no butter there: the butter, however was Monday morning about seven o'clock. The Courier of on the tray, as usual, and I pointed it out to him. The that night gave an account of his death; but stated it to have arisen from gout in the stomach. Now, mind, the writer must have told this lie wilfuly, or he must numbosely have been misinformed. A design, therefore, must. at one time, have existed somewhere to smother the train.

A cut throat is however, no such easy thing to smother, and especially, where there Whitworth, James, Back Bridge-street, (for Cheappre, is a house full of servants, all with tongues in their months. Therefore, the Courier's lie was, the from London. A King's messenger was in the house at the time, as is, I believe, the case constantly, with the 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 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 imply insanily in him who commits it: yen will find many other things worthy of strict attention; and, sufficient to read by, and obtain the favour of being permitted to read, pray read this report attentively, and then have the goodness to listen to the remarks that I shall make.

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

This day, at a few minutes before three o'clock, a of the estate of the late Marquis of Londonderry was

mit in the exercise of his duty. The gentlemen of the to me. His Lordship, however, had never given me pear there was not sufficient evidence to prove the in- from all foreign powers! What diplomatic discussions should not be borne out by the evidence. The gentle- many circumstances induce me to believe that he was far from saying that self-murder must proceed from insanmen whom he addressed, being neighbours of the out of his mind a fortnight before his death. He ity, provides a degradation to be inflicted on the bodies of imprisonment he served-every day of it! The character than he was. As a public man, it was impossavage inhuman sentence was exacted to the sible for him to weigh his character in any scales that tirely forsaken him. Her Ladyship, hewever, had been his opinion was in consonance with every moral sentence was exacted to the baseful hold. In private life he believed the world sitting with him all the morning. The witness, in timent, and with the information which the wisest of his business is quite monstrous. The whole that he would admit that a more amiable man could not be And who were the abetters and SHIELDERS of the found. Whether the important duties of the great office which he held pressed upon his mind, and conduced to the melancholy event which they had assembled to Lerdship had fer some time past been so unwell as to from Lady Londonderry, desiring me to come as soon require the assistance of a medical attendant. This as I could to see the Marquis of Londonderry, at his gentleman would be examined on the inquest, and house in St. James's square. Her note stated that she would doubtless be competent to describe the disease | was very anxious about his Lordship, as she thought he and effiction under which his Lordship laboured. That was very ill and very nervous; that they were to leave the dreadful blow which deprived the Noble Lord of town for North Cray at seven o'clock in the evening, life was inflicted by his own hand, he believed the and that she hoped I would come before that hour. I Jury, when they came to hear the evidence, could not arrived in St. James's square at six o'clock, and found doubt. He understood it would be proved that no my Lord and my Lady alone in the drawing-room. person in the house, except his Lordship, could have Upon feeling his pulse I conceived him to be committed the act. When the Jury should examine the exceedingly ill. He complained of a severe headsche, they would be perfectly unanimens 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 supper came. The supper soon matter of delicacy to allude to the other part of the arrived, and took seven ounces of blood from the nape verdict, and he would not presume to anticipate what of his Lordship's neck. After the operation was perit might be; but he trusted the result would be that formed, he stated that he was very much relieved, and which all good men desired. If the facts which he had I advised him to lay himself quietly down on the sofa heard were proved in evidence, he thought no man for half an hour; and, as he had scarely eaten the could doubt that at the time he committed the rash act whole day, to take a cup of tea before he got into the his Lordship was labouring under a mental delusion. | carriage to return to North Cray. He followed my If, however, it should unfortunately appear that there advice, and laid himself down on the couch, where he considered the indications of a disordered mind, he of tea. I waited until I saw my Lady and himself get man could be in his proper senses at the moment he sure he must be very ill, he expected I would come to of the information which the wisest of men had given dieines, 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 the time and attention of the Jury than to express his pleasure at seeing so respectable a body of gentlemen, and to add a hope that they would acquit themselves of their important duty to the satisfaction of the public. as well as of their own consciences. He must apologise up stairs, and in the room adjoining to that in which it It was to this effect—that I seemed particularly grave te the imagination anything like the state of that neble had anything unpleasant to tell him? I answered, lady's mind was altogether impossible. The partition which divided the room in which the body lay from thin, that the least noise being made in the former degree, but that he hoped that I would be the last percould not fail to be heard in the latter. The forms of son who would engage in anything that would be law, however, required that the Jury should view the injurious to him. His manner of saying this was so exhibit, of the causes which had produced death: he, at the moment labouring under mental delusion. I

exciting ideas which would wound the feelings of the remained with him during Saturday night and until unhappy Marchioness. He was sure, under these cir- one o'clock on Sunday morning. Though his fever was cumstances, the Jury would do every thing in their not very high during any part of this time, yet the pewer to prevent the least noise; and he might observe, insoherence of his speech and the uncomfortableness of that it would be desirable to abstain from talking in the room where the bedy lay, because any conversation visited him frequently, and continued with him in the must certainly be heard through the almost, he might say, paper partition. After the Jury had satisfied them-selves by viewing the body, they would return to execute the remaining part of their duty.

During this address of the Coroner, the domestics of

servants of his Lordship bore towards him was, we will net my surprising, (for kind and honourable treatment creditable both to him and the individuals who composed his household.

Before the jury left the room, for the purpose of seeto prevent, as far as possible, any noise that might be occasioned by them in walking. This hint was immediately acted upon, and the jury left the room.

After what had fallen from the coroner, a feeling of

The body was enveloped in a dressing-gown and the

head was covered with a handkerchief. The feet were cutting affair. It is from the pen of a master hand towards the window. The blood which proceeded from ny arms. I think the wound must have been inflicted the would was still upon the grand.

speciacie which they had just beheld.

him that Dr. Bankhead had been with him about two hours and a half in the evening. It was about four in the morning when he asked me this question. When I told him that Dr. Bankhead had been with him, he asked what he had said to the Doctor-whether he had talked any nonsense to him, or any thing particular. as he had no recollection on the subject. I replied, that I was not in the room during the time that he had talked with the Doctor. I then left the room. He rang again about seven o'clock. I went to him. He then asked me what I wanted there. My Lady was with him at the time. She had been with him since four o'clock, fact.' My Lord and Lady were in bed at the time. with it, and said, 'it was not a breakfast for him.' He manner in which he spoke struck me as being uncommon; it was in a sharp tone, which was unusual with him. I left the room after this. The bell rang again in about tail an hour; that was about half-past seven. My Lady was in the room at this time, and I cannot tell who rang the bell. When I entered the room, he asked me, whether Dr. Bankhead had come from town. I told him that Dr. Bankhead had slept in the house He then said that he wished to see him. My Lady then got up, and came to me at the door, and said something next day, abandened; and the truth, as to the deed to me. I went to Dr. Bankhead, and I gave him my itself, came out. Before, however, we quit this lie of Lord's message. I went back to my Lord, and told the Courier, let us again remark that it must have been him that Dr. Bankhead would be with him in two minutes. When my Lord saw me speaking to my Lady, before I left the room to go to Dr. Bankhead, he said there was a conspiracy against him. My Lady at wanted as soon as he could come. When I returned. and told my Lady that Dr. Bankhead would come. my Lady got out of bed, and retired to her dressing-room. At this moment my Lord also got out of bed, and turned to the right into his own dressing-room. [Several questions were here put to the witness to the answers which she returned, it appeared that the common sleeping room opened into a passage, on either on the left, his Lordship's on the right. At the extremity of the passage was another door, behind which Dr. Bankhead was waiting] I had just opened the 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 deor, and told the circumstance to Dr. Bankhead, who immediately followed my Lord into his dressing-room. I cannot tell what passed there, but I heard my Lord open his window before the doctor entered his room. Immediately when the doctor entered the room he (the decter) exclaimed, 'Oh, my Lord, or 'Oh, my God,' I cannot recollect which. I 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 the blood running from him while Dr. Bankhead held him. I saw a knife. I heard my Lord say nothing. I empannelled, to inquire into the cause of the death of was certainly much alarmed. The knife was in his Bankhead to my Lady. I had previously raised an ings secret. Directions were given to the domestics to alarm, and it was now general throughout the house. nor any blood while he was in his bed-room. No person He was very severe in his manner of speaking, which I | rash an act as self-murder"! scolded my Lady on Sunday afternoon, because, as he

been in a state of mental delusion for some weeks previous to his death. The second witness examined was Charles Bankhead M.D., of Lower Brook-street, Grosyenor-square,-On was not sufficient evidence to prove what were generally remained very tranquil. After this he drank two cups 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 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 meunison with their own. He would not longer occupy bed-room, I observed that his manner of looking at me expressed suspicion and alarm. He said it was very odd that I should come into his bed-room first, before going into the dining-room below. I answered that I had dined in town, and knowing that the family were at dinner down stairs, I had come to visit him. Upon this he made a reply which surprised me exceedingly. lay, the Marchioness at present was, and from thence in my manner, and that something must have hapit had been found impossible to remove her. To picture pened amiss. He then asked me abruptly whether I 'No; that I was surprised at his question, and the manner in which it was proposed. He then said, 'the his manner continued unaltered. During Sunday I evening till half-past twelve o'clock. I advised him 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 Lordahip. On Monday morning, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Robinson, my Lady Londonderry's maid, came to my room-door, and saked if I was dressed, telling me, 'My Lord wished to see me by and by.' I answered that I was ready to come that moment : but Mrs. Robinson said, 'that she did not wish me to come then, because her Ladyship had not left the bed-room." In about half an hour, she returned again, and said, that his Lordship would be elad to see me immediately, as her Ladyship was patting on her gown, in order to go into her own dressing-room. On walking from my own room to Lord Londonderry's bed-room, I sheered that the door of the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lord-

After being absent about ten mi nates, who jury re- as its nature was such that the extinction of life must amount to this, it was nothing in excelpation. 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 sufficient to satisfy a with price, as to make it difficult to effect its circu-The first witness called was Asme Stobinson, who bim in one minute. I am satisfied that a minute did Commons; and a mad Minister sitting to Council with was intended to transport men, and which does being sworn, deposed as follows — "I wait upon the moment of my entering the room the King ! being sworn, deposed as follows:—"I wait upon the not elapse from the moment of my entering the room the King I banish men for life, for a second time attering that the Marquis of Londonderry: I knew the Marquis of until he died, and during that time he said not a word. The Letter of the Dake of Wellington is a very which has a tendency to bring into centempt those who Marchioness of Londonderry: 1/ gnew une Marquis of until no centempt those who Londonderry: his body now lies up stairs. In my except that which I have already mentioned. It was curious affair, especially if we take it into view along pass such a law. His history is in the figure of eight Londonderry: his pody now use 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 a Meeting for Parliamentary Reform; who was particularly so since Menday week. On Monday morn. the wound but himself. Having known him intimately Dake to Castlereagh's Doctor. A very extraordinary National Debt. It is written in those measures which

consequence ordered the room to be elegated of all

spectators. were again permitted to enter the room in which they were sitting. On reaching it we found the Jury ranged "That on Monday. August 12, and for some time previously, the Most Noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, underagrievous disorder did labour and languish. and became in consequence delirious and of insane

except himself was the cause of his death." observe, that Castlereagh cut his throat on the King's to Scotland with a firm belief in his mind, that he left your dangeon. 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, darting a look at those which was his title; but, I have always continued to there had been "mental alternation" in some of the who passed the sentence, you exclaimed: "Is that all? call him 'Castlereagh,' that being the title which he bore | branches of Castlereagh's family. So that here we have I thought you had a bit of rope in your pockets for during the time that he so largely participated in it running in the blood; and now, perhaps, we may me!" Your children are in misery now; but be of those numerous deeds, by which we have se long and account for those expressions at which I used to laugh, good cheer; they may live to see the day when they that time desired me to tell Dr. Bankhead that he was so well known him. His name was Robert Stewart; about "sudden transitions from war to peace;" about will not have to mourn over a father in a dungeon. but, by that of Castlereagh he was known to the capital finding its way into new channels; about 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 true and Castlereagh is likely enough to have been a never before uttered by any Gentleman out of Bedlam. ascertain the precise situation of these rooms. From gentle and liberal master. But while we can discover The Courier, in the same paper, tells us positively, that no very great or rare merit in this on his part, the King, before his departure, sent for Lord Liverpool seeing the loads of public money, which, for so to tell him that he thought Castlereagh's intellects were side of which was a dressing room. Lady Londonderry's wany years, he had been receiving, we see a good impaired. And yet this very same paper of only one deal to dwell upon, if I had time for it, in the conduct day before told us, that this very Castlereagh was preof these servants, whose attachment and gratitude paring, the very day before he cut his throat, to go te 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 orders," of which he had always spoken with so much contempt and disdain, and whom he insulted with the name of basest populace, when they stood forward in either assert or believe, what a pretty situation this defence of the persecuted Caroline. Those tears should nation would be in! It would indeed be the envy of have been hidden by his euclogist: for, in those tears surrounding nations and admiration of the world. Men; off, at least, in a marked way; and the burial-day of the servants, we read the severest satire on the would no longer wonder at the miserable state in which of the Regent himself (at the time of his death a former conduct of the master. We see, that, if the Report speaks truth. Fiscount

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

You will observe the pitiful pretences that have been hatched up as the cause of this insanity. In the letter shall speak by and by. as far as my observation has gone, was something and overworking during the last Session of Parliament the above Noble Lord. The Coroner was Mr. Joseph right hand. [A penknife with an ivory handle, and whelly new. He began, it appears from the Report, are stated as the cause. The Courter comes with an He was remanded, at first, on a charge of High house of the shown to the witness.] I believe that to be the pen had cut his throat, as well in his private as his public not sufficiently calculate the effect of constant applica-Treason. This, however, was soon given up, and he individuals who were appointed to superintend the knife which I saw in my Lord's hands. After staying a capacity. I shall dispute the assertions of the Coroner tion, unrelieved by any recreation or leisure—of nights

before the Jury.

This was no very humble opinion. It was a very When he saw two people speaking together, he always bold one; and a very daring one; seeing that it was ever since I knew any thing of him; and certainly, self-murderers, and also the confiscation of their prosaid, she had not been near him all day, she had en. | perty to the King. Mr. Coroner told his Jury, that, conclusion, repeated her belief that his Lordship had men had given to the world. I do not know that he said this, to be sure; but such is the Report that has been published in the Courter and other papers. He quoted the Bible to show how strongly man was attached to life; but he forgot to say how the Bible reprebates self-destruction. He repeated his opinion in hese words-"He therefore viewed it as an axiom, that a man must necessarily be out of his mind at the

moment of destroying himself." no more than newspaper authority, mind, I say that he delivered a doctrine completely at variance with the law of the land, and that he was guilty of a breach of his duty. The law adopts no such axiom. Blackstone, suicide pretended heroism, but real cowardice, proamonast the highest crimes, making it a peculiar species of siony. Then he goes on thus: "The party must be this senses, else it is no crime. But this excuse

this Coroner performed his duty upon the occasion. 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 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 their families? How many bodies of poor men have despair which might have impaired his faculties, such was right, again I say, what wrong has been done!

Castlereagh in it; and the Doctor says, "his face was | Under such circumstances he might be in a state apin an elevated position, directed towards the ceiling. prosching insulty. What makes the bankers, moneyappropriate, the effect which the knife had ensured? in a lucid interval he is a self-murderer as much as another man. It is easy to conceive how anxious the

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

particularly so since menday week. On monday morning the bell; I answered it: he inquired why 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 been with him all night, and I told him so. Her act. I had noticed a great decline in the general habit should put it down in black and while, that another of plunged no small number of them into despair, real 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." went away. The bell rang again. When I answered it, was not aware of the mental delusion under which he And then it comes into pretty a way, "I beg you will pauperism, hitherto wholly unknown to England, and he asked if Dr. Bankhead has been to see him? I told was labouring till within three or four days of his never mention to any one what I have communicated to it is written in starvation to Ireland amidst over-proyou respecting his Lordship." This is so very pretty-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 cut as to necessity of calling them after on their announcement of the verdict, a despatch was will leave us a particle of compassion to betow on any the evidence which had already been adduced, he said forwarded to the Duke of Wellington, and the mesthat he should consult the Jury upon the point, and in senger was ordered to proceed with the utmost possible After the Coroner and Jury had been left to them. had already told his secret, and that too without any persecuted, thrown into a dungeon at a hundred miles selves for half an hour, notice was given that strangers necessity for it, seeing that the verdict was recorded

before the letter was produced! round the Coroner's table, and giving their assent to I dare say, but certainly his surprise would not be the enormous sinecure of her father, but I remember a verdict which he read to them. The verdict stated greater than that of the whole of this nation, at the that exemplary and affectionate wife, Mrs. Johnson, various parts of this wonderful proceeding.

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 t which he instantly died; and that no other person and then the Courier proceeds to say, that the King observed it on the Friday. So that, if this variet of a Courier were to be believed, Joseph Swann, particularly towards you. I auxiously 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 gress, where the affairs of Europe were to undergo dis-

If all this were true, which, observe, I by no means they are; no longer wonder that famine and over-pro- SOVEREIGN) was a complete day of hollidayduction of food should at once oppress the land. Here Sidmouth was in attendance. What could that be for? weuld 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

We next come to the Speech of the Coroner, which, of the Duke of Wellington, the harrassing and fatigue the massacre yet be given up. that part of the speech which related to the business equally harrassing diplomatic discussions—they did not reflect how few hours could be passed in bed and fewer The Coroner here spoke after the manner of a lawyer still be passed in sleep." What impudence as well as minutes after I saw him. I did not percieve any wound opening his case. He told the Jury that he should nonsense! What diplomatic discussions had he to produce such and such evidence; and that that evi- worry him, when he had two under Secretaries of State, was with him in the interval between his leaving his dence would, if produced, lead to such and such con- two or three dozen of clerks and messengers; somebody dressing-room and his death but Dr. Bankhead. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen 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 foundays of his life. He appeared to be very who had cut his throat was, at the time, labouring when for seven long years the King has been wild in every thing he said or sid. He wanted from under mental delusion. But, and now mark, he is re- incessantly telling us, twice a year, that he continues to me a bex which he said Lord Clanwilliam had given ported to have said, "If it should unfortunately ap- receive nothing but assurances of peace and friendship to his kumble opinion, which was, that no man could what harransing had he, when every motion that he made was sure to be carried, and nine times out of ten without an attempt at a division! If talking nonsense, indeed, proved him to be insane, insane he has been the question that he put to the witness, Anne Robinson, whether he had lalked any nonsense to Dr. Bankhead, proved any thing but his insanity; for it proved that he had formed a tolerably correct estimate of his colloquial endowments.

> had to do, even if he had done it well, did not amount to a tenth of the labour that I have been constantly performing for these twenty years; and if his mind sunk under his business, what is to become of the mind of a lawyer in extensive practice; of a Lord Chancellor, or of a Judge? The Chief Justice has more to do in a month than he had to do in seven years. Why, at this rate, no Lawyer, or Chancellor, or Judge ought to be suffered to move about without Now, if this Coroner did say this, for which we have a keeper. Only think of a trial of considerable length. proceeding out of a complicated declaration and pleadings of length enormous; only think of sitting and hearing the statements of the lawyers on both sides; of hearing the evidence of twenty or thirty witnesses, in his Fourth Book, and 14th Chapter, after calling swearing to different points of the question, irregularly 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 of confusion is over, taking it and laying the merits of one part against another; drawing, at last, the conought not to be strained to that length to which our clusion on which the mind of the jury ought to rest; Coroners' Juries are apt to carry it; namely, that the only think of all this; consider, that it is what every very act of suicide is an evidence of insanity; as if one of the Judges has to perform almost every day of every man who acts contrary to reason had no reason his life; and consider, too, that the Judge is bound by at all: for the same argument would prove every other law; that every epinion 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 mittee of the National Charter Association. An im 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 manuer in which may utter, and that, too, before a tribunal where his rivals sit in judgment 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

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 calls moral sentiment and the information of the wisest by his speeches and the result of his measures. It is of men. What had he to do with moral sentiment? not now that I say it for the first time or for the thouwhat had he to do with information of the wisest of sandth time, for I have always said, that it was one of men? What had he to do, in short, with anything but the most empty-headed creatures that ever existed; and the law; and, had he not that law in Blackstone, in that it was sheer impudence and the imbecility of its Hawkins, and in all the authorities to which they opponents, that carried it through with a sort of eclat,

been buried in the highway! Was not Smith at Man- as they were, I do not pretend to say. He must have chester, who hanged himself on being discarded by his been an idiot not to perceive that his career was drawsweetheart? Was not Sellis? Was not the unfortunate ing to a close. I do not know that he did perceive it; Spanish General, the Marguis de Castro? Were not but he must have been little short of an idiot not to these buried in the highway? And, if this Coroner have perceived it; and it is likely enough, that he did feel a great deal of alarm at events that he saw ap-Blackstone is very particular in observing, that, a proaching. He well knew that he was most cordially more fit of melancholy is not to form a legal excuse.

Look well at the evidence, and see if you can discover proof of anything like settled insanity. But this is not all; for if even a real lunatic kill himself in a lucid interval, he is a self-murderer. Now, if you look at the evidence of Dr. Bankhead, you will find that, when the Doctor went into the dressing-room, he found ceiving a terrible shock of some sort or another

Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my jobbers, and merchants, cut their throats so gallantly? step, he exclaimed, "Bankhead, let me fall upon your arm—"its all over. He never spoke again." Was calls it cowardise, which induces men to destroy themthere ever any thing in the world more rational selves, to avoid those ills which they have not the fortithan this? Must not the mind have been per-fectly same, that could have distinguished the blessings of Sidmouth's Bill, which Castlereach Doctor's step without seeing the Doctor; that could brought into the House of Commons, I might have out have, not only anticipated the fall, but have provided my throat; but I did not like the idea of being buried against it; and that could have stated, in words so in the highway with a stake driven through me. I preferred enduring the ills of a voyage to America, and Here then was the *lucid interval*, at any rate; and living to have the chance of seeing my fees out their Blackstone says, that if even a real lunatic kill himself own throats. This cutting of throats, therefore, has its foundation in false pride; in the dread of being humbled; in the dread of being brought to sweep those family o i Castlereigh must have been to prevent the streets through which the throat-cutters have rolled 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 amount of perhaps two or three er four hundred thousand pounds. On what ground the Jury did decide in that state of life where they ought always to have been favou a textisting insanity it is not for me to say; but As to compassion; as to sorrow, upon this occasion; favou relexisting 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 the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lordality has gone into his dressing-room.

I stepped into his dressing-room, and saw him in his dressing-room, and saw him in

insanity, and self-destruction. It is written in a mass of duction. As to his family and connexious, look at the Castlereagh only reminds me of the anguish of poor Mrs. 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, 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, 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 ball to any iron and steel, he did inflict on himself on the left not notified at the time. "Had it been possible or amount and offered to submit to any length of imside of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound decorous to have demanded His Majesty's testimony, we prisonment as the price of permission to receive the

> I have now performed my duty; a duty towards the public; towards the Reformers more especially; and.

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

Our space is now exhaused. We have occupied more than we intended, and almost more than we should have done, under the peculiar circumstances of the times. We have not, however, exhausted our materials. We have only seen the END of one of the Ministers who screened the Manchester butchers from justice, and thanked them for their bloody work. There were others of them, whose ENDS were truly remarkable! The Premier sunk into "a state of mental incapacity"! CANNING Went keeping-a day of pleasure. These events we canto them. They shall not be lost sight of; nor

PROCEEDS DUE to the Executive from the sale of Messrs. Crow and Tyrrell's breakfast powder. 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 ... Mr. Ashwell, Daventry £2 10 3

NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE.

(COLLETED BY A. LONSDALE. P. M. Muldrew 0 5 6 G. Johnston ... 0 2 6 A Coke ... 0 R. M. George ... 0 5 0 A. Furguson ... 0 W. Milligan ... 0 2 Jno. Burbie ... 0 2 J. Burnet ... 0 J. Dickson... 0 G. M. Connell ... 0 2 J. M. Muldrew ... 8 Jao. Miller ... 0 P. Johnston ... 0 A. Dalziel ... Mr. Farish ... 0 W. & N. Burkley 0 B. Brown ... 6 John Coulthird... 0 2 John Hannah ... 0 2 J. Alexander ... 0 R. Watson ... 0 2 J. M'Kerrow ... 0 G. M'Calloch ... 0 A. Adamson ... 0 2 J. Bryden ... 0 R. Burnet... ... 0 2 Thomas Dean ... 0 2 A Caird ... John Nicholson 0 2 W. Brown John Carruthers 0 2 6 A friend, D. G. Knex ... 0 2 R. Porter 0 2 6 R. M Neil ... W. Jardine ... 0 2 6 A Friend, R. A. Jardine... ... 0 2 6 Jno. Barlow W. Sturgeon ... 0 2 6 A Friend, J. D. 0 2 the case, the pro and the con, and nicely balancing W. Kelly ... 0 2 6 Jno Foster ... 0 2 6 M. Haigh ... 0 5 0 £7 10 (

> 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 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.

FOURTH EDITION.

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

About ten this day, a number of specials and the town police, headed by Captain Clark and Thomas Ashton, magistrates, set out in search of Mr. John Leech, to take him into custody. They had not proceeded far, before a large number of people had collected together, and followed them, shouting and hallowing them. Mr. Little, the head police officer, got hold of a man, and said, "Come, you must go with me." He said, "Where to?" Little said.

and stones after them; some with broken noses, some with bruised heads, &c. &c. Captain Clark is gone to Ashton, in search of some soldiers. The police broke Leech's door open last night, but Leech will not at home. He is at large yet. SHELTON, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

We are placed entirely under martial law, and the nost absolute despotism is practised upon us. OLDHAM.

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

This morning the public meeting was larger than the one held yesterday. Mr. Yardley and Mr. Miller addressed them in firm but mild speeches it is rumoured that there is an intention on the part

soom. In taking he declined upon one side, and the blood burst from him. like a forment from a watering ond speaking in Parliament. These blood burst from him. like a forment from a watering witnesses do, indeed, call it these, and mental delation, those tarible fix Acts, one of which prescribes that language—the people cheered him as he left for pot. I was unable to support him, and he fell out of and mental delation, and mental delation, and mental delation; the printer of a newspaper shall enter into ball Leicester. He is in good spirits, so are the good and brave. The specials are thirsting for blood as even before he begins to print; which prescribes that the printer of a newspaper shall enter into ball Leicester. He is in good spirits, so are the good and brave. The specials are thirsting for blood that this very pamphlet in [which I am now ad—it will be no go with them.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From our own Correspondents.) MANCHESTER

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

NINE O'CLOCK.

Another extraordinary large train has arrived at the same station filled with the Coldstream Guarda. I hope the conduct of the people will be such as will frustrate the designs of those whose desire it is to "ery havock and let slip the dogs of war" moon a patient 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 evinces a firm settled purpose! the other may be regarded more in the light of a fish in the pan than any thing else.

At three o'cleck this morning Mr. Tinker was the dyers, to which trade Mr. T. belongs, at a meeting being now found to be too small for their accommodation, held on Thursday night, resolved, that the members of stick" shops. On Friday morning they carried this of the meeting were resumed. It was then arranged resolution into effect. It is alleged that Mr. linker that each delegate should in rotation state to the meetwas, during this business, with the other men. On Saturday the delegates from the Trades assembled in the Isage Reom, Sherwood Inn, Tib-street. Mr. John Middleton was called to the chair, when

it was unanimously resolved to post the town with the following placard:-JUSTICE! PEACE!! LAW!!! ORDER!!! TO THE INHABITANTS OF MANCHESTER. SALFORD.

AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

We, the 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 constituents to watch over and guard the interests of the people whom we represent; and we de most earnestly as set forth in the resolutions agreed to by the delegates.

We most solemnly pledge ourselves to persevere in our exertions until we achieve the complete emancipaclasses from the thraldom of Monopoly and Class;

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

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

to unanimously:-

meeting on Monday next, unless such dalegate bring hi credentials duly signed by the chairman or Secretary of a public meeting of the trade he represents"

was addressed by Mesurs. Donavan, Riley, Lane, Ray, M Connell Collins, Halliwell, Brophy, Dixon, and others. The following resolutions were carried unanimonals: 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 entil we obtain the prices paid in 1839. 3. That each master be called upon to pay the same price for the same fabric of work throughout the whole

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

5. That this meeting pledges itself not to return to work until we hear the decision of the Conference of Delegates, on Monday next, at the Sherwood Inn. 6. That the power foom weavers of Manchester, deem it the most unpardonable injustice, on the part of a 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 our work. After the election of a delegate to the Conference on Monday, and a committee of management, the thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman, and the

meeting dispersed in a peaceable and orderly manner. BLOCK PRINTERS.-A numerous and respectable

meeting of this body was held on Friday, the 12th inst, at the Fairfield Tayern, 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 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 means to secure good Government, and a protection for their labour. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Brophy, it was passed

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

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

proclamation states that the magistrates declare all meetings of numbers of the people illegal, wherever magistrates are determined to put all such meetings down, if need be, by force. The town having been placarded, calling a public meeting of the cotton spinners and card-room hands, to

be held in the Carpenters' Hall, on this (Monday) morning, at five o'clock, considerable excitement prevailed as to whether the Magistrates would disperse the meeting. At the hour appointed, the large room was filled. Notbe determined to have their meeting, and do the business for which it had been called.

At about half-past five, a factory operative was called to the chair, who opened the business by calling upon the Secretary to state to the meeting the result of an interview with Captain Sleagh, the Assistant Commissioner of the Police force. He (the Secretary) said that having seen the Proclamation on the walls, he considered it to be his duty to go to the authorities and in--quire whether they considered this meeting as coming under the term "illegal meeting;" when he was informed that it was an illegal meeting, at least in the opinion of the manistrates of Manchester, and that they were de termined to put a stop to it, and not to it only, but to the day. There is "no mistake" that the League are every meeting, whatever was the object. But as they at the bettom of this movement. I will write more had assembled together they would do their business as quick as possible, and then dissolve.

The following resolutions were carried unani-TROUBLY :--

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 brought to the same standard.

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

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

5. " That another meeting be convened for the purspose of rearing the report of the delegate's sonference, the time and place of which will be hereafter stated by Discard.

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

ing separated before the authorities arrived. Up to this, ten o'clock, all is very peassable; but no Work going on. A fixed determination, on the part of the people, is strongly manifested.

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

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

bona fide representatives of trades. Considerable numbers of persons, induced by intense anxiety to hear the proceedings of the meeting, were assembled outside; and though nothing could be more peaceable than their demeanour, it was thought advisable, considering the tamper 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 apprehension and detention of his person had been 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 arrested under a warrant for riot. It appears that the Mossley delegates were admitted. The large room the delegates adjourned to Carpenters' Hall, where, the Drers Union should stop what is called the "knob after the muster-role was called over, the proceedings ing the opinion of his constituents, and the instructions he had received from them as to the steps necessary to be taken.

There was exhibited, as might have been expected, a difference of opinion amongst the thousands who were represented by the several members of this important meeting as to the precise object to be recognised as people of that town. the distinct purport of the strike. Some, and those the 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 and the other localities in which the strike began, were instructed that their constituents regarded it people our assistance, both pecuniary and otherwise, implore of you not to be led astray by your enemies, but merely as a trades' strike, a question of wages, and to obtain their political rights." remain firm in your purpose to uphold your just rights, trades' rights; while a considerable number of places, without giving any opinion of their own, expressed by people, the military, police, special constables, and all gates' meeting in the Carpenter's Hall, on the 11th and their delegates their readiness to uphold their prethren the old pensioners, are stationed in various parts of the 12th inst. We call upon you to be prompt in the in any struggle that might be deemed advisable, and to town, ready to act at a moment's notice. election of your Delegates to the Great Delegate Confer- abide therefore upon the decision of that meeting, be ence which will be held in the Sherwood Inn, Tib- the same what it might. During the day eighty-five Graham, and Lord Stanley are in town to-day; if so, street, on Monday, Aug. 15th, 1842, at ten o'clock in delegates thus delivered their instructions, representing they must see what was never seen in England before. the forenoon, and that you meet immediately for that all the respective trads of Manchester, and of most purposs, such of you as have not already elected dele- if not all the towns and villages within twenty miles question seemed to have been, with each trade, whether away, and the reign of peace and plenty commence. tion of our brethren of the working and middling the contest should be a mere trades or a political contest, and of their decision an analysis is given below. Of Legislation, by the legal establishment of the People's the eighty-five delegates, fifty-eight declared for the Charter; seven for making it a trades' contest; nineteen to abide the decision of the meeting.; and one, the representative of the stone masons of Manchester, stated that his constituents were individully for the Charter, but that he had no instruction from them as a body, and could chester and Salford, be not opened for work until the more than the full number required. The pieces are not therefore pleage them to any precise course of

The most intense interest pervaded the assembly The following resolution, amongst others, was agreed the whole day. Their deliberations were marked by great exmestness and extreme good order. An impos-"That no person will be admitted to the delegate ing array of military, specials, pensioners, and police-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 contempt, their object being legal and their means peaceful. A committee had been appointed to I. That this meeting pledges itself to discountenance 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 adjourned its sittings until ten to-morrow morning, at the Hall of Science—the Carpenters' Hall being engaged to-morrow for Hunt's monument festival.

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

The utmost peacefulness of demeanour was remarkably observeable on the part of both people and authorities; work as totally at a stand; all business nearly so; shops in the most frequented and public streets closed great number of the factory masters, that they refuse to not a brawl, not a murmur, not even a policeman's in all day; and yet all comparatively quiet as the grave!

trancheon visible. a Royal Proclamation and a Proclamation from the Magistrates.

I passed during various portions of the day through amongst themselves. most of the populous district of the town, and save the menacing procession by Carpenter's Hall, have seen no indication the neccessity for the obtrasion of exthan the conduct of the people, and though the milispecial constables sworn in, with the exception beforenamed, I have seen only one soldier out of barracks,

The following placard has been plentifully distributed; "RUN FOR GOLD!-Labour is suspended! Public confidence is shaken! Paper is worthless! Run for 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 which cannot be better characterised than as indicating whom had never seen a soldier before, took to their the cool but fierce determination which seems to animate the whole population. HUNT'S MONUMENT DEMONSTRATION .- Our readers

are aware from the announcement in the last week's Star, that the committee had very wisely determined to forgo the procession. Not content, however, with this this concession to their timid fears, the authorities, held, and for whatever purpose called; and that the on Sunday, sent for the Reverend Chairman of the Committee, and several communications passed between him, the committee, and the magistrates, from which it appeared to be the determination of the latter to act with unconstitutional authority and disperse the intended meeting, however legal and peaceful both in its object and its bearing, though every fair pretext for until they got an extension of political power through doing so had been removed by the determination to the enactment of the People's Charter. 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 convenience or safety. Determined, however, that the uffigure who seek an affray with the people should, if possible, have no pretence upon which to make one. the meeting has been put of, and will consequently not take place. The tea-party and ball, however, go on in pursuance with the public notice given, notwithstanding 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 permitted to take their tea in peacefulness.

> The above was accompanied by the following letter to "DEAR HOBSON.—Herewith you have the news of fully on this point by to-morrow morning's post. A WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF MR. O'CON-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 Scholefield. "Some thinglike three to four thousands soldiers one Spindle, Booth, Storor, Challenger and others. here now, all under arms. On the Leeds and Manchester railway is a special engine carrying two nine pounders, and the men to work them on its tender. A troop of rifiemen are also on the line in readiness to their way to the usual place of meeting; Mr. Ellis escape,—a bullet, which had passed through the Buckley's factory, now standing. The officer, accommove on any given point, for the protection of the

Tuesday morning's post brought the following letter:-

THESDAY 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 eason 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 tumle, we'en dee hard."

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, par-

ticularly when it was reported that a warrant for the ged against him. The authorities are at a loss what to do: for the works are all standing, and the people walking the

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

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

A detachment of the 60th Rifles were sent per railway this morning to Wigan. The yeomanry cavalry are out in that neighbourhood, under the command of Lord Francis Everton. 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

Notwithstanding the peaceable demeanour of the

It has been rumoured that Sir Robert Peel, Sir J. They will learn that Tory steel and Tory lead are as much hated by the people as ever; and that they look tion; and if the working men in the various manuthereof. To give their statements seriatim would be with confidence to the not very distant time when all merely to occupy space with repetitions. The great the unjust powers of Whig and Tory factions shall pass 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 others, it was unanimously resolved,

return to labour."" tions were marked by od order. An imposod order. An impospensioners, and policed past the door of the

This is looked upon by some as an insult to their informed that Aiken and Challenger had been addressing the weavers in Chadwick's Orchard, and that
the masters shall be the first to invite them to work; that they have worked too ong for small remuout the mill of Messrs Paley. Now you will have in

landers, under the command of Captain Balfour, is alone by plunder. These are the greatest enemies the men of property have to fear. The less a population has to when the meeting had left there, they had gone to turn powerly-stricken state; and it has caused many to say informed that Aiken and Challenger had been addressing the weavers in Chadwick's Orchard, and that required. A disturbance is reported to have taken live upon the more desperate it will become; and with This is looked upon by some as an insult to their

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. vat 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. Mr. P. M. Brophy addressed a meeting of more than 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 his condition.

ROCHDALE. All the hands empleyed in mills and mines in this populous district are ont. There has not yet been a breach of the peace. SMALL BRIDGE.

Great efforts on the part of the Tories has been made 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 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 traordinary provision for the maintainance of order. for political justice for the millions. Some of the trades, Nothing could be more peaceful and praiseworthy particularly the calico printers, are an ill-used set of men; their employer, Mr. Hudson, only paying every tary, police, and pensioners, are said to be all under six or seven weeks. But in explanation, it should be arms, and many hundreds, some say thousands, of stated, that he gives them a ticket every week to his brother, who keeps a "badger's shop," for ten shillings worth of provisions, and, as may be expected. and one policeman in the streets, during the entire that which they receive is of the worst description. 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 are said to be acting on its advice, and the banks are morning, and held a large meeting. The magistrates being run on. The benefit societies of one village are and about thirty of the 61st regiment of foot were soon reported to have drawn £5,000 this morning, a spirit on the spot, and the inhabitants of Bacup, many of heels, to the tune of "De'il take the hindmost." The men of Rochdale, 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 penceable one, and they would continue it. The magistrates and soldiers then retired to the top of the hill, while the meeting went on for an hour and twenty minutes after the Riot Act had been read. The meeting concluded by giving three cheers for the majesty of the people, and passing a resolution that they would not return to their work

ASHTON-UNDER LYNE. FRIDAY

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

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,

five handred.

All is usual on this day with the exception that large

TURSDAY.

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 his ear. spoke, and called on the people to be united in action, to Dieserve the peace, and be firm to their purpose.

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

SHEFFIELD.

We had a very large meeting in Paradise Square last Reporter, we extract the following:waiter told me that be had been informed by several with remarks a manufacture of the knee, the leg amputated above the knee, the leg and that females having children, even one, should commenced like an anctioneer, effering for sale the seven one, should be only the had had been informed by several part of the leg amputated above the knee, the leg amputated above the knee, the leg and that females having children, even one, should commenced like an anctioneer, effering for sale the being completely splintered by the ball. A lad was carried by the ball in a look of the west bidder; but any commenced like an anctioneer, effering for sale the being completely splintered by the ball. A lad was carried by the ball in a look of the west bidder; but any commenced like an anctioneer, effering for sale the being completely splintered by the ball. A lad was carried by the ball in the being completely splintered by the being completely splintered by the ball in the ball in the ball in the ball in the ball in

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

The fact is this, whether from the anti-Corn Law league, or from the more deadly enemies of real justice. the people, to the sumber 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 Chronicis: says that five are mortally wounded I have just returned from visiting three of the dying men. What a sight! Men-poor wretched exeleton-

looking men, with as wretched looking and as wayworn wives by their bedsides; perforated by leaden balls. One ball passed, as Funderstand, through the body, just below the left breach. I saw the wound on the front : the othe just in at the right side, and the third, the ball entered the spine. They are alkthree dying. Then there are other two-one has had his leg amoutated, the other is shot through the wrist; besides these, am told there is another whose bowels were pretruded. He is at his own home. The three I have seen, I am told the dector says are fast going to their account.

ANOTHER AND MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT. AVGUST 14TB. TEN O'CLOCK.

With this letter I send you a Preston paper, of Saturday last, wherein you will perceive the awful and melancholy destruction that has taken place in our town; and I will give you a brief and faithful account of the cause of the turn-out, as far as I have been able to collect information. On Thursday evening last, about six o'clock, I was summoned to attend two persons, who were waiting for me at our Association Room, and reported to have come from Manchester; I left my work, and proceeded to the place, when I was accosted by a person, a perfect stranger, who asked me-" what we intended to do in

Preston?" I immediately replied, that I was unacquainted with their mission, consequently I could not answer the question, and begged to know what he purposed to do? He stated that he came from Ashton-under-Lyne; that the whole of the workmen in Manchester, Ashton, Staleybridge, &c., &c., had struck work for an advance of wages, and that he and his companion had been deputed to Preston, and other places, to endeavour to get the working men to follow the example.

It soon got buzzed about that there were two persons

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 reducfacturing districts did ot turn out, they were sure to be sacrificed in Ashton, Manchester, &c. &c. Challenger, his companion, followed in the same strain. On Friday morning, about eight o'clock, I was given to understand that a party of weavers in the employ of Mr. Ainsworth, had struck work in consequence of a was for the work being too thin, and the weavers had "That the mills, and other public works, in Man. in a great many instances put two picks in the quarter workpeople therein employed signify their desire to weighed, and the materials from which they were would not weigh the required amount. I was then Law Repealer. (Query: Was this abatement of Ainsworth a preconcerted 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 Messra. Sledden's machine shop,

North-road, and attempted to force the gates, but were

ultimately compelled to turn out, after several windows had been broken and a few slight wounds inflicted on both sides,—the workmen throwing pieces of iron at the crowd, and they in return using stones. A detachment of the 72nd Highlanders, twenty-one in number, entered the town this morning, and, headed by the Mayor, Mr. Samuel Horrocks, Mr. Jackson, a magistrate, and Mr. Palmer, the Town Clerk, marched down Friargate, to Messrs. Payly's mill, accompanied by Mr. Bannister, the superintendant of the borough police, and about ten or a dozen of the force under his command, where a party was endeavouring to force out the workpeople. The party so engaged fled towards the Corn Exchange, Lune-street. The police and military marched in that direction, when several stones were thrown at the police, and a sort of running fight was kept up all the way to Lune-street. When the soldiers had got near the top of Lune street, the police being in the rear, and each now and then running after the boys, striking them with their staves, and retreating under the cover of the military, the Riot Act was read, and the police stating the soldiers were going to fire, the soldiers made an opening for the police to pass through, and the fatal word was given ! They did fire! and, on reference to the Chronicle, you will perceive the destruction that it has caused. People could scarcely believe their senses. Riots

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, who kept up a fire all night at intervals. But all passed off in the night without any disturbance. I have been to see three of the parties wounded at the House of Recovery, and there is not the slightest hope

before happened in Preston but

before was the military ordered to fire.

never

The

for their recovery .- Another Correspondent. The following is the account from the Preston Chronicle alluded to in the above important com-

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 luence of the mills all being at a stand, but there has mob were proceeding up Lune-street, near the New been nothing like a breach of the peace. Meetings Market, they were met by a body of policemen and the military. The crewd commenced shouting and throwing stones. On Captain Woodford making towards them, as if to arrest one of the parties, he was knocked down. One of the constables, in endeavouring to There was a meeting this morning at six o'cleck, and assist, was struck a violent blow on the arm with a themselves lovers of peace, law and order; and to take and cease their riotous conduct, orders would be given at Further-gate, but the reason has not transpired. the oaths to qualify to act as special constables to pre- to fire upon them. The Riot Act was read, and the serve the peace. The authorities have been busily police having been beaten back, the order to "fire" engaged swearing in specials to the number of about was given, and several were wounded. Four or five leg amputated; another man was shot through the evening excellent speeches were delivered by Messrs. wooden door of the stable yard, went whizzing past There are reveral shot marks on the house of Mr.

Coup. A buliet struck the lamp-post opposite the A meeting of a similar description was held at six Angel Inn, in Lune-street, and glanced off through one o'clock in the evening, and all passed over very of the windows. At this time, twelve o'clock, quietness has been re stored, but of course there is a great ferment is people's minds, and business is almost at a stand still, although it is our chief market day

> HALP-PAST TWELVE We hear that eight have been wounded: five mortally. Notice is posted on the walls that the Riot Act has been read .- Presion Chronicle. From an account furnished to the Times by their own It is scarcely known how many have been wounded.

groups. A proclamation has also been issued, and in were passed unanimously. deed the authorities are using every exertion to pre- All is quiet; no breach of the peace has occurred vent any more assemblages. The following are the names of the individuals in the parading the town.

Home 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

employ of of Messra. Gardner, is shot through the and Edinburgh Castle, and dragoom from Jock's Ledge, Wrist John Mercer (27) is shot through the body, and is not likely to recover. Adam Hodgson, a shoemaker, was shot through the

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

The people are assembling in different parts of the morning. Times

MONDAY BURNING, FIVE O'CLOCK. The town has remained quiet all day, and the whole of the cotton mills and machine shops resumed work at fold grievances are redressed. They have partly come the usual hour this morning, with the exception of to this resolution, in order to assist their brethren. Ainsworth's, Gardners, and Weavers. About 1900 of the Thus the colliers of Airdrie, Dalmarnock, Fife. Fal-Rifles are sent from the town, and their place had kirk, Mid, and East Lothians are acting in concert! been supplied by the Wigan Yeomanry Cavalry. One Should this strike continue, the most part of the iron of the wounded men died this morning, James Mercer, aged 27. There is another trick being played here, by for coal. How this will end no one knows—there is some scoundrels in Manchester sending letters representing that the people in Manchester are shooting the soldiers like sparrows, done no doubt to incense the people and harry them into acts of violence. If anything more should take place I will let you know.

TUESDAY EVENING. RIGHT SCLOCK. The whole of the mills and other works here continue at work, with the exception of Ainsworth's weavers, who first struck. Gardner's started at noon to-day. Sowerbutts, a boy who was wounded on Saturday, died yesterday; and a warrant was issued by the Coroner, to of reducing the wages every now and then, and have remove the body from the house where he died to the employed every means in their power by clipping, House of Recovery. A jury was empannelled this morning, who sat at the Court House from eleven o'clock, p.m., to four o'clock, a m.; and then returned from Manchester had come to Preston, and in a short a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." There is still a party of the Rifle Cosps 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. sands, entered this town to-day, and immediately pro- and in presence of the Provost and Sheriff, signed a ceeded to the various mills, collieries, and factories, recantation of their proposed reduction, by adhibiting stopping the engines, and getting the kands to join their names to the former table of wages. They have 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 nine-pence from each person's week's wages; the reduction of which neighbourhood there are a great number of where they had a sheep. Every one of collieries. On their passage through the town, they them has discovered there can be no protection for committed no violence to property. They asked for property if there is no protection for labour. It is the 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. weighed, and the materials from which they were beaceable 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 place at Hindley, four miles from this place, and Capt. a desperate population, everything is insecure. A mind that young Thomas Ainsworth is a rampant Corn Balfour has despatched thirty soldiers there, at the week, or a day, may wrap a district in flames, and 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 townships have closed their shops, warehouses, &c., and business is totally suspended. Upon the shutters of several of the closed shops are posted copies of resolutions entered into at the Sherwood Inn. Manchester, to the effect that the workmen there had resolved not again to resume work until the People's Charter became the law of the land. The sticks which the turnouts had with them were very formidable and destructive weapons, about half a yard in length, and about the thickness of a constable's staff.

BLACKBURN.

MONDAY. We have had pretty work here to-day. Several hundreds of people fram Haslingden, Accrington, and the 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 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.

were sent for, and the crowd dispersed. thrown, demolishing most of the windows on one side together with the two who fired from the mill, were

different mills at work. establishment, armed with pistols and other fire arms.

TODMORDEN.

We expected to be visited on Tuesday last, as we were taken into the Dispensary, and their wounds had heard reports that a great quantity of people were orderly and peaceably. A great many of the coldressed. The accounts vary as to the number who meving about from place to place stopping the factories, liers have left the towns for the harvest, and a were wounded, and as to the nature of the wounds but we were not disturbed until Thursday. On that number more "to visit their friends," but the dressed. The accounts vary as to the number who moving about from place to place stopping the factories, One who was shot in the knee was obliged to have his day there same a procession from Roshdale and sur! numbers in the towns are still sufficiently imrounding places. Previewely to this the authorities posing.

bad sent for the soldlery from Burnley and about an The following circular was extensively circulated 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 persons being at the windows. Mr. Comps son thirty of the 11th Hussers, Prince Albert's Own, and who was leading a horse to the stable, had a narrow took up their station in the yard belonging to Mr. panied by Mesers. Crossley and Taylor, magistrates, went to Mr. John Fielden, M.P. and requested him to when you will find on the table a petition from the stand out against the turn-outs. The following dis- coal and ironstone miners, stating to you our cirlogue took place :--Officer-Mr. Fielden, if you want any protection

> do without your assistance: for I believe the people want nothing but "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work," and they oughs to have it. Mr. Crossley, Magistrate-I understand they want to be the masters, and want to make the laws. but at allievents I want none of YOUR assistance. The officer and magistrates went away seemingly

Mr. Fielden-I thank you for your offer, but I can

shall be happy to assist you.

chagrined

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 place named, and all the mills stopped. nounce that the Riot Act has been read, and that Meetings were holden at Mytholmroyd and Cragg; and people are forbidden to be seen about the streets in similar resolutions to those agreed to at Todmorden

as yet. There are two bundred special constables

LASSWADE, SCOTLAND.

DEAR SIR .-- A friend has just shown me two letters from Dunfermline, from which it appears that the weavers and colliers are rising there, that they had set shot through the body, and lingers without hope of fire to two factories, gutted several truck sheps, and seriously maltreated a number of constables and police. James Roberts (20) stemm-loom weaver, in the I have also just learned that foot soldiers from Stirling have been ordered there. If such are the proceedings in summer, and the des-

titution of the people still increases as it must increase, how will it be in winter? W.B. It is currently reported here this morning, that the town of Paisley was in a state of awful riet on Saturday night last.

W. DANIELLS. August 15th, 11 pm.

TURN-OUT OF THE COLLIERS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE DUKE OF BUCGLEUCH AND THE MARQUIS town, threatening to revenge the proceedings of the OF LORHIAN. On account of repeated reductions of wages, and numberless other sots of oppression, the coal miners of this district have struck work this day, and are determined to work no more until their maniworks and manufactories in Scotland will be at a stand

evidently a crisis approaching ! BUNFERMLINE. 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 s-during these five or six years past, the less respectable part of the manufacturers, these of them that had not one shilling they could call their own have pursued a vexatious system 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 A large crowd, amounting in number to some thou- an issue. The avaricious masters, in fear and trembling,

THE SCOTTISH COLLIERS.

(From the Glasgow Chronicle.) With regret we have to announce that the miners of Airdrie, Coasbridge, 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. Lind-say, was completely cleared of its contents; and on the same day, another field at Rasbush, not more than half a mile from the head quarters of the military, was similar visited. Indeed, so far as appearances go, this turn-out would seem to be the most alarming that has ever taken place in the mining districts in the west of Scotland. At a large meetthem (about fifty) got into the mill yard, when the mill ing of the colliers on Saturday last, they resolved owner shut the gates and sent off to the police station. unanimously not to return to their employment. The police soon arrived, and though there had not been until their "reasonable" demands were complied the slightest disturbance, they commenced cutting about | 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 police. From this place the people went down to the mills belonging to Massrs. Fielden and Townley, which addresd, and which are now made generally known they stopped. They then proceeded to Messrs. Live 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 and the opposition of the proprietors, they succeeded in detail. The men complained (and asserted that it stopping the mill. One of the proprietors was severely was a grievance, without exception, in every coal-pit injured, and a number of the people were made pri- in the neighbourhood), that, instead of trying the soners. The Messrs. Turner's mill was the next that quality of the con ents of their hutches by a riddle, was stopped. The main body of the people then came the openings of which should not be more than one over the fields to Nova Scotia, and stopped the mills of inch square, the masters have adopted the use of an Messrs Eccles, & Co. They then went to the Messrs.

Hopwood's mill, where, on those gentlemen refusing to 10 feet in length, and its bars from 1 to 21 inches apart, through which coals of considerable size are forming the entrance to the mill yard. The military of the profits of the workman, it being generally Mr. J. Ecoles's mill was the next they proceeded to understood that the men are not paid for any coals stop : this is situated in Darwen-street. A few stones that go through the bars of the skrek. In this way had been thrown, when two men, who worked in the they insist they are defrauded, not only of the mill, were so foolish as to fire upon the people. This small coals, for which the masters get as high as 6s. so exasperated them, that showers of stones were per 30 cwt., but of a great quantity of larger coals that find their way through the article in question. of the mill. The military were soon on the spot, and They were also loud in complaint against the truck succeeded in capturing four of the rioters: these, system, practised by nearly the whole of the masters. the effect of which is to compel the workmen to conveyed to the barracks, previous to being examined pay an exorbitant price for their provisions and before the magistrates. On conducting these men up other necessaries. The men also complained that Darwen-street, some person threw a stone, which their pay-days had been unnecessarily lengthened struck the officer in charge of the prisoners; that func. 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. street, and the other down: five or six persons were Another grievance, which was pointedly reshot; one, a poor woman, who it appears was returning ferred to, was the system of taking interest from werk, was shot in the back, the ball, I under from the men, at the rate of id. per 12d., stand, coming out at the abdomen, and she now lies and ls. per pound for all monies paid them without any hope of recovery. Two others were shot in before the pay-day—even while such wages the thigh; the rest were but slightly wounded. At the were fairly earned and wrought for. The practice time of writing this all is quiet, though it is reported of condemning "hutches," found to contain the that great numbers will be here to morrow, to stop the smallest piece of stone was also severely dwelt upon remainder of the mills now at work. 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 out 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 consideraestablishment, armed with pistols and other fire-arms, ble sums have been raised; sums from 5s. to £1 are fired indiscriminately upon the people, wounding, in extensively contributed, and one grocer, we are a very severe manner, several children and women, informed, is so involved in the success of the col-One man, more brutal than the rest, actually ran a liers, as to find it his interest to offer them the considerable way after some children, and then fired loan of £150, to be returned when they get into amongst them. About fifty more have been taken up employment.

