# HENRY HUNT:

AND THE MANCHESTER MONUMENT TO PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

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

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

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

wretch, the "Spa-fields meetings" were held, which rihei being the dupes of such seditions were attended by Mr. Hunt; and which meetings and treasonable writers as Cobbstt formed the main feature in the famous Green Bag dan Co. The men were EXECUTED and conspiracy, which ended in the passing of GAG- BEHRADED; and Connsellor Cross was GING BILLS and DUNGEONING BILLS, by immediately made a King's Sergeant. virtue of which hundreds of men were consigned to at-Law, being presented with a silk Gaol, kept there for months, and then turned out gown!! again without even being told why they had been incarcerated, or what was the nature of the charge men did not deter the working people against them! At these meetings, Petitions for from seeking for Radical Reform. Parliamentary Reform, based on Universal Suffrage, were passed; and similar petitions were sisted in their demand, holding meetagreed to at immense and enthusiastic meetings ings at which petitions were agreed all over the kingdom. These petitions were to, praying for the adoption of Universigned by more than a Million and a-half SAL SUFFRAGE. These meetings were of men; and were in numbers more than three attended by almost the entire working hundred. Parliament met on the 28th January, population of every district, particu-1817; and there were deputations from the work- larly in the North. At length, in the ing people of all the considerable towns in the month of August, 1819, a sort of ag-North, prepared to go in procession to carry the gregate meeting was determined on, to petitions to "the House." Great alarm prevailed be holden at Manchester, at which Mr. Hunt into security, the meeting was held. It was attended mined by the Government, not only not to listen to nally called for Monday, the ninth day of ings had commenced, the Manchester and Cheshire possible to remain in their own houses, during the whole the petitions of the people with any degree of atten- August. The Magistrates, however, having issued Yeomanry Cavalry were let loose upon the assembled of this day (Monday, Aug. 16), and to keep their chiltion, but to treat them as applications coming hand-bills, denouncing the intended meeting as thousands, without notice or warning of any kind! dren and servants within doors." from conspirators, or intended traitors! They com- illegal, and "cautioning all persons to ab- Havoc and slaughter was the consequence! The menced this game by making the Prince Regent stain, at their peril, from attending it," the "heroes" had been made drunk, to string them up adopting any measure either to prevent or disperse the followed it up by the appointment of a Com- had taken in convening it, and examined newly-ground to enable them to do more execution! mittee in each House, to report (after examining the wording of their advertisement, to dis- This attack was wholly unprovoked! There was no

a bill was brought in, Chapter 3, 57th of George the opinion of an eminent counsel who happened to be peaceably assembled, for a lawful purpose, and that Third, "to empower his Majesty to secure and detain at Liverpool. He pointed out to them that one of purpose amply made known before hand, was such persons as his Majesty should suspect of con- the advertised objects of the meeting, that one slaughtered without the slightest provocation !!! spiring against his person and government;" that is which was to the effect, that the meeting would to say, an act to authorize the ministers to take, and consider the propriety of electing a representative, atrocious and horrible outrage. They are not culled to put into prison, any persons whom they chose, in or legislatorial attorney for Manchester, was from Radical or Chartist publications, but they are any prison that they chose, for as long a time as against law, and might bring them into extracted from the Leeds Mercury newspaper, of they chose, without any cause assigned, without peril if persisted in. The requisionists, August 24th, 1819. They are copied from the regular commitment, without being confronted with therefore, issued a notice that the meeting on the Messrs. Baines's own office-file, which they have been their accusers, without ever being brought to any 9th would not be held; while at the same time kind enough to lend us for this purpose; and whose trial at all, or to have a hearing before any magis- another requisition, of which the following is courtesy in so doing, we thus publicly acknowledge. trate, and to turn them out of prison when they a copy, was laid for signature at two places in the | The facts, as narrated, were witnessed by Mr. chose, without any power of obtaining legal redress town for one day only; and it received the names of | EDWARD BAINES, jun. He was on the hustings at the for the injury !!!

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

spoil of every revolution !

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

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

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

ADVERTISER. GENERAL

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY HUNT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

trary, they seemed to add to both. And in 1818, the " mild and mercifu 1' Government found itself compelled to hatch plots and conspiracies; to get up "risings" and "riots," to enable it to further coerce the nation. For this purpose they employed a set of atrocious miscreants, of whom OLIVER was one. Through their instigations, BRANDRETH, TURNER, and LUDLAM, of Derby, were induced to take part in them in the power of the "mild Hunr was the first man in England who nailed and merciful" administrators of the

In this case, too, Mr. HUNT did his to the charge in the world, he admitted Through the instrumentality of this infamous their quilt, and began to whimper about

> The hanging and beheading of these With Hunr at their head, they per-

evidence) upon the designs of "the disaffected." cover wherein the "illegality" consisted. Not riot; no violence of any sort; and there had been The secret committees very speedily reported; and content with their own judgment, they took the no riot, and no violence. Yet this multitude, thus upwards 700 inhabitant householders in a few hours. | time" the charge" was made; and it is his account This was the ensuer which the Parliament gave Here is the requisition to the Boroughreeve and that the reader is now presented with :-

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

This requisition, when signed, was presented to the authorities, and no answer having been given to | 9th instant; but that the magistrates having denounced it, after waiting a reasonable time, the requisitionists proceeded to call the meeting themselves, for the above objects, set forth in the above words. was considered, after taking Counsel's opinion, expe-They fixed on Monday, the 16th day of August, at | dient to postpone the meeting to afford time to call twelve o'clock at noon, as the day and hour at which the meeting would be held; and the place of meet to be for the purpose of taking into consideration the ing was an open area near to St. Peter's Church, most effectual legal means of obtaining a Reform in the called St. Peter's Field.