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

by the miners in Airdrie yesterday :-"Sir,-As a general request, could you find it convenient to attend a meeting of the respectable greeers and traders in and around Airdrie, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Masons' Lodge, cumstances, and the present necessity of our de-mands? Should this meet your approbation, we

will expect to hear favourably from you. " By order of the Committee."
" Meadow-head, Angust 9, 1842." Meadow-head, Angust 9, 1842."
In answer to this request, a meeting of shop-keepers was held in the Masens' Hall, where a memorial containing a detail of the principal grievances of the colliers lay on the table for examination. At

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, and a friendly feeling towards the colliers generally but at all events I want none of Your assistance. POCKLINGTON On Monday evening Mr.

I went last night, after ten, to the Mosley Arms, to inquire for Mr. O'Connor. He had not arrived. The meeting of the men of Manchester, and in the course of the men of Manchester, and in the course of the men of Manchester, and in the course of the men of Manchester, and in the course of the men of Manchester, and in the course of the men of Manchester, and in the course of the men of Manchester, and in the course of the men of Manchester, and in the course of the men of Manchester, and in the course of the men of Manchester, and in the course of the mening one of the mening one of the mening one of the mening one of the to their employ again antil they got the wage of 1840; was convened at half an hour species of the mening one of the mening of the

The book of a company was been any company to be a region of the

County of Northumberland and adjacent districts ware factories, &c., to leave their labour. 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 necessarily incurred. Mr. Sinclair read a letter. which he had received in a parcel of Chartist Cireulars, from the Hunt's Monument Committee in Manchester, containing a copy of the Committee's address, whereupon the whole of the delegates rights. present were furnished with copies of the address, that truly laudable object. Mr. S. received 2s. from L. L. J. H. G. S. for that fund, together with several

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

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

MY BRAVE COMBADES. - I left you on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, and between that date and the present, one of the most important periods in the history of the working-men of this country has commenced. Of the widely-extended strike for labour's wages, which has been pretty generally converted into a stand for the Charter, you will be already aware, by the daily and weekly papers. Whether that widely spread resolve have entered into your minds and hearts, at the time I am writing this, I feel some anxiety to learn. But I must hasten to rehearse some of the pas-

I had a good meeting at Birmingham, in the Hall o Science, is very commodious building belonging to the the train started. Socialists) on the Tuesday evening. I found George. White to be what I had long beard him reported to be -a sound-hearted, thorough-going democrat I enrolled twenty-four at the close of the meeting. I had long and very interesting conversations the next day with White, and learned much from him respecting the progress of the movement in and around Birmingham, and the causes why in Birmingham itself, things for some time looked less antisfactory than could be wished. At night (Wednesday) we had a good meeting out of doors, near the Railway Station, notwithstanding A heavy rain.

On Toursday began a series of excitements, such as I had hitherto been a stranger to. I was set down at twelve at noon, by the omnibus, at Wednesbury. (called Wedgebury by the natives,) in the midst of 30,000 colliers on strike for wages. They formed one of the poblest sights I ever witnessed. Linney, O'Neil, Pearson, and others addressed them; conclusive resolutions. binding the whole assembly to desist altogether from labour until their just demands were complied with, cannot tell, until the time comes, were put and carried unanimously and enthusiastically. I then briefly addressed this immense gathering of labour's sons; a vast assemblage of human eyes, all raised in expectant intelligence—brave bosoms thrown open to the sun and air, and stalwart arms and stout hands held up with instantaneous heariness, the very moment that I put it to them whether they would all adopt the People's Charter. I shall not lose the imression made upon me by the V:ew of that inceting as long as I live. I proceeded in Linney's company to Bilston. For two mortal hours I addressed the favourite brigade—the "body guard" of our brave chief, Feargus, their host! They little knew what they were about. mistake or possibility of being gainsaid. in the evening. There were about 4,000 present on a They have raised a devil they will find it difficult to piece of ground formed like an amphitheatre, where they gat in fixed earnestness 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 collier! We enrolled fifty members at the close of the Bilston meeting. Linsey assured me that the whole region was rife with Chartism: this honest, independent, and brave man has been indefatigable in his caused? labours among this bold and simple hearted people: judgment, deserves more highly the praise and confidence of his brother Chartists than Joseph Linney. On Friday morning, the 12th, I walked on to Wolnothing being more easy than to get an out-door meeting of thousands upon thousands at this time of excitement: the Wolverhampton colliers, like the assemblages I had previously addresed, held up their mighty hands

they would esponse the cause of the Charter. In the afternoon, I got on by railway to Stafford. Tory-ridden borough. Mason, and his companions in tribulation, are confined in the gaol here: one hundred and fifty colliers had been also lodged in it within the week-troops of soldiers had been marched within the week—troops of somers had been marched into the town—additional rooms were being built to Morning Chronicle declared the fires resulted from before the Parliament and the aristocracy evidence the gaol-cannon, it was said, was to be planted upon the extreme towers—and everything looked so threstening, that when the friends here took a bill to the printer, announcing my lecture, he did not dare to print it. Great fears were entertained that I would be apprehended if I dared to stand up in the Marketplace, that night However, when seven o'clock had bench, procured by the friends. The superintendent of police then took his station close by my right elbow, the Tory gentry and ladies threw up their windows to listen and hear the rebel Chartist commit himself, and to see him pounced upon and borne away in the dirty claws of the raw lobsters. But no! I shewed how excellent it was to have a "Sweet liitle silver-voiced lady,"

with one accord, and instantly, when I asked them if

And pay our million and a quarter yearly to support herself and her establishment. I demonstrated that loyal Chartists knew the land would be ruised if the Civil List were not kept up? and that working men would all weep their eyes sore if Adelaide were to be beref; of her £100,000 a-year. I denounced any ragged shoemaker (Stafford, like Northampton, you know, my brave Shakspeareans, is a famous sheemsking town,) as

Well-what was to be done? I could not be taken reforms. musician to "grind." Perceiving the scoundrel's inten- sophisticated mind of the Duke of Wellington." tion I called on the policeman to witness it; but saw, from his looks, that he would not budge one inch to put down the annoyance, while he would gladly seize gave pretty good hints in the following fashion:me as 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 me, if he will, for speaking truth, but I will not be Find the Captain*-contented with all he proposesimprisoned for a dirty row! All you who are of opinion that we adjourn to the Common, where we can hold a meeting without disturbance, hold up your hands." moment, and off we went, the people following us. I coward against Dr. Hook and the ladies of Leeds, commenced singing "Spread the Charter;" the bold Crispins caught the strain, and our procession to the Common was soon swelled by thousands. We had a terfered to prevent the return of Brown-Bread in softs of the bayonets, and the multitude dispersed. That night will be a memorable one with the Stafford hunger. Crispins; and I trust they will not neglect to annoy their enemies with ammunition so easily mustered and carried about the streets on poles, or trailed in the so pleasantly expended as a little throat music. We'll rally around him," I should have said, became a favourite at the places I have already passed, as

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 bilared communication of the second that the procession of the stream of the second that the procession of the stream o The farther I went, my beloved comrades, the more thickly I found excitement kindling. I reached the hellish sentiments, they strove to instil into the public

NEWCASTLE .- A delegate meeting for the of the colliers, to ask all the workers at the earthenof Durham was held in the Chartists' Hall, New- remained in Hanley during the day; saw the castle, on Sunday last: Mr. John Hebden, of Onse-) shops closed, and all the town become as lifeless as burn, presided. Mr. Sinclair was appointed secre- on a Sanday forenoon; heard of the multitude doing tary pro tem. The Secretary took down the names queer things in the town, and also at Stoke, Pentou, of the delegates, and read several letters from disand Lane-end; but sow none of them. The soldiers, tricts at a distance, which could not be present by nearly dropping with fatigue, I saw pass through the delegation, wherein each declared their willingness town, in the afternoon, pursuing something which, it to co-operate in the proceedings of that day. The seemed, they could not catch; but nothing alarming

ever came before my own eyes. I met the people again at six at night. The Square was crowded; I should say there were 20,000 people delegate to Manchester, which ended in a negative, there; several of the gentry, &c., in conversational on account of the vast expense which would be knots, being on the verge of the growd. I protested against the insobrlety I saw in the persons of a few .proclaimed the illegality of destroying property, &a; 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 and pleaged themselves to do what they could for 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 disother contributions for the same. Some other local trict I was leaving, as well as being your representa-business was transacted, and the meeting adtwo hearty youths as companious, at half-past twelve on Menday night.

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

My brave brigade, Your faithful "General." THOMAS COOPER. Maraden's Temperance Hotel,

Wednesday Night, Aug. 17. PS I have scarcely time left to tell you how I got

ont of the Potteries. Suffice it to say, - I was seized, taken before fine oid Justice, examined before him as he sat up in bed, told him who I was and all about it; but they dared not keep me! This was at Burslem, at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. I intended, with the two good lads who carried my bag and cloak, to reach blacclesfield by seven, in order to take the coach for Manchester; but as we had been detained by the Burslem authorities so long, we struck down for the Crewe Stasages of my diversified experience since the say I left tion, 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

> To my great delight, I got into the carriage containing my beloved Bairstow, Campbell, and Ciarke, a plotters. The Star alone has shown up young delegate from Ross, in Hersfordshire. From the Star you will learn what was done at the Conference; I will not, therefore, take up valuable

space by saying a word about it. Finally, my brave comrades, I am now about to set out, privately, from Manchester, after having just read the horrid piece of hypocrisy and cruelty which the Morning Chronicle has chosen to insert against me, in its leading article of to-day. What villains are these scribblers for the Anti-Corn Law League! In order to clear themselves from the charge of originating the strike, they strive to insite the Tory Government to take my blood, or personal liberty, by pointing me out as an agent for the Tories!

Heaven grant we may be able to turn this strike to our advantage, and thereby have our revenge on the hypocritical League. When and where I shall see you, my beloved lads, I

> Yours, to the death, THOMAS COOPER.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE. By the Pope but the League-men reckoned without

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

lay!! the beginning. The view of the massive hands of those get them in again? How will they allay the excite- some queer things. The nature of their talkings and ment they have caused? And, above all and before their deliberations will be best understood by the all, how will they compensate for the loss of life and following extract from their own organ. It speaks Selves." guards." God help the poor fellow that provokes a the personal injuries; the shootings, and cuttings, volumes. It appeared in the Sun only a Month blow from the shoulder-of-mutton fist of a Bilston and slashings; the imprisonments, and the trans- AGO! Read it :portings that are to follow: how will they compensate

We say again, that the League-men have caused there is not a man in the whole movement who, in my all this hubbub. They are at the b ttom of it all, it was not words would move Parliament, but force, 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 tollers of the "black diamonds"—the whole district, mind to prepare it for the master stroke. The Globe the information is received with approbation. To-day 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 diarism" had again shown itself in the South. They are becoming familiarised with the IDRA OF RESISfound matters in a somewhat critical condition in this paraded the fact most prominently; dwelt upon it not be long before corresponding DEEDS WILL loud and long; evidently doing their best to cause spring From THE IDEA! it to spread, as a means of hampering the new Ministers, and driving them from office. The of a fearful ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF DE. are tamed into obedience by hunger; bigots exult

> The Morning Chronicle also talked of BARRI-Whig Budget. Here are his very words :-

France, in 1830, according to the oracle of Tamworth, by an example of physical force, disturbed the slumbers of the English oligarchy. Is not France disturbing at this moment, the prospective success of a Tory Budget !

We must have money, says M. Humann.-Tonlouse answers by a barricade. " We must have money,' says Sir Robert Peel.-MARCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM MAY ANSWER any budget but the Whig one, WITH A BARRICADE." The Globe followed in the same strain. Here

"Whoever else may have forgotten, the Duke of Wellington has not ceased to remember the French

a stupid fellow if he dared to talk about his aged revolution of 1830, nor the effect which the three grandmother being in a bastile and vegetating on skilly, days' events in Paris had upon the public mind in while the Dowager had three palaces to live in. The this country. The same causes which accomplished satire completely blunted the talons of the blue-bottle; the downfail of the elder branch of the Bourbon his hard face relaxed, his testh separated, and at length family effected also the overthrow of the Wellingtonhe grinned outright, while the hest of shopmates burst Peel administration, by the impulse which they cominto laughter.

Peel administration, by the impulse which they cominto laughter.

growd, soon solved the difficulty: they looked on and attempt of the Government to supply the deficiencies listened till they were laughed out of countenance, and of the state by increased taxation upon the people, then turned their attention to a couple of Italians who had just brought their music into the Square. Deter- UPON THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY, mined on making a disturbance, one of the red-coats at | under the circumstances in which they are at present | ern Star"!! first coaxed, and then dragged one of the foreigners placed. Nor will the resemblance between the preamong the crowd, and strove earnestly to incite the sent and the past escape unobserved by the plain un-

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

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

To his Rodens and Percivals ready to cling!" The Sun published the most ferocious and das-The adjournment was carried, and I dismounted in a tardly article ever penned by a bloody-minded because some one had told him that they had in-

a time of excitement, to disarm the haured of savage

"It HAS happened that ladies' heads have been dirt; and it has happened, sufficiently within recollection to SERVE both FOR a warning and AN EXAMPLE, that a priesthood has been com-pelled to find safety in flight, and those who braved the popular indignation forfeited their lives to their

These were the teachings of the organs or THE LEAGUE! These were the sentiments, the horrible,

" something STARTLING and novel;" but they did not condemn it, nor point out the danger to those who might act on it. And yet what were the recommendations of these Leagued Daily-Bread Men!

"NOW THE WAY THE AMERICANS OBTAINED THE SUPPRAGE, and exemption from heavy taxation, fornishes us with an example worthy or initation' The English landlord said to the Americans, 'We will impose a tax on your tea.' No, said the Americans ricane, ' we shall not be imposed upon; we are not represented, and we deny your right to tax us.' A cargo of tea was sent to one of their sea-ports (Boston), and an exciseman was sent to collect the tax : THE EXCISEMAN WAS TARRED AND FEA-THERED by the Americans, and the toa emptied into the ocean, rather than they would submit to pay a tax upon it. Here, then, we see a practical

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

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

"When Barbaroux sent a message to Marseilles that they were to send him 'six hundred men who knew how to die, the call was quickly responded "SWING. SWING. SWING. unre-ponded to, though, it is hoped, it may not be

The "Bloody Old Times" is now hard at work to fix the getting-up of the STRIKE upon the Chartists and he talks loudly of the "violent and incendiary writings in the Northern Star." Will he be kind enough to point out a single paper in England, aye, one which has denounced all these atrocious attempts to excite tumult and disorder, excepting the Northern Star? He cannot find one! The Star alone has exposed the deep laid villainous schemes of the the atrocity of the doctrines these parties have tried to inculcate. The Star alone has regularly watched the attempts of these men, and sounded the note of warning and alarm. The Star alone has done this. It did not wait till now, and then find out that these attempts were being made. As soon as ever the incendiary articles appeared, the Star called public attention to them, and reprobated the doctrines there taught. It is, therefore, a little too bad for the Times and the League papers, (for they, too, join in the song) to charge the present state of feeling to the "incendiary teachings of the Northern Star." Had the press of England shown a tithe of the watchfulness that we have, and spoken out as became it, the anti-Corn Law League would have battle them single-handed; and, single handed, we have procured for them the detestation of every honest son of Labour in the Kingdom; because torn off the veil that hid their deformity.

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

There was a "Conference" lately sitting in London, composed of Delegates belonging to the an i-They have gotten the people our! How will they Corn Law League. This "Conference" talked over

"The proceedings yesterday at the anti-Corn Law for these things, which they, and they alone, have Conference speak for themselves. Gentlemen who declared THEY WILL PAY NO TAXES TILL THE CORN LAW BE REPEALED were vociferously cheered. The recital ' that workmen have said manufacturing districts men declare that ' no good can be done until they riot,' and in the metropolis pire, and the IDEAS of rising, of rioting, and of re-fusing to pay taxes, will be presented at one and the and the most dishonest and infamous use was made once belonging to the law, which prevented such TANCE; and, if their misery be not relieved, it will

"In common with many members of the Conference, and with the memorialists from Hinckley, we that the haif pagan, half free-thinking town's people are for their sins visited by a judgment which threatens annihilation. To bigets and politicians,

to Mr. Taunton's speech, who said-"'It appeared to him that the time was past for talking: the TIME WAS COME TO DO SOMETHING, and such. This fact speaks volumes! he would tell them what to do-(cheers.) He thought

"friends of good order;" and, as magistrates, let loose the military upon them, for only doing that to which they had been incited! Did you do this "Old Bloody?' No! you left the task to us! We did it. We np for treason, for my words were ultra-loyal, with a witness! Three villanous red-coats, standing in the Toulouse and other towns of France, excited by the it. We cantioned the people against the snare laid

While this "Conference" was sitting, Mr. O'CONNOR happened to meet with ACLAND, the

confidence, must not be kept back. No, no ; I am | we will have !!!

Mr. O'Connor—" Indeed 1 how?"

Mr. Acland—" Well, I tell you, in confidence, that the object of the League's present meeting in

This was published near a month before the STRIKE. Now. Acland has never contradicted it.

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

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

in the face before we give the allghtest credence to a charge unsupported by any other evidence, and utterly irreconcilable with plain and palpable facts." Is the charge "unsupported by any other evidence"! Is it "utterly irreconcilable with plain

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

SWING. SWING. SWING. SWING. SWING. SWING'

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 Ministers!

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

"Our readers are probably aware A that the project of SHUTTING UP ALL THE MILLS IN ONE DAY T originated with this journal, and that we have all along persisted in been shivered to atoms long ago! We have had to considering it as the only means by which the repeal of the Corn Laws was likely to be obtained. The single-handed, we have exposed their villany, and ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE CONSIDERED THE PROPOSI- of production, and the capabilities of the soil under TION AGAIN AND AGAIN; organs have it, but upon the League men, without allusions were from time to time made to it by several speakers; evening, Mr. West visited Swanwick, and addressed but it was generally rejected as a dressed a large assembly of colliers; a number of thing that would seem exceedingly harsh to the operatives them-

They rejected the project, after considering it again and again, BECAUSE it would seem harsh to the operatives themselves! Not because it was wicked : not because it was 'illegal : not because it was disorderly; not because it would lead to " riots" and "risings:" it was rejected not because of these

Refer, too, to the letter of our Preston corresponshew the real nature of the League men, in their fact! and then ask how it is that that the middle

"extend" them !; ! The fact is, that the strike did commence at ostensible cause of it was the attempted reductions of wages by the Corn Law Repealing Messrs.

BAILEY; and another fact is, as soon as it from Lancashire approached the town in immense for them. We counselled to peace and good order!
And yet the "riots" and the "risings" are to be attributed to the "incendiary writings in the Northern Star"!!

And yet the "riots" and the "risings" are to be attributed to the "incendiary writings in the Northern Star"!!

And yet the "riots" and the "risings" are to be from the town of Ashton to the other towns in Lancashire; AND THEIR EXPENCES WERE PAID BY MONEY SUBSCRIBED BY

Todmorden, Richalle, and other places, united toge-FACTORY MASTERS AND SHOPKEEPERS ther in one immense procession, filling the whole BELONGING TO THAT TOWN. BELONGING TO THAT TOWN.

"One thing which ACLAND told me, as he said, in No! by heaven! JUSTICE, of some sort or other

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

tance that transpires in their respective localities as early as possible after the occurrence. From all towns where the Strike is held out, we should like to sort of continued narrative. Will some friend in each place see to this and oblige us?

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

CONSTANT READER, LONDON -- Yes. Mr. Pitkethly is gone to America, but not to stay there at present. He is gone to "look out," and to sell his goods. He is inclined to act on the maxim. "look before you leap." We understand his inthe purpose. CHARTIST, CARLISLE, is thanked for the extracts

to him by Mr. O'Connor during his imprisonment! and, perhaps, "a Carlisle Chartist" is not aware that the grateful return made for this to whisper and insinuate away the character of the man upon whose free gifts he was existing! And "a Carlisle Chartist' may not be further aware that so deep-rooted is the malignity of the unyrateful man, and so bitter is his animosity. that he declared, soon after his liberation, at the dinner table of one of the most stanch O'Connellite-Whig-Radicals in England, that "Mr. O'Connor and the Star people hated him with that hatred, that had he, or they, BUT COURAGE, they would run a knife through his heart!" We are aware of, and can tell " a Carlise Charlist" these things; and therefore we are not surprised at the character of the letter he has sent. As for the request he makes respecting the publication of the document alluded to, all we can make no promise: we must see it first.

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

our Readers and Friends.—The state of our columns this day will be a sufficient apology for our silence about, and non-insertion of, many articles, both of news and observation, received lecture at Chesterfield amongst them.

BELPER.-On Monday night last, Mr. West delivered his second lecture of his series, "on the 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 members were enrolled at the close of each meeting. On Thursday, Mr. West visited Ashover: on Saturday, he was at Duffield; and on Sunday, at Edge. At all these places he proclaimed the Charter,

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

considerations, but because it would seem harsh to Their arrival from Lancashire had been expected it had been anticipated, and considerable crowds had the operatives themselves! In other words, it 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 operatives, and would expose mill property to the issued placards referring to the disturbances in stop the road, preparatory to a rescue. This, however, fury of a starving people,—a people made to starve assist them in the preservation of peace and order. 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 sworn in, and the regular police, and the military at the latter place, the train towards Wakefield same time to many thousand persons. The sanctity world between the masters closing the mills," stationed at the barracks, were under orders to be and the workmen doing it of themselves, and forcing the masters to comply! And though the AntiCorn-League rejected the project in the shape put
before them by the Sunday Times, yet they did not
reject it in the other and more feasible shape of
tary torce regularly stationed at riamax, consisted
ing upwards of the 61st Regt. of foot, comprising upwards of 100 men, and their numbers were
subsequently augmented by the arrival of two
troops of the 11th Hussars, one from Leeds, where
they had passed the previous night on their road driving the workmen by reductions of wages, to do from York, and entered Halifax about eight o'clock the thing themselves. They did not "reject" this on Monday morning, and the other from Burnley, "project"! No; they acted on it! and the present who entered the town about seven o'clock in the a feeling of REVENGE against the bread-taxing landlords;" and the Globe called them "the beginning that the unruly workmen of the manufacturing towns

| ODG ANIZED SVENDE OF DE | are tamed into chedience by hunger: bigots exult | 100 they acted on it I and the present who diversed the present and truly awful state of things is the town on Monday evening, comprised a force of the town on Monday evening, comprised a force of about two hundred men. The immense crowds of Let our readers also mark another fact. All the turn-outs, who thronged to excess the streets of the reductions in wages that have been attempted within town, produced a state of excitement and commothe last two months in the manufactories, have been tion almost unprecedented in Halifax, and which CADES being erected to force the adoption of the pictures of distress in the manufacturing districts attempted by Corn-Law-Repealing masters! Point formed ample employment for all the forces-both are not disagreeable; and we will not contribute to their pleasure by repeating them. We turn rather to Mr. Taunton's speech, who said—

attempted by Corn-Law-Repealing masters! Point civil and military—at the disposal of the authorities. So early as five o'clock in the morning, the people any such reduction. We believe it would be impossible. At all events, we have not heard of any in the Market Place; they were all peaceable, how-

ever, and so would have continued, till their meeting was over, and then have returned home again in the they ought to proceed at once to appoint a committee dent, detailing the horrible carnage in that town, was addressing them, the magistrates, accompanied every delegate from the country to pour in such facts and the prior proceedings. Look well at the words by the police and about two hundred special conas would organise such a body of public opinion as there printed in capital letters! Remember that stables, came up. Mr. Pollard, one of the magiswould create the utmost odium against those in it is two delegates from Ashton, (the town where power, and COMPEL THEM TO YIELD."

the STRIKE first commanded to the Preston lade the STRIKE first commenced.) to the Preston lads bling in such meetings, and engaging in such schemes, Pretty fair this, was not it "Old Bloody?" Where to get them to join in it, who declare, publicly, that which must result in disastrous consequences to were you then? Did you denounce the incendiary "THE MIDDLE CLASSES FOUND THEM themselves. The assembled multitude, however, writing? Did you point it out to the public, and THE MEANS" to go to Preston! Note this manifested no great alacrity to leave the spot, and the magistrates having ordered the multitude to base and cowardly attempts to get the working classes are now so fond of STRIKES as to pay the "Let's away to Luddenden Foot," and this propodisperse, loud shouts were raised amongst them of people to "rise" and "riot," while they appeared as delegates to go over all parts of the country to sition, meeting with general concurrence, the shouts the soldiers were advancing, and as suddenly the apparent themselves into a sort of procession, cleared away Ashton, as has been already detailed; and that the body of the Lancashire turn-outs were congregated

When they got to the North Bridge at Halifax, the the magistrates and soldiery, "We didn't come here

"It appeared that the only plan which the manu- To Beaders and Correspondents. Akroyd's orders, pulled it out for them. It is stated that Mr. E. Akroyd gave four sovereigns to the men, and told them to buy bread with it for the To Correspondents and Friends women. They proceeded next to Bowling Dyke extremely obliged to our Correspondents and Friends in all parts of the Country, if they will take the trouble to forward to the Office every thing of importance that transmisses in their recognities localities are of the inconvented. About eleven soldiers of the inconvented about eleven soldiers of the inconvented. of the insurgents. About eleven soldiers of the infantry were detached to escort the prisoners to the Police-office, and on their road were followed by a large portion of the people, who made repeated have a letter by every post, bringing up the news in a attempts to rescue the prisoners, which so exasperated 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 by his comrades. The spirit of the crowd was still munication sent; nor would it serve her if we unsubdued. In Well Lane, another rush was made, did. The information she seeks can only be com- and again the soldiery fired, but we have not heard that any injury was done. When they came in the vicinity of the Police office, the streets, which are there very narrow and crooked, were a great measure blocked up by crowds; and before the soldiers could force a passage through them they fired twice, and then charged upon them with their tentions are to go over nearly all the States, and bayonets, wounding a great number, but none of to make close observation and inquiry upon the them seriously. They succeeded at length in lodging points important to emigrants and settlers. The the prisoners in the Police office. Great appreherresult of his observations we expect to be the sions were entertained that an attempt would le 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 from a letter written from Lancaster Castle to ten to fifteen thousand people was held on Skircoat MR. WARDEN, of Bolton. They but bear out Moor, a the extensive moor in the immediate neighwhat we before knew of the ungrateful man who bourhoon. Halifax. The tone of the meeting was has done his little best to sting the hand that fed peaceable but firm. Three resolutions were passed, him! Perhaps "a Carlisle Chartist" is not pledging, weeting not to return to work till the him! Perhaps "a Carlisle Chartist" is not pledging, meeting not to return to work till the aware of the fact that the man in question would People's Chart of meeting not to return to work till the have starved while in good, had it not been for their wages wire advanced to the standard of 1840; the unsolicited bounty of Mr. O'Connor; but we and till a guaran was entered into by the emcan tell him that the fact is so; and that the sum of ployers that they shou i be kept up to that standard. SEVENTY EIGHT POUNDS was GIVEN In the course of the alternoon, the people having In the course of the alternoon, the people having gather d in great crowds n various places, but more particularly opposite the Northgate Hotel, the cavalry charged upon them, but the people flying in handsome, nay, generous, treatment was the terror before them, no injuries were inflicted. Wherwriting of letters, such as the one he has sent us, ever the crowds became at all unmanageable, or were forced upon the soldiers, the infantry made not the least hesitation in pricking them with their bayonets, and scores of people in Halifax received in this way slight bayonet wounds on Monday. One poor fellow, who had got pricked through his fustian jacket with a bayonet, we saw go writhing down the street, in the midst of a number of commiserating companions. The only serious wound was one which occurred accidentally to a sergeant in one of the regiments, who, while handling his musket, touched t in such a manner, that the percussion cap exploued, and the piece went off, and lodged the shot in one of his arms. He was taken to the infirmary, and it is probable his arm will be disabled, even if it should escape amputation. The proceedings commenced on Tuesday with a meeting on Skircoat Moor, at aix o'clock in the morn-

ing, at which about 2,000 or 3,000 people were present. The proceedings commenced by singing a hymn. Praise God from whom all blessings Row," which was followed by a prayer by one of the men, invoking the assistance and protection of the Almighty in their enterprise, and praying that peace and order might be 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 should be held on the moor, at one o'clock at noon, at evils arising from the misapplication of the powers reinforced by the men of Todinorden, Bradford, and which it was expected that their numbers would be Huddersfield. To lose no time it was also agreed that present at the meeting ceed to Elland, Cooper Bridge, Brigliouse, Stainland. and Barkisland, to stop all the mills there, which it was thought might be accomplished before the time of hold. ing the next meeting, and in accordance with this resolution, the great buik of those present, formed into a sort of procession, and filing across the moor, proceeded on their mission. This concluded the . The prisoners captured at Halifax on Monday after-

noon, at, and subsequently to, the afray at Akroyd's mill, cleven in number, were sent off to Wakefield on Tuesday forencon. It was determined by the magistrates to send them there for safety, previous to their examination. They were placed in two omnibuses. each drawn by four horses and guarded by a file of the 11th Hussors, 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 Bland. The people of commenced in Halifax on Monday morning last, course had very soon notice of this movement; in fact was in waiting, to which the prisoners were at once transferred; and the train was quickly at full sp.ed. Considerable numbers of people had gained access to the station, and the prisoners, on their departure, were to keep their spirits up, for they should soon be liberated. At the time these two omnibuses and the prisoners arrived, there was another omnibus in the station, just about to proceed with passengers to Halifax, from Leeds, Manchester, &c. After leaving the station, it was very seon evident that there were very large numbers of people in all directions in a state of the greatest excitement. and before the conveyance had proceeded far, stones in abundance were again thrown from the wood; these struck the omnious repeatedly, but the passengers escaped without injury. On reaching Salter-Hebble, however, the danger was greatly increased, for so exasperated had the people become at the treatment they had received, that loud threats were uttered that not one should escape. The passengers, of course, could not apply this language to themselves; they were conscious of not having done any injury, and had confidence that the people would not wilfully inflict damage upon persons respecting whom they could have no cause of complaint; and in this opinion they were strengthened by the fact that, as soon as it became known that the omnibus contained only railway passengers, and no "officials," a safe passage was guaranteed through the thousands who were assembled on the 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 harnes 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 became universal, and the multitude, arranging rent calm was succeeded by an overwhelming tempest for, in a moment, as it were, a shower of large stones were hurled from all parts of the eminence among the soldiers who then came up at full gallop, and on to the heads of the devoted and innocent passengers, who thus suffered severely from the accidental circumstance of being compelled, though only for a few moments, to be apparently under the protection of the soldiery. With such direct aim were these missiles burled, that scarcely a soldier escaped unburt—some of them received severe cuts -three of them were fairly felled from their horses, the animals setting of, and leaving their late riders to the mercy of the mob. These three are privates in the 11th Hussars: their names are Alexander hired tool and lacquey of the anti-Corn Law League; the man who is paid £10 per week for his services. They met at Halifax. They had a discussion upon the question of the Corn Law Repeal.