The Magistrates did not issue other notices respecting this meeting, denounceing it as "illegal." They suffered all the necessary arrangements to be sequences they had in store! Thus lulled into in the following terms:—

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

The following are details connected with this

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

Before we proceed to detail the occurrences of this fatal day, it may be proper to premise that this meetng was intended to have been holden on Monday, the that meeting as illegal, on the ground of one of the objects stated in the requisition, convening it, being to elect a person to represent that town in Parliament, it another, to which no such objection could apply. The object of this second meeting was stated in the notice Representation of the House of Commons." To this meeting, publicly announced through the medium of the newspapers and placards, no official objection was made by the magistracy on the ground of its illegality; though the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford, expressing in oblique terms their dislike of the house to the hustings was arranged a strong body of made without warning or caution as to the con- proposed meeting, published a notice, which was couched special constables, armed with staffs, the insignia of their entirely composed of the working classes, except where strong

was fixed upon to be in a large open space of ground, near St. Peter's Church; and the different military corps were resting on their arms, prepared to act at a moment's notice if their services should be deemed necessary.

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

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

"It may be proper here to state, that the magistrates had assembled about twelve o'clock, at the house of Mr. Buxton, probably about one hundred and fifty yards from the hustings, and from which they commanded a view of the whole field. In a line from this file, and the Manchester yeomanry and Cheshire cavalry bodies 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 unensiness, nor any apprehension that they were assembled in deflance 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 instantiy to put down the man who should make any attempt to create a disturbance; and was proceeding to state that the magistrates, by causing the meeting to be postponed, had been the means of creating a twofold attendance, and instead of gaining an advantage by this postponement, they had sustained a defeat;—at this moment a shout of terror announced the approach of the military, and the Manchester cavalry appeared in sight, gallopping towards the hustings, and when they arrived within about one hundred yards of the hustings they halted for a moment, probably deterred from proceeding, by the solid mass through which they must force their way. At this moment, Mr. Hunt, whosaw the 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

man in the commission then presented himself; Mr. Hunt companions behind them. One woman, we underamongst the tax-eating crew; and it was deterengaged to be present. The meeting was origiby 70,000 persons. As soon almost as the proceedand Salford, most earnestly recommend the peacestle acknowledged his authority, and surrendered himself; most stand, who stood by her colours to the last, was cut.

by 70,000 persons. As soon almost as the proceedand Salford, most earnestly recommend the peacestle acknowledged himself; most stand, who stood by her colours to the last, was cut. and well-disposed inhabitants of those towns as much as of the other persons on the hustings, including Mr. John-down by a trooper. We should not state this, as son, Mr. Tyal, a reporter from the office of the Times news thinking it totally incredible, had not our recorter paper, Mr. Smith, Mr. Saxon, Robert Wilde, Thomas seen the woman and the flags fall together from the Taylor, and three females, were carried off the field under hustings, while the soldiers were cutting round "At ten o'clock on Monday morning, the magistracy, an escort to the New Bailey prison. Mr. Hunt was taken them; and afterwards seen at least four or five who, probably, at that time, had not determined upon to the rendezvous of the magistrates. At this moment, the Manchester yeomanry were joined by the 15th hussars, utter lies and calumnies from the throne; and they promoters of it looked over the steps they to the work they had to do; and their sabres were meeting, assembled a considerable number of special by the 31st, and 88th regiment of foot, and the Cheshire constables in the vicinity of the place of meeting, which | yeomany 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 great vigour, gallopping about, and thrusting their sabres in every direction. The hustings, with a considerable number of persons upon them, were instantly thrown down, and a scene of terror, confusion, and dismay presented the middle and labouring class at that period ! itself. to which no language can do justice; the people This was the way one class, bleated, blustering, big. were thrown down by hundreds, and gallopped over, and so indiscriminate was the attack, and furious the enset. arranging matters for the approaching meeting. It is that the special constables shared the common fate, one gance; this was the way they attempted to prove evident, however, from the great number of females. of them being killed, and many wounded, and still more that the "interests of the two classes are identical"! thrown down; nay, the softness of the female sex itself and that the middle classes are the "natural leaders could not procure protection; defenceless women, and tender children, shared in the common overthrow. And.