And are the League men to suffer no consequences will the shootings, all the cuttings of the working people, the working people, the working people, the working people, the cavalry being posted in front, the infantry and behind them the police and special context, and behind them the police were drawn up, so as to occupy were all more or less injured; but two of them whole road, and prevent the passage of the whole road, and prevent the passage of the whole road, and prevent the passage of the whole road, and behind them the police and special context, and behind them the police and special context, and behind them the police and special context. This was above twelve o'clock. In the state of their companions, which they Frazer, John Austin, and Thomas Clarkson: they After the discussion, Mr. O'Conner and Mr. Acland had some talk. In the Star of the succeeding week; that is to say, in the Star of July 16th, 1842, Mr. O'Connor published the following fact, in a letter addressed by him to the Chartist body:—

The discussion of the corn Law Repeal.

**The discussion of the Gord Law Repeal.* for bayonets, we came for bread." It is stated that the third had been recovered. Return we now to the Common was soon swelled by thousands. We had a good meeting; and when it was well-nigh dark, started again for the town, singing "Spread the Charter." The pelies were passed, and looked aghast at this novelty, and thought the gool was reached, the soldiers turned out guard, and thought the growth had come to make an attack; and thought the growth had come to make an attack; and thought the growth had come to make an attack; and thought the growth had come to make an attack; and thought the growth had come to make an attack; and the military sions. A young lady, Miss Machin, of Whitelockstreets. Come not near them. Keep the peace of Foundry-street, were attacked, and the military sions. A young lady, Miss Machin, of Whitelock-Do not riot. Destroy no property. Burn no and police force gathered on the bridge, leaving that street, Leeds, who sat between Mr. Birker and the mills. Commit no depredations. Injure no man. spot for the protection of the mills alluded to; in a driver, received a frightful cut in the head, which bled London, is to take into consideration the propriety
OF STOPPING ALL THE MILLS UPON A
GIVEN DAY 111 AND THEY WILL DO

mins. Commit no depreciations. In procession and passed into 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 and the arrived at Messrs. Norris and Listers' mills, the Our own opinion of the "Strike" and its merits plugs were drawn, and the men turned out, had descended. She was going on a visit to Mr. was distinctly registered in last week's Star, espe-oially in the two articles in the third edition, headed, cashire processions approached the town, day afternoon, we learned that she was not much worse for her injury. A gentleman, named Laycock, from Shefanother procession, also comprising immense num for her injury. Agentleman, named Laycock, from Shefbers, from the neighbourhood of Bradford, ap. field, we understand, was very severely out about the He dare not do it!!

Every event which has since transpired has confirmed us in the opinion we then held: and we have proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter parts; he bled very much, and was proceeded by a number of the lotter pa

stragglers as prisoners. Previous to this, as attack on Stepney Green, on Tuesday evening, and the Shades having been apprehended, a hole express their sentiments upon the conduct of the shops in the townships of Hanley and Shelton, and been broken through the roof, and it had been broken through the roof, and it had been authorities in violently assaulting and inhumanly anumber of persons of both sexes, but mostly females, of their constituents. the place, a flag should be put through this aperture, The meeting was called for half-past six o'clock; and a man was placed on the roof of the Northgate about six o'clock two boardmen were arrested at for this signal, and communicate to the military. As ing a seditions libel, and conveyed to the station, manner we have described, and who were consider- bail, and the prisoner was immediately taken in a ably in advance of the main body, who were at that cab to Bow-street. The inspector also waited upon time passing, without any disturbance, over North the printer, and obtained from him the name of the agree in this, that there was no regular attack upon their men. At seven o'clock, not less that 10,000 Burslem, it is now certain that one was shot dead, the mill, and that the people were not causing any persons having assembled, Mr. Dron was called to the other, though very severely wounded, may still forther disturbance than must necessarily be caused the chair, and addressed them in an appropriate recover; his name is Jerrold, a bricklayer, at Stokeby the passage of so large a multitude along the manner, explaining the purpose for which the 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 as a name gallop, and the infantry at a quick run, least 20,000 persons: all the papers allowing it to About 8000 people entered Chorloy, yesterday, the throng of people in the streets could not get be the largest meeting ever held in that neighbour about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, principally out of the way with sufficient rapidity, and there hood; the road being completely blocked up. Some colliers by trade, and succeeded in stopping all the was some crowding and jostling. One man in the little confusion was created by a drunken coal- works in less than two hours. A great number have way 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 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 furbance among the crowd was the consequence, the northern districts, and hereby determine to and immedialely afterwards, the magistrate in memorialise her Majesty to withdraw the troops, attendance (Mr. Hird, of Bradford,) and the officers and endeavour to ameliorate our fellow-brethren's of the regiment were observed consulting together condition, by adjusting the existing dispute regard. for a few seconds, and the next moment the soldiery fired upon the people. The first fire consisted only of straggling shots, but the next fire was a regular

volley of masketry from the whole body of the military. From Rand's Bank, the ground rises for a considerable distance in towering hills, and up these hills the people fled for their lives, and as they fled the military continued to fire, and some of the men dropped wounded upon the grass. We went towards the scene of action immediately after the firing had taken place, and had not proceeded very far, before we saw an old man, apparently betwixt fifty and sixty 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 tected. If they wanted soldiers at Manchester let groin; a few yards further, we saw another them send abroad for them, and not expose the inhaman who had been shot in the back, whose head was sustained by other men, and who appeared to be swooning, conveyed along the same road in a cart, and both, we believe, together with another man, who was shot in the leg, were taken to the infirmary. At this time the military were drawn up along Rand's Bank; numbers of men were eronching 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. and the people were proceeding without disturbance along the road. proceeded along the streets, driving

all the people before them, who fied to escape them briefly acknowledged the same, and the meeting into all sorts of avenues and passages. So perempt broke up by giving three times three cheers for the tory were they, that they compelled the people to "turn-outs," which might be heard for miles, close their windows as they passed, and neither cheers for the Charter, Star, &c. While this men nor women could peep ont of any spersure, to meeting was being held a constant communiabtain a night 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 or thirty people climbed up a wail, and got into a o'clock; and the excitement in all parts of the town they would conduct their proceedings with calmand produced no little consternation among them. Amongst the persons wounded was Dr. Bramley's servant, who received a shot in his ancle. Another man also, who was standing in Northgate when the Intentry passed, was stabbed with a bayonet in the shoulder. He was conveyed to Dr. Hol-

royd's.

It is with mingled feelings of shame and indignation that we bring before the public an instance of wanton bloodshed-a deliberate attempt upon human life, which we can designate as little less than murder, on the part of one of the soldiery. Mr. Bingley. the reporter for the Leeds Times, and Mr. Hall, of the Leeds Mercury, were eye witnesses of the circomstance, and were within a yard, or at most two yards, of the unfortunate victim of military recklessness, when the occurrence took place. The affair took place in King-street, which is in the vicinity of the barracks and the police office. A small number of the Hussars, who had been clearing the streets. turned up the bottom of King-street, and, after proceeding a few yards, were filing into a street called Nelson-street, which runs out of it: at the time that 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 pansed 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 feit by either Mr. Bingley all the mills they have come to, except corn mills, or Mr. Hall, who seeing no cause for violence, and have, consequently, thrown the whole of the apprehended none, and regarded the action of the hands idle. The demeanour of the visitants was soldier simply as a piece of bravado, and looked perfectly peaceable; they neither annoyed person at him with perfect unconcern. The soldier, how 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 Heckaid reeled in the direction of his own door, but mendwike, "who railed in good set terms." The made no outery. Mr. Bingley exclaimed—"the people of this district take neither part nor lot in made no outery. Mr. Bingley exclaimed—"the people of this district take neither part nor lot in Empire, they ought, he thought, to take higher man is shot," or some such expression, but Mr. the matter, and ask with wonderment what is to ground. If they again fell into apathy, and the Hall, who had previously seen him in a fit, replied come next! 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 Was writhing with agony. Messrs. B. and H. immediately went to procure the attendance of a surgeon. On calling afterwards, it was understood that there was but little chance of his recovery. Three men, dangerously wounded, were at the Infirmary up to Tuesday evening, all of whom had received their wounds at the firing which took place near the Shades Mill; one of these had a shot in his groin, another in his back, and a third, who was a delver from Midgley, had a shot in his leg,

and the same evening was obliged to have it amputated. A considerable number were wounded, we believe, but only slightly. Thirty-six prisoners were captured in or about Shades Mill. Of these prisoners many had received sword wounds; one had a cut across his hand, another had a cut across the forehead, another on the top of his head, a fourth had a tremendous gash, three or four inches lung, on his head, and his skull was fractured, and two or three more had contasions on their legs, caused by blows from swords. In fact, the police-effice was turned into a hospital.

heto's and after the prisoners had left by the train, there is an overland the prisoners had left by the train, there is an overland the prisoners had left by the train, there is an overland the prisoners had left by the train, there is an overland the prisoners had left by the train, there is an overland to be prisoners had left by the train, there is an overland to be proposed this resolution—

In any train the proceedings.

While I am now writing, the turn outs are just any decide forthwith to issae an Address to that the railway the proposed this resolution—

That we view with feelings of disgust and indigent the train to carriespect the railway that the railway that the railway that the railway that the railway the train to carriespect the railway that the

rumous that 3000 Lancashire rioters were on their way to the town armed. The military went towards "the berder," but of course it was "no go." Jona-than Booth flax-dresser, of Northowram, who was one of those wounded by the firing at Rand's Bank,

nio actual flames. Meetings were held on Monday and Tuesday evenings, on Clerkenwell Green, very numerously attended and resolutions of sympathy attended and r

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, the meeting to be dispersed, the meeting to be dispersed, the meeting to be dispersed. Which was done. The meeting to be dispersed, the meeting to be dispersed, the meeting to be dispersed, the meeting to be dispersed. Which was done. The meeting to be dispersed, the meeting to be dispersed, the meeting to be dispersed. Which was done. The meeting to be dispersed, the meeting to be dispersed, the meeting to be dispersed. Which was done. The meeting to be dispersed, the meeting to be dispersed, the meeting to be dispersed.

Order being restored, Mr. Blackmore, in a speech a stand to-day; none have dared to start their mills,

"That this meeting views with great apprehension ing the reduction of wages, and passing the People's marched on to Bingley, where they commenced their A discussion arose regarding the means of carry-Charter as the law of the land."

Mr. Mantz, in a very elequent address, seconded the resolution. During the time he was speaking, the got people were actually flooking up to the meeting by ley. 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, supported the resolution.

Mr. Spencer, in a speech which told with great effect upon Lis 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 unprobitants of London to the danger of a successful insurrection. They might tell him that he could be sworn in as a special constable, but he did not feel inclined to perform that labour and those duties which he paid others to discharge.

Mr. Knott, from Ashton-under-Lyne, next 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.

seen in London. discharged, upon entering into their own recog made it of too terrific a character to be lightly meddled with. During the night parties who had from getting due publicity Summonses were applied for by the police against several persons, who

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

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

AUGUST 16. A large body of men, apparently from Dewsbury and its vicinity, have visited Howden-Clough, Birstal, Gomersal, Littletown, Milibridge, and Heckmondwike, and have tapped the boilers of

SKIPTON.

Several thousands visited this quiet town on they had previously been. Tuesday, from Coine and other parts, and stopped the mills. The town remained quiet on Wednesday. on his back, on a bed up stairs, with a wound in his On Tuesday, the special constables captured, with 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 showed the assistance of a few of the military, six of the to damp the energies of the people; he showed the assistance of a few of the military, six of the very clearly that he himself was firm, and emforth, one of the magistrates, was, we understand, much injured.

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

POTTERIES.

SHELTON AND HANLEY. TUESDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK. I have just heard that the military stationed at Burslem have begun firing on the people, and that two men have been killed, one from Stoke-upon- resolution being passed, but thought it would be asked how many there were present who had any gates from various parts of England, express their deep miners form a great proportion of the whole population of the whole popu The mills were all stopped on Tuesday, at Elland, Cooper Brigge, Brighouse, Stainland, and Barkis-land.

Couper Brigge, Brighouse, Stainland, and Barkis-land.

Immediately previous to the exirmish at Salter-land.

Immediately previous to the prisoners had left by the train, better and after the prisoners had left by the train, better and after the prisoners had left by the train. Trent, and the other from either Macclesfield or more in place as the last, instead of the first. supply of the engine, at several stations.

It is stated that the turn-outs have entered into a bond not to damage any property, and that if any before I close this, that, as a body, the Chartists have been represented as mere instruments in the destruction, they would never go in again till the An amendment was proposed, differing from the resistance of designation.

It is stated that the turn-outs have entered into a before I close this, that, as a body, the Chartists have been represented as mere instruments in the destruction, they would never go in again till the An amendment was proposed, differing from the re-interruption. occurred.

in my report of yesterday, I perceive that I omitted fluenced by calumny or misrepresentation on the one

size a ten c'olor or Wennesday night. He was through the abdomen. Poor Crowiner is still they accorded a service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking they are through the abdomen. Poor Crowiner is still they accorded a service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking they are through the abdomen. Poor Crowiner is still they accorded a service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking they are through the abdomen. Poor Crowiner is still they accorded a service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the service of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the continuers of the Rev. R. E. Aliking the Rev. R. E. Aliking

agreed that if the military should be required at massersing men whose only crime was want of food. surrounded the pawn-brokers, demanding the goods Many of the delegates here declared that the massersing men whose your purchase your aid for which they had pledged, and though several persons lority were for the Charter, and argued that, wages, addressed them, urging that it would be no just in as honest men, they ought to speak out as men. The Hotel, where the Hussars were stationed, to watch Stepney Green, and one in the Borough for carrythem to take back by force what they had pledged intrusted with power, and decide at once,
for this signal, and communicate to the military. As Byon as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the and a letter was sent to the committee, stating that goods, yet the women would have no may; their movement should be for wages or for a political signal was hoisted, and the Hussars set off at once the chairman and speakers would be arrested if clothes they would have, and being emboldened object. at a quick pace, and the Infantry at a smart run, they attempted to hold the meeting. Upon hearing by considerable numbers, forced their way into towards the place. At this time it must be remembered to the boardmen, Messrs. Drake, the pawnshops and served themselves, getting bered there was no attack upon Akroyd's mill, and the only symptoms of such an attack being contemboured by the people, was the entrance of the few but eventually Mr. Tucker had an audience with belonging to other persone; this morning I witnessed stragglers, who were secured in the mill, in the Inspector Hatt, who peremptorily refused to accept a spring cart full of females, guarded by both horse and foot, taken to Newcastle, and some men on foot, 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 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 magnetive statements of them will be magnetive statements of Burslem, it is now certain that one was shot dead,

About 8000 people entered Chorley, yesterday 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 being no protective force. From thence they applause. got on that could find room, and rode on to Keigh-

Everything is quite at a stand still, and nothing is to be seen but the families of the turn-outs who are parading the streets.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

STAFFORD.

How matters will terminate it is impossible for one to tell. This part of the country is in an awful offered to give £200 if any other gentleman would will protect us, as the real representatives of the state of excitement. On Monday last, all the shops in this town were shut up, and great excitement his constituents, wished them to keep to the wage up and said that Mr. Beswick and the magistrates us then, and mark well our admonition. Let no prevailed in consequence of a report that the colliers question alone. The delegate from Glossop district were knocking at the door, and wished to know, act of yours take the lodium from those who have were coming." Three hundred additional specials said, that at all the meetings which he had ever seen, through the medium of the Chairman, whether he goaded you into resistance, and who would now were immediately sworn in. The 12th Foot were and they had been very numerous, the people had must allow them to come in or not ! The Chairman, torture you, because you do resist. Be not deceived: removed from this town this morning for the Isle of France, and were replaced by two troops of the 34th. If matters do not assume a different aspect soon, the whole of the Stafford trade will be at a stand-still, as it depends entirely on the Pottery and the northern districts, indeed many of the manufacthem their support. He thought that if the people Mr. Beswick said he was not, but presumed that the pressors. But heed them not. Our's is the battle turers are already talking of stopping their shops,

MANCHESTER.

The adjourned meeting of the delegates from the various trades of Manchester and the surrounding relative to means to be adopted to provide the peo- name, and Mr. Lowe gave his capacity. The towns and districts, to the number of 141, on busi-The resolution was then put and carried unani. ness connected with the strike, assembled on Tuesmously. Such a forest of hands as never before was day morning at the Hall of Science, Camp Field, at ten o'clock. Hutchinson again took the chair.

The Secretary called over the names of the delegates, 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, them to act with wisdom and prudence, and to nizances to appear at Bow-street on the following bring their deliberations to a speedy termination, morning, the boardmen attended at Bow-street, accompanied by many of the leading Chartists, and were discharged by Mr. Jardine, the sitting Maxistrate, upon entering into their stated that they would be glad to receive a deputation of country and more especially the success of such movement (cheers.) The would be glad to receive a deputation of either presumed or legal authority. and things, council von against the dactoristic and things. own recognizances to be of good behaviour tion from the working classes, in order that arrangemeeting, and every effort was made to hinder it to act and speak with reason, judgment, and reflecthey express their determination to put down the for their political rights. He trusted they would deliberate upon everything brought before them, aud 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

Mr. Higginbottom seconded the resolution. Mr. Morrison could not see the necessity of passing a resolution of that description, nor did he think it was at all applicable to the subject for which they had assembled. If they were met upon a mere trade question, perhaps it would be in place, but at that ancture, when there was a cessation from labour in that district, and probably would be throughout the masters got them back to their employment without a proper understanding, both they and their consti-

tuents would be more than ever tyranised over than

The Chairman then replied to a hint which had been thrown out, to the purport that he, in his they did not adopt every measure they could to en-sure a triumph and gain their political rights. The secretary said that

excluded from all sick and benefit societies. He 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 decision of that meeting, so that they, in their localities, might knew what steps to take.

Charter be the law of the land, provided that the among the people. It had been asked to the first instance, stated to the same determination; and being confirmed, so far as he had the only made a bold stand the whole nation decision of that meeting, so that they, in their localities, might knew what steps to take.

bend not to damage any property, and that if any damage were committed by parties connecting themdamage were committed by parties connecting themselves with them, they would make no effort to protest or rescue them.

During Wednesday, all continued quiet throughon the day except to fire any fire they have stopped all hands without the least

bave been represented as mere instruments in the reduction, they would never go in again till the hand no hand in the destruction of property but having the same purious of designing men of various political parties.

This we most emphatically deny. Called together the Chartier and the step of the people, we are detertest or rescue them.

During Wednesday, all continued quiet throughon the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on the day except to far as an "excitement," by a
on t AUGUST 17TH.

AUGUST 17TH.

AUGUST 17TH.

Tresume my narrative from where I left off where are determined to contend at all hazards, unin
We are determined to contend at all hazards, unin
Wards repent. but do that which they would after
Wards repent. but do that which they wards repent. but do that which they wards repent. political power. The political emancipation of our

were armed with staves, and sworn in as special constables, closed the mill-door, and secured the constables, closed the mill-door, and secured the growing and secured the growing. The middle classes, and many of the most locality where the proceedings first commenced, say the Riot Act, and gave strict orders that all persons talented rich men of the country were anxious for that their constituents wished to make it a wage found in the streets should be arrested.

Stragglers as prisoners. Previous to this, an attack on Stepney Green, on Tuesday evening, and I have also omitted to state, that there are pawn-

Mr. Duffy withdrew his resolution.

that a tremendous majority in these great manufac- out for an advance of wages, but were willing to watching events pescefully which might lead to the turing districts, are in favour of the People's Char-stand on an equality with those who were only re-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 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-

taker, and carried by a large majority. Mr. Joshua Malary moved the next resolution, by the people of Hyde. Still, now they were out, shall be justly requited; which, in their opinion, they were resolved to have a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and the Charter become law.

In the people's delegates, now assembled, do they were resolved to have a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and the Charter.

Must not their times be handed down to postering their own convenience and that they send delegates to every part of the United willing that his hands should remain out till the em-

Seconded by a delegate whose name we did not being asked what had caused him to give counter in having an accredited Executive, bearing the con-btain.

| being asked what had caused him to give counter in having an accredited Executive, bearing the con-legate whose name we did not being asked what had caused him to give counter in having an accredited Executive, bearing the con-legate whose name we did not being asked what had caused him to give counter in having an accredited Executive, bearing the con-legate whose name we did not being asked what had caused him to give counter in having an accredited Executive, bearing the con-After several delegates had supported the motion, was taking a very different course—it had become a upon you. You will read their address—it breathes a news was brought into the Hall that the public funds | political question, to support which he begged to be | bold and manly spirit. We could not, in times like

work of putting a stop to all business. While the ing out the resolution, if adopted, on which many Skipton mail was passing through, all persons gave their opinions. Some thought it would be a determined to have nothing less than the Charter. failure for the want of food and funds; whilst others, animated with feelings of enthusiasm and a meeting of 8000, who instructed him to vote that forced the alternative upon you, adopt it and out of hopes of success, said that in the moral revolution of they remain out until they obtained the Charter. a country such things as money and food formed no part of their serious consideration. In one place, being brought that the military and the town offic als are yet bold enough to say to those who adopt, the said a delegate, the people had already made provide were at the Hall door. One of the delegates went oppressor's remedy stick to it, rather than become sion for four months. Both manufacturers and out to ascertain whether such was the case, who re- tools for your dwn destruction! and may he who has

question, to that of the Charter.

taining it. There never was a better chance than ing as he then saw before him.

to the great body of the working classes. A delegate then rose and said he believed that it all the pomp and pride of bloodhounds of despotic was expected that the delegates would decide the and class made law. The Chairman, on their deparquestion at once, either one way or the other, as to ture, put the amendments, when twelve were shown whether they must resume work or stand out until for one, and seventeen for the other. He then put the Charter is obtained. He hoped all delegates the motion, when upwards of 120 voted for it. would agree to work with the majority, let it be what

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. Resolved unanimously—That the mills and other public works of Manchester and Salford be not opened for work until the workpeople therein employed signify their desire to resume labour."

phatically urged them to show a bold front, and he never before saw so many countrymen in the day, at two, p.m., and continued, by adjournments, ing if the meeting is peaceably conducted. 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 auxious; the discussions most animated and carnest; they did not adone every measure they could to en-The secretary said that he had just heard that the the course to be recommended by the people, one

ties, might knew what steps to take.

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

Would support the confess to the first the form 1,000 to 1,500 operatives, said that his constituents declared 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 present cessation from labour, this Conference of Dele- the People's Charter be law." The colliers and

not for either himself or his constituents to lead not warrant this Conference in now recommending mence work in the morning; but as far as I can wards repent, but do that which they were convinced any way mixing up the Chartist name and movement would be for the general good of the community. With the present strike for wages, subsisting in

The delegate from the mechanics of Patricroft have effectually put into force the detrine that said, on the authority of the chairman, that the "man has a right to do what he likes with his own;" mechanics had spent £3,000,000 in three years. He and, in the hope of starving you into compliance wanted the trammels taken off commerce; he wanted with their will, they have paralised the hand of to lessen the taxation of the country, and likewise | labour-of the old and the young. Yea, infancy and to have liberty; he was receiving 27 shillings old age are alike instruments in their hands for Mr. Stott rose and moved, "That from the state-per week, and some of his fellow-workmen were enhancing the interests of their orderments made before this delegate meeting, it is evident receiving more; but both he and they had not come Willing still to labour for a bare p This resolution was seconded by Mr. Thos. Whi- the wage question. They had not left their employ- have taken the foreground in your cause. They have ment of their own accord, but had been forced out declared that they will cease to toil till all labour

Kingdom to endeayour to get the co-operation of the United Kingdom to endeayour to get the co-operation of the middle and labouring classes in carrying out the same, and that they cease work until it becomes the land."

Seconded by Mr. F. Taylor, of Royton.

The delegate from the engravers moved, as an amendment, "That the people forthwith resume work."

Seconded by Ar. F. Taylor, of Royton.

The delegate from the engravers moved, as an another work."

Seconded by Ar. F. Taylor, of Royton.

The delegate from the engravers moved, as an another work."

Seconded by Ar. F. Taylor, of Royton.

The delegate from the engravers moved, as an another work. That the people forthwith resume work. When all of a sudden the said gentleman altered his mind, and the people for charge and better times. We are fortunate to comfort for the attainment of that of their fellow—men? Who can withhold-praise from such men? You have not struck—you have been stricken; but the turn-out. He gave orders that a cow should be made ready for slaughter, and the butcher was to have cut it up to be distributed—and other arrange. Brothers, these are not times to hesitate! The corn as sudden the said gentleman altered his mind, and the people for charge and better times. We are fortunate men?

Seconded by Ar. F. Taylor, of Royton.

The delegate from the engravers moved, as an another was to have cut it up to be distributed—and other arrange. Brothers, these are not times to hesitate! The corn as sudden the said gentleman altered his mind, and the people for charge and better times. We are fortunate men?

Seconded by Ar. F. Taylor, of Royton.

The delegate from the engravers moved, as an another was to have caused the people can be a sudden the said gentleman altered his mind. And the people for the were falling. The information emanated from the excused. The bands, nothing daunted, were willing the present, withhold from them, your servants, our they stopped all the mills without difficulty, there Mark Lane Express, and was received with loud to keep the political view of the question, notwith-The delegate from Rochdale declared that the

standing the withdrawal of such support. meetings, and they had been very numerous. Were

The meeting was here interrupted by intelligence workmen had certified their intention of rendering turned and said that the magistrates, police, mili- a bit to spare, and would refuse it to men struggling them support so long as they behaved themselves well, tary, and special constables had surrounded the for their rights, feel the gripe of hunger, and the One gen theman within a few miles of Manchester, had building. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We hope they still more stinging grief of a crying offspring! offered to give £200 if any other gentleman would will protect us, as the real representatives of the Brothers, if we are worthy of your confidence, contribute £100. The Leigh delegate, on behalf of people.") Mr. James Lowe, door keeper, then came we must prove that we merit your esteem. Hear passed resolutions for a fair day's wage for a fair in reply, gave orders to admit them. After a short for, although the discomfitted Whigs have attempted day's work, and above all to obtain the People's pause, Mr. Beswick, the head of the police force, to rally their scattered forces, under this new Charter to protect such wages for the future; and came in and advanced, accompanied by Mr. pretext, yet will all of their order in society, of he believed if the working classes generally, came to Lowe towards the restrum, when the Chairman whatever shade in politics, join with them in throwsuch a conclusion, the shopkeepers would render accosted him by asking him if he was a delegate. Ing upon you the odium which belongs to your opstood still for another month there was ample Chairman knew who he was. The Chairman said of Labour against Capital-of Poverty against Proprovision made. When the work was well begun that was a delegate meeting, and he wished to know perty—of Right against Might—of Justice against every man should put his shoulders to the wheel. whether he was a delegate or not, as he was a Injustice, and of Knowledge against Bigotry and In-The question then was discussed at great length perfect stranger to him. Mr. Beswick then gave his tolerance. ple with food.

Chairman said that was a strictly legal meeting, unnaturally proclaimed; and may the wicked fall and wished the business to proceed. He had no objection to his remaining in the room providing he benefit the people, and of course was superior, as a they he allowed to proceed with the business of the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the business of the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the business of the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the business of the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the business of the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the business of the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the business of the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the business of the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the business of the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the business of the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the council you against waging warfare against the council you against waging warfare against the council you against waging warfare against they he allowed to proceed with the council you against waging warfare against the council you against waging (Mr. Beswick) then stated that the Alderman of the strength of an united people to be sufficiently power-This was the delegate from the Engravers of Man- Ward had been to the Police Station to lay com- ful, when well directed, to overcome all the physical

The delegate from Hyde supported coming out for building in large numbers, which alarmed the inhabi- blood of your brothers has been shed while peacethe Charter, to get good wages and preserve them. tants of the neighbourhood. He came down and fully agitating for their rights; and the brave dele-He had travelled through all parts of the kingdom, saw such was the case, and after the Proclamation gates of the trades of Manchester have been seatcation was kept up by the Superintendent of the Police with the Home Office; the cavalry at Knightsbridge barracks were under arms in the Barrack Yard, from six until past eleven of the last meeting. He hoped of the Charter, and after the Frociamation gates of the trades of Management and been solar and he found from experience that the prevailing being issued that all meetings which caused the tered from their place of meeting, at the point of people to assemble in large numbers were illegal, he the bayonet; yet will the friends of justice ever find in the Barrack Yard, from six until past eleven garden there, to get out of way of the military, and, as the latter passed by, hooted them, upon which the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they as the latter passed by, hooted them, upon which the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they are the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they are the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they are the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they are the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they are the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they are the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they are the boardmen, yet, at the close of the meeting they are the boardmen and the strike of the boardmen are the boardmen and the strike of the boardmen are the board and the classes, should and the classes, should and the classes are the board and the classes are the board and the classes are the close of the meeting of Delegation are the boardmen are the boardmen are the board and the classes are the close of the meeting of Delegation are the board and the classes are the close of the classes are the close of the determination. The chairman said that every precaution had been refused for meeting of Delegation are the close of the the close of the meeting of Delegation are the close of the classes. The classes are the close of the clos Mr. Fielding, near Lees, representing the winders, said; the reporters of the public press were also stand for principle and the Charter, we would im-

morning. There is no doubt that the meeting was so as to give the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions how found it was decidedly in favour of the wage quest request the people instructions have been decided in the people instructions have a sufficient to convince him and the authorities, standing that free labour will create the people instructions have been decided in the people instruction and the people instruction in the people in the people instruction in the people instruction and not come to rash conclusions, as the eyes of all the people generally were for the Charter, because that they wished not to break the law. They would loan. England were upon that day's proceedings, and it they conceived that if they went in by the induce- try what they could do to persuade the people to Bro attended the meeting continued to perambulate the depended upon the decision to which they should ments of the manufacturers, the latter would make disperse, and if they could not, they meaning the lt breathes a spirit worthy of old laws and old streets, singing patriotic songs. On Wednesday come, how the movement would in future be con- reductions before they had been in one week, and delegates) would send for his assistance. Beswick English liberties. This, brothers, is the time for

seconded the amendment of Mr. Garner; and did so surely, if all the world had belonged to him, he property. own recognizances to be of good behaviour from from the world nad belonged to mm, he property.

In the world nad belonged to mm, he property.

The proceedings it ments might be made to work in co-operation wish because Great Britain was dependent upon for could not show it more. He had a similar interest because Great Britain was dependent upon for could not show it more. He had a similar interest because Great Britain was dependent upon for could not show it more. He had a similar interest because Great Britain was dependent upon for reigners for food: to prove which, he read a statistical eccentric to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the People's could not show it more. He had a similar interest to be found in the document entitled the people in the from head quarters to arrest every one seen carrying a board, or exposing a bill. The Morning Advertage men of Manchester—much that had board, or exposing a bill. The Morning Advertage men of Manchester—much that had begun tiser refused to insert the advertisement calling the excited enthusiasm had abated, and they had begun After a discussion on the merits and demerits of rity, and, therefore, contrary to law. ported.

After a discussion on the merits and demerits of the resume work amendment, the taking off restriction and the resume work amendment, the taking off restriction in the resume work amendment, the taking off restriction in the resume work amendment, the taking off restriction in the resume work amendment, the taking off restriction in the resume work amendment, the taking off restriction in the resume work amendment, the taking off restriction in the resume work amendment is a superior of the resume work amendment in the resume work amendment in the resume work amendment is a superior of the resume work amendment in the resume work amendment is a superior of the resume work amendment in the resume work amendment is a superior of the resume work amendment in the resume work amendment is a superior of the resume work amendment in the resume work amendment in the resume work amendment is a superior of the resume work amendment in the resume work amendment is a superior of the resume work amendment in the resume work and the resume work amendment in the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a superior of the resume work and the resume work are a s tion. There had been no feature of relaxation tions on commerce, and the resolution for the Chairman and Delegates out of the matter, he ver that Labour is in truth the source of all Wealth exhibited, nor any symptoms of change of opinion; ter, and that no hasty or rash resolution might be returned; and in a short time came in again, with and should be the only source of Power. plied for by the police against several persons, who but they were as earnest as ever, and appeared to come to, it was suggested that the delegates should two magistrates, who thought to awe the Chairman by but they were as earnest as ever, and appeared to come to, it was suggested that the delegates should two magistrates, who thought to awe the Chairman by but they were as earnest as ever, and appeared to come to, it was suggested that the delegates should two magistrates, who thought to awe the Chairman by see more than over the necessity of a great struggle adjourn for an hour, which was ammediately done. asking him if he was aware that that was an illegal was resolved unanimously, On re-assembling, Mr. Hutchinson, the chairman, meeting ! The Chairman said it was not his place ! again opened the preceedings of the meeting by to prove that—he himself believed to the contrary. the Executive, for their energetic labours on behalf remarking that the two amendments would leave a On hearing this, a young man, with a handwhip in of the people."

In the blinks of the Conference be given to the energetic labours on behalf of the people."

And it was then resolved unanimously—"That their measures; because, on such important ques; that he was not going to parley with them. He tions they should by all means be unanimous. If would give them ten minutes' notice to d perse; and they were not, the consequences would be injurious if they did not they must abide the onsequence. The authorities then stumbled out of the room, with

The meeting was then adjourned to the Sherwood Inn, Tib-street, at ten o'clock on Wednesday.

MEETING OF DELEGATES IN "CONFER-

ENCE" AT MANCHESTER. This body was driven, by the "troublous times" come as to the course of action to be commended, Mr. Stott said he had been round the town since intenseness of anxiety perfectly indiscribable.

The Conference commenced its session on Tues- whispered that they have decided upon not interfer-

RESOLUTION OF THE DELEGATES.

would withdraw their support from them.

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

The Delegate from a factory at Bury, went for the persisted in when seem to be added in the seem to be added

이 사람들 살아가는 사람들이 하다는 사람들은 모양이 가지 않는데 사용하다는 하는데 모양하는 일본 사람들은 살아가 하다.

"ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

BROTHER CHARTISTS -Those who have steeped the accomplishment of their own sordid onds, they

Willing still to labour for a bare pittance, and

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 Another delegate rose and said that he represented of all-powerful aspital. But as the tyrants have the oppressor's threat let freedom spring. While we have not been the originators of, we

This is a holiday, proclamed not by nature; most be allowed to proceed with the business. He recognized authority, while we believe the moral plaints against the people assembling around the force that tyranny can summon to its aid. The long as those for whom they struggle stand by

said he tested the meeting which elected him, and admitted. They had sent out several times to plore every man loving justice and having a shilling

Brothers, the Trades have issued a noble address.

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 disco-Immediately after the adoption of the address, it

"That the thanks of the Conference be given to

And it was then resolved unanimously—"That this Conference do now dissolve." And the delegates immediately dispersed to their

By an unfortunate accident, in a few copies of

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

LONDON.

THURSDAY FOUR O'CLOCK. London still continues to remain in a state of great xcitement. 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 rom the consideration of the particular matters and Tower; their reported crime being a refusal to fire things for which it was summoned. The all absorb-ing interest of the "strike" movement was forced on the Central Meeting, to be held this evening at the attention of its members as a first object of con- Islington Green. The magistrates had declared their sideration. It being known that the sittings of this determination to put it down, and have again caused body were to commence on Monday, it was generally the boardmen to be arrested. A Cabineta Council, at understood and believed that they would take up which the Duke of Wellington and the whole of the the subject; and the decision to which they might Ministers in town were present, was held last night to decide upon the conduct to be adopted regarding was looked for by hundreds of thousands with an this evening's meeting. The result of their deliberation is not at present publicly known; but it is,

> WEST MIDLAND DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

After much discussion at various public meetings. Mr. M'Cariney agreed to the resolution, inasmuch as it would show that they, as delegates of the working energily, in Great Britain, to means within their individual and collective power, determination to cease working until the People's means within their individual and collective power, determination to cease working until the People's the observance of Peace, Law, and Order, by and Charler be the law of the land, provided that the ensued upon the question of adopting the following resolution. We firmly resolve and agree entirely to cease from working on or before this cay week, never That whilst the Chartist body did not originate the again to produce one penny's worth of wealth, until DEWSBURY.

learn, the assembled turn-outs in the town are determined to resist it.

The town is completely in the hands of the turn-

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

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

MONDAY, RIGHT 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, offence. They then marched to the house and office an appeal ought to be made to the upper classes of of Mr. Gibbs, of Shelton, the contractor for and society for pecuniary assistance, towards in some meacollector of the poor-rates in this neighbourcovered the streets with the fragments of the torn books and papers of the office, severely mal-treating 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 up on all sides; clothes shops full, and men naked; met the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Rose, who was corn warehouses loaded, and the people starving, he was on his way to Hanley, for the purpose of presiding forced to the conclusion that we only wanted a better over the court, which should have been held there system of distribution to enable all to live well, and to-day, but which, for the present, is suspended in | not "charity"; yet he thought that, under immediat 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 gutted, If the eperative could not buy, of course the shopkeeper and all that could be destroyed. Having arrived could not sell. He wished to see self-supporting at Stoke, they proceeded direct to the Station-house institutions studding the country, instead of Bastilesthere, best in the door, seized all the arms and irons, institutions combining agriculture and mechanics. We as they did at Hanley, and having seized and severely | want our rights-justice, net "charity"! beaten the person of Stonier, a policeman, and leaving him in irons at the Station-house, they proceeded a pauper. Twas hard to be a poor pauper! It was an to Fenton. Here they also made an attack on the unenviable position; and the only consolation he had police-station, and having cleared it of all it con-

FIVE O'CLOCK, P.M.

I have just returned from making the necessary inquiries. Mr. Rose's mansion is entirely gutted, not a halfpenny-worth of property is said to be left in it. Windows are smashed, furniture destroyed, money, plate, and other valuables carried off, and 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 will it end? Who may be the sufferers to-night no Chartism. one can tell. All is confusion and terror. When the soldiers appear, the rioters are fled, and thus 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

the rioters, there will be bloody work.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. BURNING AND DESTROYING.

TUESDAY MORNING, EIGHT O'CLOCK. house, and burned it down. They have destroyed present. A troop of the 3d Dragoon Guarda were under the Rev. Mr. Arkin's house, and burned it down. The arms all the day ready to act at a moment's notice. house of Mr. Perkins, magistrate, is burned down to the 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 of road occupying two miles on length. All in 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 "valiant" deeds they had per-returned here this morning, and are moving about One policeman was slightly injured; but as our police day at Shelton, and the guard's coat torn off his forther injury was done them. The mob then proceeded buck. They did not attack the passengers. I to the house of a poor-rate collector, who is very I'Z et 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

do the same."

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 managered by the mob. He arrived at his house in Scarcely an hour elapsed before there appeared a num- unpopular policeman, has had his arm broken. I took into custody the "blue bottle man" on duty. They are all destroyed. Everything that could be burnt the Saturday previous. No sooner had they obtained water. possession of their box, than they released their prisoner, 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 their box to the floor; now he gave them £1. They Market-hall; which was extinguished after the mob departed, and of causing the return of others who were then went to the head police-officer, Ryles; he was left the town. A troop of Dragoons has just entered.— already on their way out of the town. The specials from home, but Mrs. Ryles gave them 5s. The amount Sun. collected altogether, amounted to between £13 and £14 Posters are out offering £20 reward for the apprehension of the parties offending, on the Saturday night; and others are also out on the part of the turn-outs, offering £100 for the head of the first informer. All is con-

IMPORTANT PUBLIC PAUPER MEETING! In consequence of the great depression of trade in

officer relieved 1,000 last week! On Sunday, July 31st, the paupers walked in pro-

two meetings, and determined on holding a general meeting. Accordingly, a committee was formed, who invited all the gentlemen and clergymen in the neighculars and posters, announcing the meeting for August 9th, on the Crown Bank, Hapley, to take into con- population of England. aideration the causes that produce the present alarming destitution; and to devise some means to apply a speedy remedy. When the time of meeting came, the gentlemen and parsons were not there! Some few of them

making a few appropriate remarks, and reading letters the people went, singing in gallant style, "Spread from Francis Wedgewood, Esq., Wm. Ridgway, Esq., the Charter." This had the effect of bringing numand Richard Diniel, Esq., apologising for non-attendance, introduced Mr. John Richards to propose the first

"That this meeting views with feelings of sorrow and regret the unparalleled distress and impoverishment that hangs like a pail of gloom over our neighbourhood, and threatens to engulf the whole of the industrious clauses, and which is rapidly extending its ravages to the middle and manufacturing classes of 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 people, aided by mechanical, chemical, and scientific discoveries, unparalleled in the history of the world; ferred upon them by Divine Providence, presents to the eye of the philanthrophist nothing but Poverty in 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 his country to stem the tide that threatens to overwhelm all in universal poverty."

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 COBDERS, whose interest lay in the profit arising from the Lock-up until Monday Lloraing. 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

cultivated land, which would much more than supply | About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, from 4,000 unwisely and most foolishly we again repeat: for not a miner rate here, commenced work this morning, but sums of money for the carrying on of war in India, for stablesthe benefit of the East India Company; they could also redeem the black slaves, at an immense cost; but the white slave was not an object of their com-

Mr. Moses Simpson proposed the second resolution, namely-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that under cleared it of all its arms and irons, and released a the distressing circumstances that have plunged the boy who happened to be confined for some minor working classes into such a state of helpless suffering, sure temporarily alleviating that distress of which thouhood. Here they smashed every square of glass sands of our fellow-men so justly complain; and this in the house, destroyed the furniture, and literally meeting feels convinced that they will respond to that appeal with true Christian liberality and old English generosity."

Mr. Simpson first defined "charity." He observed that when he saw such a vast amount of wealth piled

Mr. Hamlet Booth seconded the resolution. He was tained, marched direct for Squire Allen's. The paupers books were in the lawyers books! He had rioters. I believe, have completely gutted this gentle expected to have found the hustings filled with the man's house, and are now on their way to Mr. respectable gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to advocate Rose's, the stipendiary magistrate. A body of the cause of the impoverished; but they were not soldiers, from Newcastle-under-Lyme, are just gone there! None shewed themselves to be only sincere to Longton or Lane end. Should they meet with friends of the poor but the Chartists. He had been an industrious steady man all his life; but was at last a pauper. There were a thousand at least in the crowd like to himself.

Mr. James Oldham moved the next resolution :- " I is the opinion of this meeeting that the distress which gnawing the vitals of the British population can never be permanently removed until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land." He spoke for an hour 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 of a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, requesting him to furnish the Pottery Chartists with 10,000 stand of arms to protect the property of the district. Mr. Richardson seconded it.

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

MONDAY EVENING. I write in haste to acquaint you with the state of saw his men out. They then proceeded in a similar is in the utmost terror. The town of Hanley is this district, that is what has taken place within a few 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 ricting was going on. They which were torn to atoms and strewed about the streets. in all directions. The omnibus was stopped yester- are more respected than any other in this district, no there also, and cut the head of the clerk, a gentleman much respected by all parties. Proceeding to Stoke Police-office, the books there shared the same fate, the fur-At a meeting of the unemployed colliers of the Pot niture was broken, brought out and burnt in the street. tery district, held in the large room, at the George and Here the military (a company of the 12th), with Dragon, in Hanley, it was unanimously resolved,— Bailey Rose, Esq., a stipendiary magistrate, at their "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that nothing head, were announced; the mob divided, one part but the People's Charter can give us the power to have going the Lane End road to decoy the soldiers, while "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and that one the other parted by few and few, and met at the manand all 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 volun-ANOTHER BEGGING BRIGADE of colliers and others teers), but few were to be found. They then went to entered the town of Burslem on Friday at noon, which the house of Baily Rose, Esq., who was leading 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 ber of men who went direct to the Town-hall, and have just heard that the Fenton Police Office windows took him down to the house of Mr. Ryles, head police- was piled up in two heaps and set on fire, to the officer, and there demanded one of their begging boxes, great hazard of burning the houses, on which the which was taken from the three men apprenended on inhabitants were forced to throw great quantities of

STAFFORD.

Two troops of the 12th foet arrived here on Thursday the 11th inst., and are stationed on guard at the Gaol. It is supposed they will remain here until the strike in North and South Staffordshire is at an end. On Friday, the 12th, Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, was annonneed to lecture to "the Crispin brigade of Stafford Chartists," in the Market-place, at seven o'clock, when this district, distress prevails to an alarming extent, and all that faction could do, or malicious ingenuity augthat distress has lately been much aggravated by the gest, was resorted to, to prevent and intimidate us late collier's strike. The two Union Bastiles are from holding the meeting. "Specials" were sworn in, crowded, and there are many thousands receiving out composed of some of the greatest blackguards in the door relief. The Burslem Bastile was built to 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 Mesers. Peplow and Hunnible, made his appearance in the Market-place, where the people were assembling in cession through the whole of the Potteries. They held great numbers. The rostrum being planted, Mr. C. with several friends mounted, and proceeded at some length with good-humoured ironicals to dilate on 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 "silvertongued lady" with those of the wives of the working

At this stage of the proceedings, a party of soldiers prompted by their officers and a county constable, with several other tools of the party, commenced an endeavour 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 bers to the meeting who would not otherwise have

attended. On arriving at Stone Flat, the "Lion of Freedom" was given out and sung. Mr. Cooper then proceeded again with his lecture, and he made a powerful impression. Towards the close a rumpus took place with a tool of the Tories, named Gratidge, who had been encouraging some boys to make a noise while Mr. C.

ground. The "Lion of Freedom" was again sung in grand style, Mr. Cooper leading; after which, three tre- power was the means of working the machinery (the mendous cheers were given for the Charter, three case with most of the mills in the Holmfirth and Marsfor Mesars. Frost, Williams, and Jones, three den valleys), the sluices of the mill-dams were raised, for O'Connor, and three for "General" Cooper. The and the water let out. This was done also on Saturvast consourse of people then left the ground, turned into town again, linked arm-in-arm, singing accumulated water was thus turned down the river as "Spread the Charter." This "new move" of the to cause a considerable rise, or flood. Some boys, who And on passing by the gaol, where the soldiers were on from this cause. About a quarter past four o'clock an guard, they thought the colliers were coming, and a immense number of the turn-outs entered the town ris country to stem the tide that threatens to overwhelm all in universal poverty."

It is impossible for me to give you any idea of the

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 slong New-street, past the front of the George Inn, and of the most fervid eloquence for an hour and twenty hold it was only "Chartist rabble!" Upon this three down Kirkgate. The George Hotel was the rendezvous minutes. Whilst he was speaking, the paupers of sky-rending cheers were given for Mason and his fellow- of the magistrates, constables, and military. Mest of midnight slumbers.

DEWSBURY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MINE O'CLOCK.

with food, clothing, and shelter, the starving population; to 5,000 people come down from Huddersfield, and penney's worth of damage had been done to the mill- they were very speedily closed again. The Huddersand it was the height of cruelty for a Government to stopped all the mills in their way to this town. The property of Mr. Brook; or indeed to any body's prosee the people starve, whilst such abundant means magistrates have been sitting ever since yesterday mornperty; 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

meeting held this morning, in the Market-place, and appearance of the military, to have had the whole in the turn-outs have taken off to Ossett, Horbury, and one entire sheet of flame; but destruction of proother places. The number this morning was very perty was manifestly not their object, The makis-

OLDHAM.

MONDAY NIGHT. in this town took place in the field behind the Albion disperse !! I" The appearance of the magistracy and them to stop. There is not a mill running to-day. The Inn. It was computed to consist of 18,000 persons. There were besides other sectional meetings of the retiring crowd. Great numbers of them returned. The trades met at the same time to elect delegates to represent their several bodies in the general delegate and forwards, trampling upon the people in the way. meeting to be held in Manchester. A majority of the One woman was much hurt; and it was instantly trades gave in their declaration for the Charter. Mr. rumoured that she had been struck by a lance, and Edward Clark and Mr. Bailey, of Manchester, delivered wounded in the breast. These proceedings exasperated had been given by handbills, several days previous, 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 udience 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 then, and in that place; and they returned, both the "black diamonds" to mince-meat. Fortunately, earthly use whatever for them; for all is peace and magistrates and military, to the George Inn, leaving there was no occasion given for an exhibition of their harmony up to this time.

TUESDAY NIGHT, BLEVEN 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 MOBNING 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 Messrs. Armitage, Crossland, Starkeys, Fisher, and several others. They next proceeded to the factory of W. Brook, Esq., magistrate, who made a temporary resistance; but he ceremony, and bid to stand out of the way, while they drew the plug from his boiler. This they did, and related the sufferings they had endured, and dec 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 turnarose 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. were kept together on Sunday afternoon, upon the Bowling Green connected with the George Hotel, diverting themselves with that game, whilst their temperal masters were engaged at church. During the day, the magistrates caused bills to be posted in the streets, stating they had made such arrangements that their workmen might return to their work on Monday morn-

MONDAY NIGHT, TEN O'CLOCK. On Monday morning all was excitement. By five o'clock a large public meeting was holden on the Back Green, attended by eight or ten thousand people. They were addressed, amongst others, by Mr. W. Brook, the Magistrate, who desired them to be peaceable, and to return to their work. Most of the meeting were disposed to leave the town, indeed a great portion of them had departed, when, by orders of one of the Magistrates, Mr. Armytage, a large posse of special At Lane-end Market-hall (a police station) the books constables were turned out to parade the streets, that effect of stopping many who would otherwise have were received with groans, and other marks of disapprobation. As soon as they were drawn in, after performing their perambulations, all was comparatively quiet. The streets were lined with people, who showed the greatest good humour, reclining on the edges of the canseways, and standing in small groups in the Marketplace, and other open spaces. The major portion of the mills and workshops were all standing. Indeed there were but 3 mills in the town and immediate neighbourhood that attempted to run; and they were but very partially supplied with "hands." They were respectively the mills belonging to Messrs. Crossland, at the bottom of Crossland Hill; those belonging to the Messrs. Starkey, (magistrates, at Longroyd Bridge; and trate,) in Northgate. The troop of Lancers were under arms, ready to act at a moment's notice Between eleven and twelve o'clock news was brought into the town that the turn-outs from the "upper regions" of Yorkshire had arrived at the Messrs. Crossland's mill, 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 boiler driven inwards, so as effectually to prevent the working of the engine, for some time at least. It was rumonred that the large body of turn-outs expected to visit Huddersfield, had crossed over from Marsden to Meltham, and that they would proceed through Honley, Armytage Bridge, and some other places in the Holmfirth valley, before they entered the town of Hudderafield. This rumour proved correct. All the mills and workshops in their route were stopped, the "hands" in nearly all instances joining them most enwas speaking, which ended in his being driven off the thusiastically. Where the mid happened to be worked by steam, the boiler was almost invariably un-plugged, and the water allowed to run out. Where water, and some appeared to have been newly procured from

state of things to contemplate. TUESDAY NIGHT, TEN O'CLOCK, bold it was only "Chartist rabble!" Upon this three down Kirkgate. The George Hotel was the rendezvous of the magistrates, constables, and military. Mest of the magistrates, constables, and military. Mest of the magistrates, constables, and military. Mest of the turn-outs had with them good thick walking sticks, manifested. The prisoners apprehended yesterday have On Baturday 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 Edward Collier and Henry Harris, were arrested on a waved and brandished these, good-humouredly, over field for two months for her share in the affair. Several arm and the other slightly on the belly, the ball going with it another class of capitalists had sprung into existence—the Morrison's, the Marshalls, the Chartist meeting on Stone Flat, the Draw that Draw the Advertise against the form of the proceeded to the mill of Mr. W. in the house of Danson, the police officer, in the prison other. It was reported that a poor girl had been trampled to the mill of Mr. W. in the house of Danson, the police officer, in the prison other. It was reported that a poor girl had been trampled to the mill of Mr. W. in the house of Danson, the police officer, in the prison other. It was reported that a poor girl had been trampled to death: whether correct or not I cannot tell. GREGS, the PERLS, the AREWRIGHTS; and the previous evening. Ball 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.

The Bradford men got scattered in all directions by 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 these men who had raised the cry that population present hardly upon the means of subsistence; for the Manchester Consequence and the procession was considered at large as superseded by machinery, and radiued by machinery, and radiued by machinery, and radiued the meaning. At this pineture a special constable who had raised the cry that population are subsistence, their object to a certain extent, and the truck system is in fall operation; truly these are the truck system is in fall operation. It is truck that the truck system is in fall operation. It is truck that the truck system is in fall operation. It is truck that the truck system is in fall operation. It is truck that the truck system is in fall operation. It supersected by massled this anti-population erg, and design that is morning. At the time specified, there are special contrable whe has pecially made of the supersected "hand" as a "surplus population that is marginary and design that is marginary

tables.

The town is all quiet at present. There was another time between their arrival before the mill and the trates were in the most excited state. Mr. W. Brook foremest, and Mr. Armytage was next. latter gentleman in a state that defies description. This morning, one of the largest meetings ever seen screamed out "the Riot Act is Read! disperse!! military was the signal for "halt" on the part of the soldiers galloped up and down the street backwards the growd, 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 with a pretty considerable shower of stones; plenty of coal-miners, stewards, and masters;" but none of the 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 magistrates and the commanding officer, as to the propriety of using the sword and firing upon the people. The commanding officer was against this measure just the streets before the hour of nine, ready to cut up the mill property of Mr. Brook much worse protected bravery.

back yard of the inn. They had been there ready carried unanimously:mounted; and the commanding officer had harangued "his men" to the effect that if they had to use their swords they were to do it effectually ! and if they received orders to fire, they were to fire slap bang amongst the crowd. The appearance of the military was the signal for a run on the part of a great portion of the crowd. Some took shelter within the railings of cellars; others ran down passages and entries; and those that could departed by the ordinary roads. The charge was sounded; away flew the sabres, and the crowd, cutting and slashing in the most ferocious and at them with such vengeance, that his sword coming in and the workmen. contact with the wall, was shivered to pieces. Many were severely wounded; some had portions of their scalp cut off; others their heads split open; others their arms nearly cut off; and many others suffered minor cuts in various parts of the body. The streets were scoured in all directions; the retreating people being followed in some instances by the soldiery nearly half a was pushed down upon his own coal heap, without mile out of town! The conduct of the soldiers was inhuman 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 forbearmanner at several other mills, and promised another ance. Instead of this, they gave vent to their butcherwas 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 that he possessed courage! As a proof of their forbearance take the following: at half-past seven, two ence in the best way they may think proper."
hours after the heart of the town was cleared. In moving this the speaker urged upon his hearers the a number of soldiers were at the upper end of the town, 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 him. The street and road were perfectly clear. One of the soldiers galloped up to him, and brandishing his outs put the Charter to the meeting, when instantly sword in a threatening manner, bid him to run. He refused; alledging he was going quietly on his own

business. The "hero" rode around him and around, quavering his sabre, and evidently debating within himself whether he should venture to cut him down or not! Eventually he struck him most violently with the flat part of his sword, and galloped forwards to the causeway of West-parade. Here the doors and the causeway were lined with the inhabitants, who in that situation could see down into the town. They were principally women and children, who had been observing the whole proceedings, and who were in fact at home, on their own door-stones. Up amongst these dashed our moustachoed man-of-courage! first up one side and then up the other. This was mere wanton brutality. He lunged with his sword wherever he could: and in one instance, where the parties had retreated into their own garden, it having an entrance se narrow that his horse could not follow, he nearly fell from his saddle in an attempt to reach them with his butcher's knife.

In our opinion, (and the writer saw nearly all he has related,) there was not the slight eat necessity for the employment of the military. If the magistrates had not been so unwise as to bring them into Northgate at the time they did, in all probability, (judging from the temper and disposition evinced by the crowd,) not a penny's worth of damage to property would have been done, or a single blow struck. The introduction of the military at that time led to blows: these led to exasperated feelings on both sides: arrests, when the people were standing quietly, followed: these led to an attempted rescue; and this furnished a pretext for the instant employment of the military. They once out, had full opportunity of indulging in revengeful brutal feelings: and wounds and bruises, probably death itself, is the result! A firm, but cool and sollected magistracy could have cleared the town without this. Cholerio men, or arrogantly-vain men, are not the men to be entrusted with the preservation of the peace in times like those we are now living in. A clear-headed, cool man, as magispeace in the town of Huddersfield on Monday last, other than the mere entry of the crowd. He would have of the town, the good humour continually manifested up to the point of the military's introduction to preserve that which was not in danger, except in the preservers. Such times as these try a man's metal; try whether he is a man or not; or a lump of excitable 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 Huddersfield magistracy. The employment of force until the most urgent necessity presents itself, is always to be condemned: the vain and pattry array of force, or mere empty pompous parades, is no less condemnable: Both these faults the Huddersfield magistrates committed; and feelings of hatred and sorrow will be engendered in consequence: batred on the part of those who have suffered from their want of prudence and

tact; and sorrow on the part of others that men so incompetent should have been entrusted with the playing of such a difficult card. In the course of the afternoon and evening, eighteen persons were apprehended, and placed in chains. They

were locked up in rooms in the George Inn. TUESDAY MORNING, ELEVEN O'CLOCK, All has been quiet up to this hour this morning: but the conduct of the magistracy in setting on the military yesterday, and the brutal conduct of the them do not hear of them again another day! There is not a mill running that I can hear of. All are standing. The good-humoured feeling so manifest and it will be well if the matter end there. I fear that

been examined, and three of them committed to York, when they were rescued by their brethren. Two soldiers

WEDNESDAY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

All is quiet here. More specials have been swern in this morning. Scores of fresh men have been added. All the men at Mr. Armytage's Factory, at Milnes Bridge. are sworn in as specials. Norris and Sykes's had arranged to begin work this morning, and rung their "hands" in: but the Mugistrales immedialely ordered streets are thronged with people, all asxious 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

than before they made their appearance. Good humour At ten o'clock the colliers assembled in the Music demanding that the gates should be opened. The lodgeand quiet determination then animated the crowd: Salson, which had been previously engaged for the keeper declined to unlock them, but offered to letch and quiet determination then animated the crowd: Saleon, which had been previously engaged for the new deciment to unlock them, but onered to iscending the governor. Repudiating any desire to see the might have been calculated on, the crowd followed the to the chair. He opened the business by expressing a soldiery into the Market Place. When there, and 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 the ringlesders climbed the palisading, and entering the colored four men and desired them into the house in the speakers would confine themselves to demanded admittance, or they would pull down the gates. The lodge-keeper being inexerable, two of the ringlesders climbed the palisading, and entering the colored four men and desired to unlock them, but onered to issue the governor. Repudiating any desire to see the governor they vehemently, with uplifted aticks demanded admittance, or they would pull down the gates. The lodge-keeper being inexerable, two of the ringlesders climbed the palisading, and entering the colored four men and desired to unlock them, but onered to issue the governor. Repudiating any desire to see the governor they vehemently, with uplifted aticks and the gates. selzed four men, and dragged them into the house in resolution, in support of this recommendation, was lodge threatened to "cut him down" if he did not custody. This was seen bruited abroad; and in a few immediately proposed and seconded, which led to consurrender the keys, that the mob might come in. He minutes a number of men armed with sticks and cud-siderable confusion, as many as a degen individuals said he would sooner lose his life than comply. At gels were seen approaching the door of the Hotel sometimes speaking at once. John Wilson, of Catherine this moment they uplifted their bludgeons, in the atti-They made bang up to it, and forced their way into the Slack, proposed an amendment that the speakers be tude of levelling blows at him, when his wife, with passage, laying on the specials pretty roundly with allowed to give free "utterance to their sentiments, feelings of fear and affection, threw the keys at them, their weapons, and the specials in return using their whether social or political." But the resolution against staves. The object of this movement was the rescue of entering into political discussion, after much wrangling, rushed into the yard, numbering between 2,090 and the four men just apprehended. The specials proved the in which the Chairman was the principal actor in 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

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 half-drunken cut-throats galloped amongst the retreating supplied by contract, at a charge considerably below what is generally made to householders. This system brutal manner. Neither sex nor age were spared. One valiant sergeant rode down a parcel of women, and out

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

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

resolution :-'That as it is the opinion of the public in general, workmen comfortable with the present prices of the commodity, that they will try to meet this inconveni-

necessity of union and caution, and contended strongly ployed.

Mr. Jonah Jowett seconded the resolution, and, after being supported in a few remarks by Mr. Phos. Shepherd, it was put and carried unanimously. Mr. John Autey moved the fourth resolution; "That a meeting of delegates from each and every colliery in the interview. The deputation on the outset required the West Riding of Yorkshire, be held at the Griffin Inn, Wakefield, on the 29th of August, 1842, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon." 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 requisition to take into consideration the present crisis. Mr. Clark was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by calling on Mr. Smyth to move the first resolution, as follows :- "That this meeting pledges itself. collectively and individually, to keep the peace and preserve law and order." Mr. Hodgson seconded the that such was not the fact; but that they had been motion, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Fietcher apprehended for breaking into the workhouse, and moved the second resolution, and made an excellent stealing 400 or 500 loaves, meal, and the money which speech. He wished the people to be firm and peaceable. The resolution was as follows :-- "That we do might be in danger if the men were detained. The most emphatically declare that it is our solemn and con- Town Clerk said the building, provided and protected scientious conviction, that all the evils which afflict as the civil power was, both inside and outside, would society, and which have prostrated the interests and defy the ferce of all their number to effect its destrucenergies of the great body of the producing classes, arise solely from class legislation; and that the only remedy object of their mission, and they retired. for the present alarming distress and wide-spread destitution, is the immediate and unmutilated adoption, and with an inquiry into the plausibility of the statements carrying into law, the document known as the People's of the prisoners themselves, was then resumed and oc-Charter." Mr. Smyth seconded the motion, which was cupied the Court a considerable time. The result was Charter." Mr. Smyth seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Hodgson moved the thirdresolution, which was seconded by Mr. Arran, and car- in possession of loaves, whilst of the remaining eighteen ried quanimously. It was as follows:—" That this prisoners, sixteen were committed to Chester assizes

meeting recommend the people of all trades and callings forthwith to cease work, until the above document becomes 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 along the Manchester Road towards Halifax. The procession 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 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 heated and excited brain of W. Brook and his co-peace- him to request him immediately to draw the plugs of his boilers. He consented to draw one out; but just at this moment Lamplugh Hird, Esq., rode 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 Lancers, at full gallop. The people made way for them, and they went quietly forward. They were headed by four or five magistrates who wished the people to return home agasin. The presence of both military and magistrates was not sufficient to influence them to 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 Halifax. A mill near the Stump Cross was ordered or requested to be stopped by some of the magistrates. When the large procession reached the middle of the New Bank, going into Halifax, the 17th Lancers were drawn across the street, to obstruct their further progress. The people, seeing this, asked one another what they were to do, and received for answer, "Get into Halifax the best way we can." Forthsoldiers when the orders to butcher were given, form with a very high wall was scaled, and the the theme of conversation with every body. A feeling main body thus got past the military. Seveof universal disgust is unequivocally expressed. Some ral hundreds of the people kept the magisof the specials, too, come in for their share of it. The gloatings and boastings of some of them ever the havor 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 this morning. mill, called the Shades. This mill was well guarded by soldiers, and special constables. Mr. Ackroyd vesterday, has given place to a gloomy moody silence; the military were withdrawn for a few moments, and made a very stout resistance for a long time. Eventually measures of retaliation may be resorted to; and that a number of men from Todmorden and Bradford measures or retailation may be resorted to; and that destruction of property may ensue. This is a fearful drew out the fire, and unplugged the boiler. They state of things to contemplate. afterwards went to the mill dam, and were about to let the water out, when Mr. Ackroyd accosted them,

Field Head mill, owned and occupied by R. S. Akroyd, was n xt 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 growd marched into the town and immediately dispersed.

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

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

ATTACK UPON THE STOCKPURT 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 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, mid, Stop, we want something to est," at the same time and they immediately unlocked the gates, and the mob 3,000 persons. Some of the more daring went into the house, and, being the distribution and pay-day of the out-paupers, they succeeded in possessing themselves of upwards of 700 loaves, a number of small bags of "That we, as a body of miners, consider enrselves meal, and other articles of provisions which were in the the moving classes of society, and that we ought to be kitchen. The loaves having been thrown amongst the remunerated for our labour, equally if not superior to crowd, the same party demolishing the door of the pay any other trade, considering our laborious and dangerous 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

fantry, Mr. R. Sykes acting as magistrate. On arriving at the workhouse they found the whole premises in possession of the insurgents. The magistrates, specials, and police, guarded by the infantry, forced their way into the workhouse, whilst the yeamanry maintained guard in front of the lodge. In the was assaulted with a 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 fifty. one, the majority of whom resided in this borough. A very small quantity of bread and meal was recovered. A magistrates' court was then formed in the work-

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

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

The examination of the different witnesses, together the discharge of thirty-six, they having only been found for trial: two were remanded, and the other, Spencer, was committed to Knutsford for one month's hard

labour, for assaulting the Yeomanry officer. Those who were committed for trial were identified as being armed with offensive weapons, taking a violent part in the proceedings of the day, and being more 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 merning (Friday). John Wright was the principal speaker. He exhorted them to keep the peace, and to retain possession of the advantage they then enjoyed towards obtaining the advance of their wages. They were left to conduct the business here; and if any man proved false to his principles by returning to his work until their object was achieved, it would be worse for him.

About half-past six o'clock they separated, and the procession proceeded through the town to Levenshulme, Heaton Mersey, and to Styall. On their way through Cheadle, they completely sacked the provision shop o a person named Hunt, and several houses, and exposed the loaves upon the ends of their sticks amidst tremendons 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 Rellington and Macclessield, without committing any breach of the peace. Our market this day is very languid, and badly at-

lended, owing to the fear of the farmers to risk the safety of their produce. A special session is now (twelve o'clock) sitting at the

Court-room for the trial of the prisoners remanded from the workhouse, or who have been apprehended early

NOTTINGHAM. TUESDAY MORNING.

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

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, TWO O'CLOCK.

The people are resolved to hold a meeting in the Market-place, at seven this evening. A deputation from them was received very courteously by the Mayor; but the requisition was refused on account of the Queen's Proclamation. They have sent a deputation to Derby, by the three o'clock train, to learn how things are going on there. He will be back by seven o'clock. God knows what the authorities will do if the people meet I have just returned from likeston. The buttles and coal-masters are compelling the poor men to work twenty-six or twenty-eight hours for a day's wage; and

ARBROATH,-An open-air meeting was hald on Dencan 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 the 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 erried runimously:—1st "That a Society be now terned in Arbroath, for drawing public attention to the sadritian nature of war, and be denominated 'The Intresth Pesce Association." Ind. "That whilst the hiel object of the Association be to establish in the public mind the principles that all wars are wholly innsistent with Christianity, it also may use all legal and Christian means to expose the iniquity, cruelty, and in bring about that happy period when the nations shall kars 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 popula-ion 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 gstem." 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 eparated.

CHELTENHAM, -Mr. Bairstow is turning Cheltanham upside down; his lectures are bringing all classes to their proper senses. He lectured on Menday 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 Mechanics Institution, frequently interrupted by the meet and discuss their grievances, whether national shilling and tenpence. cheers and plaudits of the meeting. No man ever or local, when, how, and where they please, so long 3. Every set of cops under fifty-six pounds weight won the respect of all classes in the manner that Mr. as they do not disturb the public peace, or infringe sent in by any spinner, he shall be fined one shilling Bairstow has. At the close of the lectures a vote of on the rights of others; and that the disturbing or for each set. thanks was proposed to Mr. Bairstow by Mr. Glenister, preventing of such meetings by any party or parties and seconded by Mr. Milsom; and likewise a resolution pledging the meeting to adhere to the principles that it is an undisputed fact that all government no ship advocated and defended by the lecturer, which originated from, was deseigned to protect, and is piecer should throw away any thing, shall be fined one was carried unanimously. Several members were enrolled was carried unanimously. Several members were enrolled supported by the whole people; it therefore follows, shilling. that it ought to be under their controll. That the now lectured at the Temperance Hall, Bath-road, to a attempt to justify the conduct of the Staffordshire to be paid for by the spinner. growded audience. The lecturer here went into his authorities by her Majesty'y Ministers goes to prove subject in an eloquent and forcible manner, crushing that they are unworthy of the confidence of her every 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 beturer, and three for Feargus O Connor, Esq., and the measure." Mr. Thomas Milne seconded the resomeeting separated, highly delighted.

alling upon the people to attend a meeting in the field the resolution "to memorialise her Majesty," be behind the Albion Inn, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. struck out, and the words " that we are determined At the time appointed, great numbers were seen wending their way to the place of meeting. Mr. Abel Swan, to unite, seeing that it is only in ourselves that we

The third rule has be d Ashton, and Mr. Roberts, of Warrington, delivered can have any hope for a redress of our grievances," my appropriate sermons on the occasion. In the after- be substituted. Mr. J. Johnson seconded the amendmon, at two o'clock, Mr. Dyson, of Mossley, and others | ment, and it was carried unanimously; after which 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 Draon, of Messley, addressed them, and gave great minisction. All was peace and harmony.

DUNDEE.—The cause of the people is steadily heially for the movement, particularly in so far as at their wokly meetings, where the principles of the Charter are regularly discussed, a number are induced to give their attendance who were never in the habit of attending general meetings of the Chartists. On Wednesday evening last, one of these thorough union amongst the working classes, and means to assist the struggle of labour against Merars. Adam, Graham, and others afterwards addressed them, when a district union was formed. conviction of the truth of our principles, or the necessity of acting upon them. O no, but thank heaven what could not be accomplished by argument they could not make out to see they are now comrelled to feel. The system is fast-swelling the list of the non-electors from the ranks of the shopocracy. Shop-shutting is the order of the day. Let a stranger enter our town from the harbour, and proceed along Mexbro' Glass Works, by Rotherham. Union-street, and there he will find every third shop tolet. Let him turn eastward via High-street. of a want of trade. The fact is, that we need not security, it presents but one humiliating spectacle ofdeparted glory. At this moment neither jeweller, watchmaker, bookseller, draper, nor grocer, can manage to eke out a middle-class existence without having recourse to what he has contrived to save in more prosperous times, or to the other alternative of eating up his stock. The working man is starving in his everlasting clothes. He has no money wherewith to buy the common necessaries of life from the shopkeeper. Talk of converts to the Charter, indeed, this state of things will make more converts to the Charter than all the arguments which could be ad-

HUDDERSPIELD,-The appointment of a delerate at a public meeting in Huddersfield, on Tues- own domiciles. purpose. Mr. E. Cisyton was proposed to the Sturge. meeting, and also Mr. Forster; but Mr. Shaw was The Editor of the Nonconformist is foaming like a meeting assembled, cannot but express our deep regret at the occurrences of this day; and while we whead to a breach of the peace."

ditto; Henry Lucas, tinner, New-street, ditto.

the news from Manchester reached us, the greatest meeting was for the Charter. enxiety and most feverish excitement has prevailed, thing into consideration the propriety of sending principles. Mr. Clark is a Cobetite of the first delegate to the Conference, to be held in Manwater.

These of These day. Previous to the public on Saturday, left by coach to Cheltenham for beeting, the Council arranged to lay the state of the be object of the meeting, and called on the Secre- reading in the two back Stars. bry to read over the third edition of the Northern mense multitude, for there would not be fewer he neeting. The Mayor stated that he trusted well. by thing would be conducted pesceably, and in of the people to mix themselves up with the

dephard, Mr. J. B. Hanson and Mr. J. Routledge. nobly back up our friends of Stroud. Imaining individuals were separately put to the our friends. On Saturday, went to Melkaham. No meeting, when Mr. James Arthur was declared to meeting.

The person fixed upon as delegate; after which on Sunday, August 7th, lectured at the village of the working classes in this dictrict, and to say, philippic I gave him for his evil deeds, he got a pair in these countries; who have resolved to devote twelve, at the their best energies to effecting, by strictly moral and their best energies to effecting, by strictly moral and their best energies to effecting, by strictly moral and their best energies to effecting, by strictly moral and their best energies to effecting, by strictly moral and their best energies to effecting, by strictly moral and legal means, the political enancipation of the slave population of this empire.

William Tooke and the principles of Chartiam were trium population of this empire. reded and degraded condition, until the people phant doping of the People's Charter." A vote of thanks

deputation, which was carried unanimously, after the Abbay Green, on the 9th instant. Mr. Joseph and the people peaceably dispersed. It may be proper to state, that Mr. Hanson wished to decline in favour of Mr. Arthur, but if the other parties persisted he would most willingly stand.

GREENOCK.—An important public meeting was into consideration the right of holding public meet this town, and the worthless proprietors are of the ings, and also to give an expression of opinion in the case of Mason and the others who are suffering with him, Mr. James Boyd was called to the chair. and opened the business in a next and spirited adsolution, 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 only giving expression to their feelings on the manifold grievances under which they now labour." Mr. Peter Campbell briefly seconded it, and Mr. Joseph M'Lean supported it in a speech of considerable length. It was then carried unanimously. Mr. Robert Burrell brought forward the second 2. If any spinner spins less than twenty-one hanks resolution, That this meeting is fully convinced to the spindle, his price shall be two shillings and twois unconstitutional, and ought to be resisted; seeing bad spinning, shall have nothing for that set or sets. lution, and Mr. Samuel Kidd, from Glasgow, sup-OLDHAM - According to previous announcement, ported it. Mr. M'Lean proposed that the part of

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. the Forest at six in the evening, and sung Chartist But the fourth rule is decidedly the worst, and The people are asking after their £10,000. Mooney, hymns, and read the Star.

MR. MRAD preached twice at Ilkeston to very progressing in this quarter. The town is divided large congregations; and on Monday evening lectured into districts, and each district is being formed into tured in the Market Place of that town, upon later than the Market Place of that town, upon later than the Market Place of that town, upon later than the Market Place of that town, upon later the sole judges of this offence ing dollars in bushels from America, has been 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 the sole judges of this offence ing dollars in bushels from America, has been called a "mongrel," is offended, and will send no more. The an association; this plan seems to be working bene- bour's rights, labour's wrongs, and labour's remedy. WALWORTH.-A meeting of the Chartists (who formerly assembled at the Ship and Blue Coat Boy) was held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening, the 15th August. The members nobly responded to the call made upon them last week, and filled the room. The adjourned discusmeetings was held in Miss Easson's school room, Middle Wynd, Hawkhill, Mr. Alexander Rankin in the chair. It was addressed by Mr. Mitchell the present alarming state of affairs, and devise week, and filled the room. The adjourned discussions wire (technically called a faller) is out of order; all men draws to a close. The light of truth is fast breaking cannot adjust them, and if they could, few places perint the present alarming state of affairs, and devise capital.

MEXBRO',-DELEGATE MEETING.-On Friday We long had occasion to complain of the opposition last, a delegate meeting was held at Mexbro', to take 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 makes a man pay for all broken machiney, as if it ster 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 ever the middleocracy to us Mr. William Gillinder was appointed Secretary. He enforced by the liberal and virtuous firm referred to. "holus bolus" or in other words all in a lump. We was then instructed to send a notice to the Star, do not assert that they are coming from a thorough requesting the following places either to send delegates to the next meeting, which will be announced, or correspond by letter on the subject-namely, Sheffield, Barnsley, Rotherham, Doncaster, Wath, his been brought about by circumstances. What Swinton, and Gainsbro'. By nnion, 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.,

SWINTON COMMON.—On Sunday last, Mr. Dickinson, the Manchester Packer, delivered a powerful Leogate, Blackscroft, &c. &c., and all presents to sermon here. At the conclusion, 7s. 4d. was collected his view, the same dull and holiday-like indications for Mrs. Holberry.

BARNSTAPLE.-Mr. Powell lectured to a large particularise any one part of the town to find out the meeting here, on Wednesday week; and at a public distress which exists; for from the extremeties to meeting on Thursday evening, the memorial to the Queen was adopted. Mr. Powell also lectured at

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 honour me with their presence, safely stowed in their

chartists, at the great delegate meeting at Manchartists, at the great delegate meeting at Manchart on the 16th, fell upon Mr. James Shaw, of stand candidate on the Six Point ground. Mr. HeyChartism of the hideous mask in which intelligent Marsh; and he received his credentials for that wood has accepted the invitation, backed by his friend

decied by a large majority. After the election the mad dog over the affair. The Chartists have received following resolution was unanimously passed:— an invitation to lend their aid, and the proposal is under That we, the Chartists of Huddersfield, in public their consideration.

I doubt not Peel's scent keeps back the writ. On Wednesday reached Oxford; found our friends had canot but consider the employment of the military called an out-door meeting for that evening; was well ud civil power, under the circumstances, as upne received by Mr. P. Hurcomb, of Three Tuns-street, cesary and uncalled for, yet we cannot countenance Ebbs, and all the sons of liberty in this famed city for my riot or disturbance, or any proceedings likely the nourishing and suckling of parsons. The meeting in the evening was well attended. Mesura. THE POLLOWING persons are nominated as can- Hurcomb, Faulkner, and others addressed the meeting. chates to be elected on the General Council of the Their remarks on the evils of class legislation were of Intional Charter Association, by the Huddersfield the first order; these gentlemen are indeed doing their ab-Secretary:—James Bussil, calico printer, Cowdite, near Huddersfield; Joseph Bray, shopkeeper, guardians of the poor, Mr. Faulkner being chairman of apperhead-row, ditto; William Townend, smith, the Board. An out-door meeting was called for the next Ozpel-hill, ditto; Jeshus Hobson, Market-walk, night; the people nobly responded. After my address tto; John Kelsoe, calico-printer. Netheroyd-hill, Mr. Towle, the representative of Oxford on the Corn Law Conference, was called on; he stuck well to their CARLIELE. STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND old song of the Corn Laws being a question by itself. LIEGE PUBLIC MEETING, TO KLECT A DELEGATE TO and tried his best, indirectly, to show me up to the LITEND THE CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.—Since meeting as a paid Tory spy. This did not answer; the

On Friday, Mr. Clark, a freeholder of Witney, drove More especially among the working classes. On Messra Hurcomb, Faulkner, and myself to Witney. Sanday alternoon, the people assembled in Caldew-tate, 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 Brangements were made to hold a public meeting lecturer; the Charter was carried. The people gave is the evening, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of proof of their determination to support its glorious

Winchcombe; found friends waiting at the coachands before the meeting, with a recommendation office. Left luggage; started on tramp; got to Winchto send a delegate, but to instruct the Secre-combe at half-past eight in the evening; meeting by to write to the Cenference, informing them of waiting; lectured in the open air. Next morn-be state of the district, and the willingness on the ing (Sunday) lectured in the open air at Part of the people to abide by whatever decision nine. At this place I had the pleasure of an interthe Conference might come to. Mr. John Arm- view with John Sexty, a youth about nineteen years of trong 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,

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 in then determined to send a delegate to the Con- in the chair. This meeting was not well attended. Our your acknowledged ability and unquestionable adroitlettee, and instructed the Council to make arrangefriend desired me to call a meeting out-doors for the
heats for a public meeting to be held on Monday
morning, a
There was an excellent audience. I established a
deputation waited upon the Mayor, Mr. George
lecality of the National Charter Association. Many

John acknowledged ability and unquestionable adroitness can afford.

My Lord, it would be presumptuous in me, it would
be unjust to others, to suppose that of the host of officials and adherents by whom yeu are surrounded; who

Wednesday, visited Strond. Lectured in the Chartist such a way as not to create any unnecessary excite- room to an excellent audience, and enlisted recruits. hent, at the present moment. The deputation The Chartists of this place are indeed working manfully.

Secured the Mayor that there was no wish on the Nought will beat the name of Charter from them. Lectured in the Market-place of Cirencester, on this. On Monday, at the time appointed, the Thursday evening, to about seven hundred. This was leople assembled in great numbers for the above the most attentive andience I have had the pleasure of Purpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon addressing. I again established a locality of our glo-

preside. The following persons were duly nomi- rious Association. Enrolled nineteen members. The ated as fit and proper persons to be chesen:— work was not done by cards being taken on the spot.

Ir. Henry Bowman, Mr. James Arthur, Mr. John I doubt not that the master minds of this place will work was not done by cards being taken on the spot. ir. Bowman and Mr. Rantledge both declined Travelled all night by train, to be in Trowbridge, en in nomination. after which the three Friday. Attended supper by invitation. Addressed Travelled all night by train, to be in Trowbridge, en

A SERIOUS WOUND OF THE LEG.

As a large public meeting held on Monday Angust the 15th, in figurest, Caldewgate, for the purpose of electing adding to be held in Manchester on Tuesday, Aug. 19 and Sept. 27, at twelve, at large delegate to attend the Conference of the working dams to be held in Manchester on Tuesday, Aug. 11 and particular like it was unanimously resolved, that the said last, received 2700 on the part of Shenherd. The manual of the thenent of the real condition, feelings and wishes sent misrepresentative, for bribery - writhing under the

> Yours truly, RUFPY RIDLEY. August 13th, 1842,

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

Cobden school of liberals. Those rules are adhered to with the most savage rigidity, and the persons to whom they do not or cannot extend, whether male or female, are visited by dress. He impressed on the assembled multitude, these praiseworthy admirers of the big loaf with corwhich could not be less than from three thousand to poral punishment, in the event of the merest accident six, to shew by their conduct this night, that they taking place, or their work not answering their hardwere worthy of the privilege they are assembled to hearted employers, who, a few years ago, were pracmaintain. Mr. James Black proposed the first retical operatives themselves, and now look down with

the contemptable conduct of the Staffordshire authis town and neighbourhood that since their entry petition itself, are those of electors; of course there are thorities and their emissaries, in their late attempt into the trade, they have had more than twenty sets of o 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 factory law is shamefully violated every day.

The following are the rules posted up in each room: 1. The spinners in this mill shall be paid for spinning the honour to be an officer; but also for the entire of lies from the possession of a Medicine of known one thousand hanks of forty's two shillings and threepence, and for one thousand hanks of thirty-nine's, two shillings and rwopence. 2. If any spinner spins less than twenty-one hanks hundred electors.

4. Any spinner lashing his cops under, or for general 5. Any spinner throwing away any thing, or if his 6. Any part of the machinery broke while at work.

The first rule may not admit of complaint, although other mills. But the second rule is so unbearable that

The third rule has been put in force not a month ago, where the set was only one ounce above the fifty-six, here betrayed his wickedness! The publication of this pounds, and it is a physical impossibility which the employers well know, to make them always that weight. as the weather, the quality of the cotton, the speed of NOTTINGHAM.—On Sunday, Mr. Clark, of the propelling power and other unforeseen causes, pro- than a thousand speeches. He is already sensible Stockport, lectured upon the Forest in the afternoon, vents, and a certain number of sets must be done or of the re-action of the public mind, exemplified in the

> of liberality in its true colours.
>
> The proprietors are the sole judges of this offence find fault, as it rarely happens that two spinners make wardens are numble to wring, by menace and bullying, a cop the same shape or in the same way; and if they even farthings from the impoverished and already sufare enforced with all due rigour.

dered so, as they can be reeled; and it is not always of our Association. But his reign, based on the ignothe spinner's fault; it often happens that the guiding rance and fatuity of a generous and unthinking nation, wire (technically called a faller) is out of order; all men draws to a close. The light of truth is fast breaking cannot adjust them, and if they could, few places per in upon the minds of Trishmen, and they are already

responsible for the faults or follies of another, who if he to those eternal principles of justice, freedom, and was to chastise or discharge for this same throwing, he sommon sense centained in the Charter, and upheld by 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 Hoping you will allow the light of the Star to shine on 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 you, I feel not the slightest hesitation, where the great interests of Chartism require it in claiming a short space in your columns, and as little doubt that you will willingly afford your powerful assistance to your Irish brethren, fighting under many and almost overwhelming disadvantages, the great battle of liberty.

Notwithstanding all that the true friends of the people have had to contend with here: the undisguised and Braunton, Ilfracombe, and other parts of North bitter hostility of all those that batten upon the rotten-Devon. Much good has resulted from his labours. ness of the present system, and who, of consequence, ness of the present system, and who, of consequence, hate the name and aims of Chartism; the narrowminded prejudices artfully fostered by designing knaves in the minds of the lower classes, as they are termed. against every thing of English origin—and the jealousy of the Corn Exchange orators lest their dupes should at length open their eyes and button up their pockets notwithstanding the covert insinuations and public denouncements to which we have been subjected by the licentious tongue of the arch-impostor himself, who beheld his craft in danger, and dreaded the diminution of the rini-maugre all these obstructions, and in the absence of either wealth, influence, or great talent amongst us, perseverance alone has procured us success Chartism of the hideons 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. Added to which we forwarded the other day to Sharman Crawford, Esq., a petition nearly the same as the national one, subscribed by at least 3,000 genuine signatures! I much fear, however, that owing to Mr. Crawford's having left London on the day on which it arrived, that the petition cannot be presented till next twelve, and Sept. 23, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' session, when the signatures will of course be greatly Court. Mr. Beither, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr.

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

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

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

My Lord, the main prayer of that petition is for an extension of the electoral right to every man non-convict of felonious crime, who has attained the age of twenty-one years; in other words, for what (without being hypercritical) may be justly, logically, and grammatically styled Universal Suffrage. We are very well aware, my Lord, that the regula-

tions of the House of Commons do not now allow a discussion on the merits of petitions without a specific motion for the purpose; but we also know, my Lord, that legal ingenuity, which no lawyer living, perhaps. possesses to an equal extent with your Lordship, can do therefore, to request, on behalf of the body for which Started back to Cheltenham. Lectured in the after. I act, that should you approve of the contents of this d evening, in the open air, to good andiences, petition, which is similar, though somewhat shated in Left on Monday, August 1st, for Gloncester. Lec. tone to the English National Petition, which you sup-

bousey, and informed him as to the real object of took up cards; and I doubt not the cause will progress are supported by your influence, and on whom is reflected the second-hand lustre of your great popularity; none have been found hardy enough to inform you of the important, and in my mind, glorious truth, that the people of Ireland are rapidly learning, and as and Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. rapidly adopting the political creed of the Chartists of Pennell, official assignee; Solicitor, Levy, Crescent-England.

My Lord, our Association has now upon its books 1,000 members who have taken out cards, despite all the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, suppose misunderstood our objects, or doubted the official assignee; Solicitors, Martineau and Malton, legality of our organization. It must be also within the Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. knowledge of those by whom you are surrounded, if not within your own, that thousands are predisposed, may, eager, to join our ranks, were they not held back by mingham. Selicitors, Holme, Loftus, and Young, Newthose motives of prudence which master principle in mercantile men, that dreed of denunciation which

restrains convinced but timid politicians.

And yet, my Lord, when I find you on the last day

Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Hicks and Maryou attended the Corn Exchange, declaring that you cis, Gray's inn-square, London; Galloway, Bell, and
knew of no other association in Implementation of the control of the co

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 courtains manner in which he had received the | ... AW REPEALERS to destroy the iniquitous system of "class legislation" which has degraded and remisered destitute the really valuable and virtueus portion of the nations—the work. ing 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 direct lating 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 aristogratic 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.

PS.—It may be as well to remark, that the first many others scattered through the subtended ones.

W. H. D. What, Sir, do you think was the Man of the People's gentlemanly reply?—the word Bah!!! superscribed on each paragraph! Thus expressing his contempt, not only for the principles embedded in the letter

most cutting order by Mr. O'Connell; but, I think, you From among numerous testimonials, the following Street. and every reflective man will regard it rather as the is respectfully submitted :very highest triumph that the Irish Universal Suffrage Association could achieve over their mest formidable and dextrous enemy. " Put your opponent in the wrong," is his own favourite axiom. How completely is this splenetic, peevish, 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 gentieman—he loses the temper of a philosopher and a statesman-nay, by the the price is considerably lower than is paid on the mass! he flings aside the dignity of an un-be-knighted same number of spindles for the same work at many lord mayor too—pitches the solemn recollections of satin breeches, velvet robes, and cocked hat to the scores of useful and steady workmen have left this devil-and seizing with a hand trembling with age and strong hold of tyranny sooner than submit to it, as acci- enmity, the pen, he scrawls over the words of justice dents or other causes often prevent men from doing and truth the syllable which exactly expresses the the length required, and yet no sllowance is made for amount of his regard for either. "Bah !" for the Charter, and a button for Repeal!!! How

thankful ought we to be that this man's weakness has letter, and its ridiculous reply, will do more to undeceive the unthinking supporters of this huge incubus on the progress of real and rational liberty in Ireland, failing funds of the Loyal (humbug) Repeal Association. clearly shows th avaricious propensity of the monster who sought to depreciate his master's personal vengeance, for having made himself too popular, by sendhave only been in their employ a single day the rules ficiently fleeced people. The mendicant knows we have been greatly instrumental in traversing his designs on Cops lashed under are not reckoned useless or ren- the pockets of the poor; and hence his rabid hatred adventurer who has plundered them to glut his family And how iniquitous is the fifth rule, to make man and creatures with the spoils of their confiding credulity,

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

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

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

1st. Did this J. G. Burns take part in the Calton Hill Resolutions? 2nd. Was he one of the seven who used their best efforts to betray John Frost? 3rd. Was it the same gentleman who in Dundee,

Forfar, and Kirremuir, talked of Moscowing every town in the empire? 4th. Was it this same gentleman who figured in Dundee with a double barrelled gun, bought in Bir-

mingham, but suspected to be not yet paid for? 5th. Is it this same gentleman whose name flourishes as " being wanted" at the effices of the Chartist Circular and True Scotsman? 6th. Is it this same J. G. Burns, who when he though

money from every source, and found his way to Aberdeen, and from thence to London? Your answer to these questions will much oblige, AN ARBROATH CHARTIST.

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

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Aug. 12.

George Garden Nicol, late of Batavia, in the Island of Java, in the East Indies, but now of 17, Adamstreet, Adelphi, London, merchant, Aug 23, at two, and Sept. 23, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs. Simpson and Cobb, 11, Austin-friars. Joseph Till, formerly of Nine Elms, Surrey, and since

of Shirley-Mills, Hampshire, brewer, Aug. 20, at 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-

rupts' Court. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. Huson, 34, Old Jewry.

John Thomas Ring and John Groombridge, of 12, Crimscott-street, Bermondsey, carpenters, Aug. 18, at twe, and September 23, at one, at the Bankrupts'

Court. Mr. James Foster Groom, official assignee, 12, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street; Solicitor, Mr. Joseph Raw, 248, High Holborn. William Cooper, of Belfast, Ireland, Manchester warehouseman, Aug. 25 and Sept. 23, at two, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. R. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's inn-fields, London; and

Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester. Joseph Raleigh, Manchester, merchant, Aug. 29 and September 23, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms. Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. John Elliott Fox, 40, Finebury-circus, London; and Mr. Nicholas Earle, Manchester. Peter Seddon, Middle Hulton, Lancashire, coal

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

Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Morris, Manchester. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Albert Pilling and Edward Farrar, Hudde

Yorkshire, merchants and commission agents. R. Alexander, Thomas Carter, Lenthall Coates, and James Eckersley, Liverpool, printers, stationers, and publishers.

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

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

Thomas James Fehr, draper, Birmingham, Aug. 26 inn, London; Bartlett, Birmingham. George Boyd and Wm. Boyd, millwrights, Kingston

party who have determined that the name of freeman shall coase to be a distinctive appellation in these countries; who have resolved to devote their best energies to effecting, by strictly moral and legal means the political amaneination of the size.

Tooke and Edward Swinburne, timber many short time under his instructions, and to the surprise of my family I returned comparatively well. This these countries; who have resolved to devote twelve, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham, Solicitors, the has my liberty of stating to the public.

Tooke and Son, Bedford row, London; Unett and Sons, 1841.

spirit, not of fanaticism, but of enthusiastic perseve | columnin fields, London.

THE NEW BEVERAGE. EDWARD'S BREAKFAST POWDER.

THE general satisfaction this article gives, and the increasing demand for it in all parts of the Kingdom proves its great Superiority over every pared from a Grain of British Growth, and is Mart, Crown-street. known to be far more nutritious than Tel or Coffee. Thousands of families now use it in preference to either, and thereby effect a most important Saving.

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 scknowledge 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, occurring names, those on the sheet containing the printed thereon. All others are spurious, and some

A Liberal Allowance to Agents and Co-operative 99. Blackfriar's Road, London,

August, 1842.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. and petition, as well as the association of which I have THE manifold advantages to the Heads of Famithe subscribers to the petition, amongst whom should efficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and he ever again dare to stand for the City of Dublin, he used with success in cases of temporary sickness, will find, to his discomfiture, there were at least one occurring in families more or less every day, are so obvious to all, that no question can be raised of its Sir, this was no doubt intended as an insult of the importance to every householder in the kingdom,

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

and appreciated. "I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

WILLIAM SMITH." The unprecedented sale of these Pilis, arising the carnest recommendations of the many thousands who have derived benefit from their use, render any the London and Country Newspapers, Periodicals, &c. Every description of Books and Periodicals, is liable, but for Bilious and Liver Complaints. with their many well known attendants, bilious and sick head-ache, pain and oppression after meals, giddiness, dizziness, singing noise in head and ears, drowsiness, heartburn, loss of appetite, wind, spasms, &c. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys, will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pains, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, extending to good old age, will be the result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accom-

panying 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, Moxon, THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fogmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH. and observe the name and address of "Thomas

Prout. 229. Strand. London," on the Government stamp.

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

SPECIFIC PILLS for Gout and Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciatica, Pains in the Head and Face-ls. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per Box.

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE PILLS, he had brought honest men into trouble, borrowed For both sexes. Price 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel, Dropsical Complaints, &c. ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND

LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT, For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indo-Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years standalso an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased the Ointment can be had seperate, is. 13d. per Pot. UNIVERSAL OINTMENT.

Price 1s. 11d. per Pot.

These Medicines are composed of Plants which are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must nent and radical cure. be far better adapted to our constitutions than Medicine concocted from Foreign Drugs, however ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can well they may be compounded. These Preparations only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being and have previously gone through a regular course the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency are hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-throughout the whole Human Frame, rant use of Maroney and other dangerous remedies

GKATIS. No pretensions are made that any of these Medicines form a PANACKA for all Diseases; but they are into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy conand for all Complaints closely allied to them; not sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, claiming the merit of universality as is frequently particularly the head and face, with eruptions and

done by all-sufficient pill proprietors. The Celebrated Golden Packers, prepared by at another period producing the most violent pains the Proprietor, Gro. Kerman, Dispensing Chemist, in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistor, can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) HULL, debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts or of any of his accredited. Agents enumerated; a period to their dreadful sufferings. (for which see small placards on the wall,) who have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) for vending the same; or through any respectable Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet bears his Name, in his own hand thus—"George Kerman," to imitate which is Felony.

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 withoutany 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 rheumatism as for gout, my daughter having been re-cently remedied by the above medicine, she having been subject to long and violent attacks, and never found medicines to act visibly on the complaint JOSEPH LAYPISH. before.

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, and it unfortunately happened to be over a part that had been previously scalded, which made so frightful a foot and leg as I am not provided with words to describe. I had so much pain that I could not remain long in any position, neither standing, sitting, or lying; sleep I seldom got, which often occasioned me to express myself that I thought it had come for my end, and would most certainly cost me my life and it continued for a month or five weeks, getting more and more frightful. But by a friends I was recommended to try your invaluable and Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Waterloo Rooms, Bir- Pills and Ointment; by this inducement I accor dingly did, and in a very short time the pills, with the application externally, made a perfect cure, to the surprise of all who saw it.

A SERIOUS WOUND OF THE LEG.

legal means, the political emancipation of the slave population of this empire.

Yes, my Lord, calculating upon obstruction and prepared for delay, we are yet determined to work in the solicitors, Browne, Swindon; Clarke and Metcalf, Linguistic parsevers.

AGENTS.—Leeds—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; William Trubridge, grocer, Swindon, Wilts, Aug. Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Burpared for delay, we are yet determined to work in the Solicitors, Browne, Swindon; Clarke and Metcalf, Linguistic parsevers. Kirkgate.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN AND PARISH OF HALIFAX.

WE beg to announce our commencement of the Manufacture of the Celebrated BREAKFAST POWDER, or CHARTIST BEVERAGE, which Substitute for Coffee hitherto discovered. It is Pre. | may be had in large and small quantities at the Tea

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

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

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

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

DLKANAH OATES, BROKER, &c. No. 3, King Charles-street, begs to inform the Public that he has taken the above Croft, and from a general opinion expressed by the inhabitants in its favour as the most eligible situation for a VEGETABLE MARKET, he has the satisfaction to announce that t is intended to erect for the purpose a suitable Building, to cover upwards of One Thousand Square Yards of Ground, still leaving some Thousands of Square Fards 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 To Mr. Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London. had at the Cock and Bottle, Upperhead Row, and "5, Cooper-street, Manchester, March 12, 1842, other Inns in the immediate Neighbourhood. Leeds, July 21st, 1842.

NEWS AGENCY.

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

HUDDERSFIELD. 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

Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, and Liverpool

Agent for the Sale of DR. M'DOUALL'S CRLE-BRATED FLORIDA PILLS, which have only to be known to be duly estimated; no Family should be without these Pills in the House, read M'Donall's Pamphlet and judge for yourselves.

Wholesale and Retail Agent for Jackson's Breakfast Beverage. 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 scaled envelope, on the receipt of a post-office order for 33. 6d.)

BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirak; Wiley, Easingwold; affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richin all their forms and consequences; especially Stricture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous con-Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, sequences of Mercury, such as cruptions of the skin, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart- perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. 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, impuismedicine Venders throughout the kingdom. other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

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

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

BY M. WILKINSON,

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

Agents. 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 Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and ing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure

Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per I sck ige; 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 A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat-

Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution by suffering disease to get into the system. ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy.

> 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 following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the know-

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

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, Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.

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

> HORTHERS STAR

Beverley—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller.
Boston—Mr. Noble, Bookseller.
Louth—Mr. Hurton, Bookseller.
Liverpool—At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lousheffield—At the Iris Office. Manufield-Mr. S. Debson, News redere-street. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day 4

dence, from Nine in the Morning till and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-13. TRAFALGAR-ST.

Attendance every Thursday in Bradford Will Man eorge-street, facing East Brook Charles George-street, facing East Brook Chaple.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY DEARLY BELOVED FRIENDS,-Little did 1 think, when writing my last letter to the middling classes that I should be so soon called upon to present our cause to you in a completely new light. Long have I cautioned you against the endeavours of the Corn Law League, to push the dominion of visited the villages of Calverley, Stanningley, Brammachinery even to the war point. They have done ley, Pudsey, &c., stopping all the mills on the road. it! and, kowever the servile press may teem with The numbers increased as the party proceeded, and repreaches against the Chartists for turning the by the time it arrived at Stanningley, did not malevolence of faction to general purposes, yet, bedone where the demand to stop the engines was comdone where the demand to stop the engines was comby a party of soldiers, but they had no terror that Churchyard, when one of the ruffians sprung upon purpose better, if that purpose was the preservation lieve me, that no move short of that which the plied with. Bread, cheese, &c., was given to the pople now contemplate could have saved this land people in large quantities. At Stanningley, the from a bloody revolution. The League dreaded the lie which a good harvest and the operation of Sir lie which a good harvest and the operation of Sir lie which a good harvest and the operation of Sir lie which a good harvest and the operation of Sir lie which a good harvest and the operation of Sir lie while a good harvest and the operation of Robert Peel's Tariff would have given to their Free Trade nostrums; and they were anxious to frustrate was given to them was devoured in a raw state, but did no further damage to either person or all hope of improvement, save from their own fai- After stopping the mills at Bramley the people re- property.

united in one body and proceeded to Pudsey. lacies, and carried out by their own friends. They saw trade reviving, after years of desponding; and to save their masters from the charge of
ing; and to save their masters from the charge of
ing; and to save their masters from the charge of
ing; and to save their masters from the charge of
ing; and to save their masters from the charge of
ing; and to save their masters from the charge of
ing; and to save their masters from the charge of
ing; and to save their masters from the charge of
ing; and to save their masters from the charge of
ing; and to save the peace of the police could never be
ing; and to save their masters from the charge of
ing; and to save their masters from the charge of
the milis immediately gave up work on the arrival
of which the magistrates made necessary arrangindignantly replied, "Then d—n you, it shall be out
in it; yet the presence of the police could never be
the milis immediately gave up work on the arrival
of which the magistrates made necessary arrangindignantly replied, "Then d—n you, it shall be out
in it; yet the presence of the police could never be
the milis immediately gave up work on the arrival
of which the magistrates made necessary arrangindignantly replied, "Then d—n you, it shall be out
in it; yet the presence of the police could never be
the milis immediately gave up work on the arrival
of which the magistrates made necessary arrangindignantly replied, "Then d—n you, it shall be out
in it; yet the presence of the police could never be
the milis immediately gave up work on the arrival
of which the magistrates made necessary arrangindignantly replied, "Then d—n you, it shall be out
in it; yet the presence of the police could never be
the milis immediately shall be out
in it; yet the presence of the police could never be
carted away, and thus every means of resisting the
in it; yet the presence of the police could never be
carted away, and thus every means of resisting the
in it; yet the presence of the police could never be
carted away, and thus every means of resisting the
in it; yet the presence of th fiture, they have originated a revolution! aye, a proaching to a riot or disturbance. One millowner, revolution!! It deserves the name, for already has people on that refusal, began the work of destruction.

The mill in question is known by the name of emergency your Conference elected for the purpose Banks' Mill. At this time a few of the 17th Lancers of revising the organ zation of the Chartist body, arrived, accompanied by two of the Messrs. had no alternative but to turn all attention to the 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 temperate; our unanimity was complete; while our in one vast body on the military, which only numpremptitude 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

give car to my counsel, and especially when that whence they had at first set cut. zonadon the cause when danger threatened.

work; but should you once abandon your peaceable mob began to leave the yard. At this instant, Mr. position, then there is law to shoot you like dogs!! Read, chief-constable, rode into the yard amongst them; length they have adopted our principles! May were eventually compelled to fall back without again getting possession of the yard. The volley of stones heaven bless them; and when our object is achieved; poured upon the police was terrific for a short time. which shall give peace to all, then will their names When the military arrived they were speedily dis-stand preminently forward as the saviours of their persed up the road and across the fields in all direc-

nity which faction has given you, to accomplish many prisoners passed in the custody of police and your Charter; and though I stood alone in opposing special constables towards the Court House, amidst the destructive sacred holiday, in 1839, if I now stood the most awful execuations, and loud and deep 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 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 pieces of artillery were paraded into Holbeck. alternative but to bow to, or to resist, the tyrant's Between thirty and forty prisoners were taken, but will. You must know what my anxiety and feelings only, so far as we could gather, on very trifling are at this moment; and O! how my mind would charges. They were examined by the magistrates. be eased, by a general announcement from the whole whole of Thursday, the town continued nearly as body of Chartists, that they would not peril their quiet as it ordinarily is. In the course of the latter lives by any recourse to physical force. Will you day, however, the coal-pits of Me-srs. Bower, act upon this my suggestion! and believe me that wilson, and Brandling, at Hunslet and Middleton, were visited, and the men were all turned out. We your peaceful demeanour, and manly resolution, will have not heard of any injury being done either to at ten o'clock each morning until we ascertain effect what your physical strength would fail to person or property.

Let no blood be shed. Let no life be destroyed. Let no preperly be consumed. Let us, in God's name. 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, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Manckester, 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 six a. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caand left for Dewibury 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 Hussans, arrived in Leeds from his Parliamentary duties, and proceeded to assume duties of a different character. The Earl of Harswood, Major of the same Regiment, arrived in the evening of the same day. Prince George of Cambridge, Colonal of the 17th Lancers, has also been in constant communication with the magistrates. Lord Cardigan, Colonel of the 11th Hus ars, has also been constantly in the neighbourhood.

On Monday, the municipal special constables were warned to hold themselves in readiness; the penrieners were also called out to act as additional constables; and a large number of additional specials. to the amoust of about 1,500 were sworn in. A meeting of the master manafacturers was held proper accesso be taken. On the following day, immense numbers of the men belonging to the various milis in the tewn, were sworn in as special con-

special constables; the Royal Proclamation, as it appeared in the Landon Gozettes was posted throughout the cutire neighbourhood, and every precaution Was taken that could secure the peace of the town. An address to the working men, by Mr. James Garin Marshall, was very extensively distributed in the course of Monday; and on this day, also, groups of strangers were observable in the streets of the term.

Temdry saw a considerable accession of strangers in the town, and the fears of the inhabitants as the dreaded approach of the turn-outs hourly increased. Dispatches arrived from Halifax in which it was stated that several of the Hussars had been killed or taken prisoners in the neighbourhood of Elland. It

actment of the People's Charten was also carried unanimously. A committee was then appointed to meetings and appoint delegates, to meet on Thursday stand that Sir James Graham has sent to the manu- places are to commence work to-morrow I underevening in the Chartist Association Room, for the ourpose of determining what steps ought to be taken in the present crisis. The meeting then separated. On Tuesday morning an immense body of people The butchers' shops were visited, and the meat that out of the boilers, to let off the water they contained

On the arrival of the vast body at Pudsey, it con-

however, at Far Pudsey, refused to do so; and the prodently turned their horses' heads and retired. followed by the groans of the people and a few Bear in mind that Acland informed me of the stones, which served to quicken their pace. No devils of the Corn Law Conference recommended people who were gathered. Had the proprietors "lising" and "rioting;" and that the Sun and all of Bank Mill ecompiled with the demands of the the organs of the Revolutionists trumpeted forth the mitted. The entire object of the people was the stopuanatural advice with unbecoming joy. The plot ping of the mills, and food for immediate subsistence. was of long concection, 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 begrudge their contributions. Some who secret meetings; by not allowing strangers, or hired demagognes to invade your localities! by remaining morsel of bread or a farthing of money, were strictly within the boundaries of the law—and upon no account present your naked and unarmed perform 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 tire confidence? Have I not lived for you, and of the mills by forcing out of the plug of the boiler. endangered my life for you; and now will you not From Pudsey the party preceeded to Bradford,

About five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a counsel tends to the salvation of life, and to the suc- large body of people marched down Mcadow-lane cess of your cause? Don't mind "big tulkers." We road from Holbeck, and effected an entrance into fears of the man were such that he had them in the old Convention! we have had them Messrs. Marshall's mills. They stopped the entrance into approach them: he therefore instantly in our several assemblies, and they were the first to gines at Messrs. Benyon's mill, and all the hands turned out with arparent universal exultation. From thence they proceeded to the shops of Messrs. Look to the renegado Stephens, and to many Macles and Marsh, where a number entered by the others who shall now be nameless. So long as your watch-house door, and opened the large gates. Immovement is peaceable there is no law to make you mediately the yard was filled, the engine stopped, The League have put the wrong leg foremest; they he was quickly dismounted, but beat off the mob have taken a false step; they have bribed some, with his stick. A general rush was made to the and have tampered with others of our leaders; but exit, a large bouy of police arrived, and closed enough of virtuous power still remains to render the gates, thus securing a number of prisoners. heartily laughed at, for making fishing rods into desertion harmless, and treason fruitless. We have The people seeing only afew policemen, made an attack long courted the Trades of Manchester; and at upon them with sticks, bludgeons, and stones, but tions. Many amongst them were strangers, but the If I have weight with you, and if my name has 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, curses of an immense crowd of men, women, and children, who had been turned out of Messrs. Benwould not have counselled; I would not have coun- those living in the neighbourhood. The masses

About four o'clock the riot act was read, and two

PRIDAY MORNING. The turn-outs yesterday visited the collieries at Hunslet and Middleton, the whole of which were 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.

TUESDAY. This was the day when all the mills in Bradford were intended to be stopped. The magistrates, military and special constables assembled at the Court House, as early as six o'clock. The special constables were divided into parties, and received could be under the unpropitious circumstances of instructions from the magistrates as to how they should proceed. About seven o'clock a crowd assembled in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, but there were not near so many as on the previous day; without any speeches or instructions they started off. The intelligence of their commencement was immediately conveyed to the Court House, and the Sunday morning for Halifax; a second troop left military headed by the magistrates proceeded after shortly after for Huddersfield. The Lee's troop of them to the mill of Messrs. Lister, at Manningham. Yeomoury Cavalry left Leeds for York barracks at The turn-outs on seeing the soldiers coming left the mill and went in the direction of Shipley, they were valry arrived in Leeds on Monday morning, followed as far as Frizing Hall, and on their attempting to stop a mill there, the riot act was read by Col. Tempest, and they were immediately afterwards dispersed. About ten o'clock intelligence was received at the Court House that the turn-outs were attempting to stop the mill of Messrs Rand, in Horton Road: the magistrates, military, and constables then proceeded thither and found a great crowd surrounding the mill, but the sorters and overlookers inside had prevented them making their

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

Court House with intelligence that 50,000 men were in the Court shouse, on Monday, to advise as to the and Wilsden, and would very soon be in the town. The magistrates, with the military and a few special constablec, went out of the town in the direction of Toller Lane, and when they had got as far as Man-In the cause of Monday, Tucsday, and Wednes-day, various netices were issued by the authorities, form eight a breast, and in this form they started off as full gallen, and dispersed the people; the streets were soon after cleared by the same means, and the town was oriet for the night.

> WEDNESDAY. This morning the town had assumed its usual appearance, with the exception of the presence of the soldiers. About nine o'clock four troops of the Yorkshire Hussars arrived from the York Barracks. commanded by the Earl of Harewood. No attempt was made to stop any mills in Bradford to-day.

MANCHESTER.

WEDNESDAY. The town is, at present, in a state of extreme was rumoured that a collision between the military peacefulness—the clank of the factory bell is no had taken place a: Huddersfield and Helifax, where to be heard, and the deafening buzz of machiwhich had been attended with fatal effects. It nery in the streets, where our factories stand, is was rumoured in the course of the day, that the heard no more; all is silent and peaceable, the turn-outs had reached Birstal, that they had stop- working men walking the streets, and to all appearper all the mills there, at Gomersal, and in the ance determined to maintain the struggle. On the neighbourbourhood and were in full march spon part of the authorities we have very little to say; Leeds. Orders were given to all the troops and they appear to be at a loss what to do, for the constables in the town to hold themselves in peacefulness of the people has put a stop to any. It is to be torn down, and the man who posted them to of a number of soldiers to the Tower. The magistrates hearing of this sent a whole posse of Police-not.

The town to hold themselves in peacefulness of the people has put a stop to any. It is to be torn down, and the man who posted them to of a number of soldiers to the Tower. The magistrates hearing of this sent a whole posse of Police-not.

The town to hold themselves in peacefulness of the people has put a stop to any. It is to be torn down, and the man who posted them to of a number of soldiers to the Tower. The magistrates hearing of this sent a whole posse of Police-not.

The town to hold themselves in peacefulness of the people has put a stop to any. It is to be torn down, and the man who posted them to be taken into custody, which was promptly executed. Mr. Edward Clayton had one in his shop men to apprehend the Board I. There were eighteen about three or four thousand eperatives assem- them stationed in various parts of the town in reablee on Hun-let Moor, at one o'clock on Tuesday diness, should they be wanted. There also appears

facturers 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 and preparations were made to meet them by the maof some new place that has struck work. The gistrates; but I am glad to say that all has passed following we have received from Wigan. This town off quietly.

was thrown into a state of great excitement on During "the charge" on Monday afternoon, Dr. Monday afternou, by the arrival of about 15,000 of the turn-outs from the neighbourhood of Bolton and tion of the people allowed them to enter the town. They visited the whole of the mills, which stopped

Intelligence arrived in the town this morning that they intend paying us a visit, in consequence please to call them, were summoned to be sworn in so he at last rode off. The old man's courage evi-Royal Hotel, when the turn-outs were coming up Mill-gate to the Market-place; and on this being told to the specials, some spit upon their hands. sons of toil made their appearance, and off they scampered in all directions to the merriment of all 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 in the Orchard Scholes, when the turn-outs, amounting to several thousands, formed a procession, and went to Chorley.

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.

A large party of dragoons, with a detachment of

AND CAPTURE OF THREE ARMED MEN, AND DIS- with his own eyes: but all is now quiet. MISSAL OF THE ARMED PARTY BY THE MAGIS-

bourhood of Pendleton, they were discovered by 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 and other formidable weapons of destruction. not approach them: he therefore, instantly rode

off warned his party, who lost no time in making themselves ready for a flerce encounter. More than twenty of these "raws" surrounded the men of pleasure to their great consternation : it was in vain they pleaded that the 'pikes' were only fishing rods. They were ultimately brought before the magistrates of the night watch. The constable being drunk, in telling his shocking tale of pikes, murders, &c., said any man that has eyes could see that the prisoners were all armed with dangerous weapons. One of the magistrates knew one of the prisoners. and another of their

at present. We have just seen Mrs. Leach, who and Mr. White, the meeting separated. informs us that the authorities, after consulting together for some time, allowed her to see him: he all actively engaged in procuring bail and the best legal advice for him. The police also took Dr. M'Douall's trunks, which unfortunately had been left at Mr. Leach's. Beswick, imagining Mrs. Leach to be a likely person for him to make something of, very feelingly told her that Mr. Leach wished to see Dr. M Douall, and she had therefore better send him down, as it was Mr. Leach's request that she should do so. The trick failed; the Doctor

The Dyers' club-house was surrounded this morning by a large party of police, both horse and foot, with a large posse of special constables, and seized the whole of their papers and books; but the Scoretary 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 following 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 The "Massacre" out we had from the Engraver until we have the reports from the various parts of

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

HUNT'S MONUMENT.-TRA 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 attract a crowd around the door. The various delegates to the National Conference who were expected to take part in the proceedings, being actively engaged in their own duties, were also absent. The Manchester "lads" had it, therefore, to themselves; everything was peaceable, orderly, and harmonious, and as gratifying as anything the times. Various appropriate toasts and sentiments were given from the chair, and ably responded to, after which the "jawing tackle" was "belayed" and the fiddles and toes put in requisition and actively exercised till morning. Thus under the very finger of oppression did the working people show that they are able not merely to uphold their principles, but even to do it pleasantly, and extract

from it matter of amusement. PRESTON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. All is quiet in this town. The inquest on the bodies of Bernard M'Namara and George Sowerbutts, two of the turn-outs who were shot by the military on Saturday morning last, was held in the House of Correction, at eleven o'clock, before Mr. R. Palmer, coroner, and a jury of fifteen men. After being sworn, the jury went to the House of Recovery, where the bodies were lying, and immediately after the examination of the witnesses was proceeded with, occupying nearly six hours. Several of the Preston magistrates were in attendance, and much interest seemed to be taken in the inquiry. The jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide" in each case.

direction of Chorley. HECKMONDWIKE.

AUGUST 18. The mills here and in the neighbourhood are all imagined importance, give himself extra-official standing as yet. The hands are all strolling listlessly airs, and try how his staff fits a quiet man's head, about the streets; but all is peaceable, and the men instantly knock him down, or apprehend him were made to stop any others.

about the streets; but all is peaceable, and the men instantly knock him down, or apprehend him generally take no part in the affair, but inquire with for an assault. You may thus be the means

HUDDERSFIELD.

THURSDAY. The specials assembled this morning at seven the peace? By no means. But we do object to o'clock, and was compelled to remain there until their making these preparations in such a manner, ceased was mortally wounded and shot in a riot, by half-past eight in the evening, although there was and so conducting their operations, as to create and which wound he came by his death. neither riot nor persons to create one. Nothing extend the excitement and ferment they should could be more peaceful than at present. The spe- allay. As a sample of their prudence and tact take cials are requested to assemble every morning at the following :- Mr. Hobson, our publisher, has seven e'clock during the week. Lord Wharncliffe during the week, regularly exhibited at his shop door visited as yesterday and had an interview with the notices of what has occurred in other towns, for the of extra specials have been sworn in; and between two company's of the Cavalry arrived. The large placerd which emanated from Manchester and large placerd which emanated from Manchester and which has appeared in some of the public papers was also posted here, but no sooner did it reach the ears of the authorities, than they ordered the whole to be torn down, and the man who posted them to of a number of soldiers to the Tower. The magisupon a board; this w. & peremptorily taken away. Some of the mills have commenced working, and some of the masters have sworn in as specials all side, and attended, too, by a number of specials to

It is the general opinion that they have received The town has resumed its old appearance, with had been shut up;" "Mr. Hobson was arrested," some fresh orders from the Home Office as to what the exception of a few stragglers, and a group or and all other sorts of unlikely things. Now, how

Cameron, a gentleman of great respectability, residpierced his arm. Many respectable tradesmen were struck at whilst standing within their own doors; as special constables. A great number of them at- dently preserved. A young man of Mr. Schwann's 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 horsemen, from Wakefield, came in this morning, Wharncliff's Troop, I think they call it. News is eagerly sought after; but we have had none

BARNSLEY.

WEDNESDAY. This evening, a great fuss and noise was raised by the soldiers, and yeomany, and special constables have been drawn, but all being stationed in different places of the town, and work again on Monday. a report circulated that the Yorkshire lade 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

HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK. Placards are now posted on the walls, calling a Early this morning, as three gentlemen were re- meeting for Monday forencon, at which meeting it turning from a fishing excursion in the neigh- is contemplated a general stand will be made. The bill calling the meeting is a very strong one. 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 station at the Town Hall, King-street, where he is Jones, and the Colliers and brave men of the North,

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

> > TO OUR READERS.

We are sorry to have to slightly disappoint some of our readers in the receipt of their papers. It is caused by a delay in the execution and delivery ton, and to a young man named Illingworth. of the Monument cut. It was placed in the The authorities have just issued the following hands of a London Engraver, on condition that it should be furnished to us by Monday last. It was this morning (Friday) that we received it. We should have dispensed with it for this week, had not yesterday morning's post brought us a letter from the Engraver saying it would be with us in the course of the day; and we then arranged the "matter" for its reception. The late period we received it prevented us from getting off the required quantity by the first posts. To make amends for this we have

sent the LATEST NEWS We could collect. turn the drawing furnished us by the Monument Committee to Manchester to be redrawn. several instances we have forwarded the papers in parcels by coach and mails, sconer than keep them for the next post. We hope this will be satisfactory to the agents.

THIRD EDITION.

LEEDS. FRIDAY NIGHT, TEN O'CLOCK.

Generally speaking, all has been quiet here to-

day. That is, we have had no "riotings," no shootings, no sabreings. But it is rather a curious sign

of quietness to see our streets filled with military, and every man, almost by house row, summoned up to become a special constable. The magistrates seem to be special-constable bitten: for, on no other supposition can we account for the mania that evidently possesses them. But we advise the good people of Leeds to indulge them. Let them have as many as ever their appetite will take. "The more the merrier." Many of the inhabitants have been for a long period out of work. Here is a job for them as long as it lasts-wages three shillings and sixpence in the day-time; and four shillings and sixpence at night. This will serve to fill many a hungry belly. Go and get sworn in, ye unemployed! Never mind where the money comes from; never mind that it will cause a "swingeing borough rate;" never mind this; you cannot be called upon to pay the rates! You are unable to pay; and let the shopkeepers. out of whose pockets it must come, quarrel with the reckless spenders of the money when the sober day of reckoning comes. All we say to you is, have your share of the mency flying about. None need t so much as you who are starving. Remember. too. that you will be constables; that you will be invested 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. caused by an indiscreet use of the power invested in your colleagues; an occurrence not at all unlikely. Should you see a mad-cap zealot, big with his own 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 authorities have taken twenty-four prisoners.

So we know that we cono the sentiments of nine tently opposite bir. Ackroyd's mill, and stones and shouting. Orders were given to the soldiers to mest opposite bir. Ackroyd's mill, and stones and shouting. Orders were given to the soldiers to mest opposite bir. Ackroyd's mill, and stones and shouting. Orders were given to the soldiers to mest opposite bir. Ackroyd's mill, and stones and shouting. Orders were given to the soldiers to mest opposite bir. Ackroyd's mill, and stones and shouting. Orders were given to the soldiers to mest opposite bir. Ackroyd's mill, and stones and shouting. Orders were given to the soldiers to mest opposite bir. Ackroyd's mill, and stones and shouting. Orders were given to the soldiers to mest opposite bir. Ackroyd's mill, and stones and sho

we object to their making arrangements to preserve road. men to apprehend the Board! There were eighteen bled on Hun-let Moor, at one o'clock on Tresday diness, should they be wanted. There, also appears to be something on the street of the meeting of the masters have sworn in as specials all their working closeses, and entire the contenting is, we have not yet, learned. The officers of the soldiers, with the magistrates, and convey to take and capture; and convey to the strike, so far as it prevails in their working. The strike, is of are at it prevails in their working about from one part of the foundation, pledging the meeting about from one part of the foundation, pledging in specials. Mr. W. Brook, the Messer, are flitting about from one part of the foundation, pledging in specials and their working. The strike, is of are at it prevails in this immediate when the contribution of any breach of the peace. The strike, is of are at it prevails in this immediate, and attended, too, by a number of specials at their work and capture; and convey to take and capture; and convey to t

wait upon the var ous trades to induce them to call is to be their future line of action. We also under two, who get together to hear the news. Several easy the object of the magistrates might have been

exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, would have been sufficient to have ensured its removal: at all events, it was but right for them to have tried this step first, and, in case of refusal, resorted to the other step of removing it themselves: though, had they even had to do this, a less number ing out of the heart of the town, walked from his of policemen and specials than they sent would Bury. They were met at the entrance of the town own door across the road to the wall of St. Paul's have looked quite as seemly, and answered their

Since the capture of poor BILL BOARD by the eighteen policemen and specials, almost up to merchant, and Mr. Wm. Barrow, heald and slay we have been thought worthy of such a guard of maker. Mr. Jonathan Leece, twine and cord honour! We have often wished that the senders of taken care that the time of their coming should be maker, who was looking out of his own house, police would send them into Market street; for it was told by one of the brutes, if he did not being aquiet, retired street, is often used by some noisy authorities were preparing for their reception. All take his head in, he would cut it off! The old man unruly lads to the great annoyance of all who live the dross used for mending the roads was The only supposition we can give for their presence tions, but were instantly attacked by about here, just now, is, that the authorities have heard of thirty-seven of the cavalry who came upon tended the call, were sworn in, and served with had been to the post office on business, and he also the intention of some disturbers to un-plug our the unarmed people with drawn swords, and comtruncheons They were assembled in front of the was cut very severely across the cheek. Many others boiler; and that they have sent these policemen to menced an attack of the most sanguinary character. were seen running away bleeding; whilst others guard our premises till the Northern Star be fully The people instantly fled, and then the soldiers fired printed off. If this be the case, we heartily thank with shot and ball. Mr. Dewhurst, the Chartist DEWSBURY.

FRIDAY NOON. people were addressed by two or three working men. who, besides commisserating their condition, warned them of the danger that would accrue to them from any attempt at a breach of the peace. The people, we have not heard of any life being lost. The however, commit no breach of the peace; they bear authorities succeeded in capturing several of their sufferings calmly and patiently—they hope for the most active amongst the turn outs, seven or bet er times. The mills and the works of every eight at least, and some reports say many men, but description are standing-the plugs of all the boilers in the excited state of the populace, it is no easy have been drawn, but all are expected to commence

BRIGHOUSE.

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

ELLAND.

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

HALIFAX.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Peace has resumed her empire in this town. The contrast now, as compared with the early part of addressed at great length by Mr. George White, the week, is striking in the extreme. The mills in on the state of the country, the rights of labour, the town have all recommenced work—those in the and the necessity of uniting for the Charter. He neighbourhood are all expected to do so, and no called on them to enroll their names in the Na- doubt they will, on Monday. The whole of those tional Charter A sociation, and was loudly cheered, wounded by the military, on Tuesday, are not yet Mr. Thomas Soar and Mr. John Fussell also delivered eloquent addresses. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and a strong sympathy evinced in are in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth is favour of the men on strike. A large body of po- dead. I enclose you a copy of the depositions taken of the "Plague" men; but they have raised the Leach was arrested last night, at his own house, lice were in the Railway Station yard; and Mr. at the inquest, which was held last night. The in Oak-street. All his papers were seized, not Burgess, Head Supintendant of Police, was seen verdict, of course, is "Justifiable homicide." Crowexcepting his day-book, and ledger, in which he parading on the outskirts of the meeting. Upwards ther is said to be getting better; you are aware he kept his business accounts. The charge against him is the issuing of an inflammatory and illegal placard. Immediately after his arrest they took him to the station at the Town Hall. King-street, where he is station at the Town Hall. King-street, where he is station at the Town Hall. King-street, where he is station at the Town Hall. King-street, where he is station at the Collision and t a few inches of the place where it entered. It struck the wall of a house with great Notice was given that a great meeting, called by force after its escape, and a carved stone is requisition to the Mayor, would be held on Tuesday about to be inserted to hand down the deed to was in good spirits. The Chartists of Manchester are evening, to take the sense of the men of Birmingham posterity. The affair it appears has been investigated by the officers of the regiment to which the soldier belongs, and they have found that some stones were thrown in the streets, after the soldiers had left it; of course they must have been thrown by Crowther. I am sorry to say that two tried friends of the people have been placed in custody by the authorities here; I allude to the veteran Rush-

> placard :-"TO THE MILL OWNERS OF HALIFAX AND THE

NEIGHBOURHOOD. owners who have not already set their mills to work. to do so immediately, and to furnish their workmen with arms; and also to give them instructions to apprehend all persons that are seen skulking about their premises, and instantly to seize any man who may bring an order to turn out their people; and should any one attempt to touch the plugs of their boilers, and the party should be too numerous to be more than a fortnight ago; and the delay that apprehended, then to give such person or persons has occurred with the Monument cut arose notice, that if he or they do not instantly desist, the principally from the fact of our having to reconsequences will be fatal, as they had received orders from their masters which they were determined to enforce, to protect their property at all hazards.

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

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

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

This I should think will satisfy all the physical force advocates. I send it to you without making any comment on it. Eight persons were this morning sent off under a strong escort to York Castle; they were put on the train at Sowerby Bridge; the soldiers have no relish for the Elland station. This is exclusive, I understand, of those who are yet in Wakefield House of Correction, awaiting their examination; some, also, have been them all held to bail. I am informed that the mills at Shelf, wounded. and Hodsall Moor Top have commenced working again this morning. The following are the deposi-tions to which I have referred, and which were taken at the inquest on Booth :-

On Thursday, an inquest was held at the Halifax five o'clock. The day passed off quietly without any Infirmary, before G. Dyson, Esq., on the body of uproar or confusion. On Thursday morning a meetJonathan Booth, who was shot in the riot of Tuesing was held, and it quietly dispersed about seven day last. The deceased was a delver of Northowram, aged 44.

Mr. W. H. Peacock, house-surgeon to the Halifax Infirmary, stated that on Tuesday afternoon deceased was brought to the Infirmary, and his injuries were a gun shot wound entering the right side, and coming out in the front. He died on Wednesday night.

George Shaw, of Blackledge, stonemason, stated that he was in the house leading from opposite the Coach and Horses, on Tuesday last. Being in- away. formed that a man was shot, witness went down, and found the deceased in a chair in the middle of the road, below the Coach and Horses, and higher than Mr. Dawson's mill. Assisted him to the Inwonder what is to be the end. It is rumoured that of doing the state some service.

Starkey's mill, at Millbridge, will meet in the morning. About three o'clock this morning, a youth was taken by the authorises, from his bed, and taken to the means than the means of doing the state some service.

It is rumoured that of doing the state some service.

The empty parade and fuss made with these specials is really sickening. It proves how short-them of the means than mr. Dawsons min. Assisted min. Did not know Booth. Before the military entered the town they went to Arthur Hume's, where some of the population of the popul Huddersfield, charged with assisting to stop Messrs.
Starkeys' mill. About twelve o'clock to-day, a large body from Dewsbery, Bulley, and Birstal marched on account of party considerations, and not because Garden, at the bottom of Haley Hill. Stones the body from Dewsbery, Bulley, and Birstal marched on account of party considerations, and not because Garden, at the bottom of Haley Hill. Stones taken prisoners. The soldiers then made their way to stop the boilers belonging to Messrs. Atkinson's, of their peculiar fitness for this most important were previously thrown. There was one discharge to Ashton. One company of the 58th Foot, and of Spen, near Cleckheaton. When they had got into post. We have no hesitation in saying (and in saying of a gun from the mob. A large meb was collected one troop of the 1st Dragoons, and two pieces of the mill yard they were attacked by a small force of so we know that we echo the sentiments of nine nearly opposite Mr. Ackroyd's mill, and stones and

been the intention of a host of cannibals to invade work before ten o'clock in the morning of Tuesday; the town for the purpose of eating us all up. Do that he was a spectator, at a great distance from the

The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that de-

BRADFORD. FRIDAY NICHT.

satisfying of the curiosity and great anxiety of the six and seven hundred foot soldiers have just arrived. inhabitants to "learn the news." This is what is General Brotherton and Lord Wharncliffe were

> COOPER BRIDGE. THURSDAY.

MILL-BRIDGE.

The turn-out here is compulsory. No good is accomplished without all this mischievous parace provisions had been obtained by means of the provisions had been obtained by means of threats and other modes of insimidation. All was quiet to-day (Thursday) but no work was going on. The blame was laid upon the League and some of the workies remarked that they knew of no good end the strike, as at present conducted, could answer, and they thought it very hard to be compelled to starve when they could have work, when no good was likely to result.

CLECKHEATON.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

This has been the most terrible day ever witnessed lecturer, was doing all in his power to keep the excited mob from c mmitting acts of violence, when he was dashed on the ground, and was left for dead, He was only stunned, and got away as soon as the A large meeting has just been held here; the cavalry had gallopped on. Several persons, some of whom had taken no part with the turn-outs, were badly wounded, a ball passed through the coat of one young man, and grazed the skin of his side; but we have not heard of any life being lost. The matter to get at the truth.

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

HECKMONDWIKE.

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

THURSDAY NIGHT

We are in a sad state here, and throughout the district. The attack upon the people at Cleekheaton has roused a spirit of vengeauce which, we fear, will produce some fearful consequences. The village is crammed with specials, police, and spies, and the people are in a state of rage approaching to madness. To talk to them of peace and order, is like talking to the whirlwind. They swear that they will have vengeance, and that Cleckheaton shall. storm, and they can neither put it down nor guide it. All labour is at a stand, and nearly all the pits throw the Charter cause as much back as possible.

MANCHESTER

THURSDAY EVENING, TEN O'CLOCK. This town is under great excitement at the time I am writing, more so than at any period this week. This has been caused by the intelligence of the arrest of Mr. Leach. At present, the mills, factories, workshops, and large establishments of every description are at a complete stand. I have seen Mrs. Leach, who has

that he knew not for what he had been taken, when he would undergo an examination, or whether ha would be allowed to bail. The soldiers have just brought in upwards of forty prisoners from Oldham. An attempt was made "The Magistrates earnestly exhort those mill near Ashton to-day to resume work, but it was

had an interview with her husband. He told her

unsuccessful, although the mayor and military attended, and the Riot Act was read. I have heard, to-day, that warrants of arrest have been issued against every trade's delegate; also one for every member of the Executive, and the Conference. Report says that the people are combating

the military at Rochdale. Most desperate accounts reach us from every part. of the country, probably exagerated, of disturbances in other parts. The cessation from labour appears to be extending.

PRIDAY MORNING. The town still remains tranquil: but reports from the surrounding towns state that the greatest excitement prevails in this district. A large number of prisoners have been brought in from Droylsden

this morning, under a strong escort of soldiers and PRIDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

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

WIGAN.

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

ASHTON.

THURRDAY, On Wednesday morning a meeting was held at

clock. At ten a great number of persons collected to stop some brick-setters, who were engaged finishing some shops in the Market-place. One of them, more foolish than the rest, would not give over for any one, either master or people. The crowd shouted him, upon which one of the magistrates proceeded to read the Riot Act, and said he would allow ten minutes for the people to disperse in. This announcement was hailed with a loud burst of shouting. All, however, eventually, went quietly About twelve o'clock it was announced that the

soldiers were on their way from Manchester. This aunouncement was followed by the specials making their appearance in the street. Now then excitement artillery, arrived here at five o'clock; but there was no need for them. All was peaceable and continues so up to this hour, eight o'clock.

> WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

The reports from the neighbouring manufacturing districts are more satisfactory; the mills were par-tially resuming work, and it is expected they will 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

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

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