it has been stated to us, that the former seemed more particularly the objects against which their hostility was pride, they were then! How they sneered, and directed. No resistance was made, or indeed, could be made against this terrific display of military force; it is said, indeed, that when the military had surrounded the hustings, a few brick-bats were thrown, and that Mr. Hulme, one of the Manchester yeomanry cavalry, was knocked from his horse by this means, but his fall has been assigned to another cause, and the dreadful injury he received was the result of being ridden over. It is impossible, by any verbal description, to convey an adequate idea of the dreadful scene which now presented itself; it had more than the horrors of a field of battle, because it presented the unusual spectacle of unarmed men, defenceless women, and infant children, falling beneath the sword their throats, or hanged themselves! Where is the of the (we are going to use the term warrior) but we will not

so disgrace it. "The Hussars conducted themselves with great propriety, and did not use their sabres to the injury of a single

"The streets into which theterrified people had fled for shelter, were scoured by detachments of cavalry; and in a very short space of time this immense assembly was so ever, that he so wishes! The characters in which the completely dispersed, as hardly to present to the eye a names are written are those of blood! They cannot be single group, save those that were laid bleeding on the ground." So far the Mercury's account is written editorially. The next extract is from the same paper, but there given as "details from our own reporter." The senior EDWARD BAINES, was, at that time, the sole Editor:-"The number of persons assembled at the meeting this day may be safely estimated at 70 000. Various female societies repaired to the hustings, preceded, like the men, by their flags, surmonted with the cap of liberty. The assemblage was also

"At half-past one o'clock, Mr. Hunt came on the ground in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. Johnson and a few friends, and mounted the hustings amidst loud anplause from the crowd. He was called to the chair by acclamation; and having taken it, he speke to the fol-

Accorder fo

'My friends and fellow countrymen,—I must entreat your indulgence for a short time; and I beg you will endeavour to preserve the most perfect silence. I hope you will exercise the all-powe ful right of the people in an orderly manner; and any man that wants to breed a disturbance, let him be instantly put down. For the honour you have done me in inviting me a second time to preside at your meeting, I return you my thanks: 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 trewere drawn up under arms behind the mendous assembly. It is useless for me to attempt to house, and of course out of sight of the relate to you the proceedings of the last week or ten meeting, who were, however, sufficiently days in this town and neighbourhood. You well know apprised that a strong military force was them all, and the cause of the meeting appointed for at hand. Such was the state of things last Monday being prevented. It is therefore useless to when Mr. Hunt arrivedupon the ground: say one word on that subject; only to observe that those who put us down, and prevented us from meeting on Monday last, by their malignant exertions, have produced two-fold the number to-day. (Applause) It will be perceived, that in consequence of the calling of this new meeting, our enemies, who flattered themselves they had gained a victory, have sustained a great defeat. There have been two or three placards posted up during the last week with the names of one or two insignificant persons attached to them. One Tom Long or Jack Short, a printer'-

"Here Mr. Hunt broke off suddenly, and gave direction for a shout, with three time three, which was made; and turning round, with a manner that showed him perfect master of the art of managing large assemblies, he explained to his friends, who were at a loss what to shout for, that it was only because 'there was a little alarm manifested at the outskirts, and he gave the 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, gatlopped on the ground at full speed, and halted within a hundred yards of the hustings. They halted in extreme disorder, and Mr. Hunt cried out. "Receive them with three cheers, and be firm." The orders thus made, were punctually obeyed, and Mr. Hunt again said. 'They are all in disorder: this is a trick.' But after a minute's pause, they charged through the compact crowd, instantly made a passage, and surrounded the hustings, on which Mr. Hunt was still shouting, with out-stretched hand- Be firm.

"The exhortation was vain: the trampling of the 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, bruised, and trampled upon. Amongst the rest a special constable, Mr. Ashworth. of the Bull's Head, was cut to the ground by a trooper, and almost immediately died. A pistol was discharged but by whom we could not positively assertain; the account most prevalent was, that it was discharged by an individual unknown, at a yeoman who was riding up to him, and that it brought the unfortunate man from his horse to the ground. "Several magistrates and constables rode about with

the cavalry, and appeared to be directing them. Gen. firm; the trampling of the horses, and Sir J. Byng was not in the town. The captured the sabres of the riders, which were not standards and caps were carried in triumph by several unemployed, cleared the ground in an of the yeomanry. That part of the audience, which instant; and Mr. Hunt was called upon had come from the country in the morning, in high to surrender himself, which he expressed spirits, in orderly procession, and attended by flags and with melancholy : spects, and leaving several of their women dreadfulty wounded, conveyed to the Infirmary." -Leeds Mercury, Aug. 24th., 1819.

> And this was the way the middle-class men of Manchester and Cheshire, the "Yeomanry," served a peaceable and unarmed people, seeking to petition for a Reform in the system of Representation! These were the terms of "Union" be ween and inflated with gin and pride,—brandy and arroand protectors of the labouring portion of the community"! O! how arrogant, how puffed-up with scoffed, and turned up the nose of affected contempt! How they gloated and glorified over the blood they had shed—the suffering they had caused—the life they had sacrificed !! What "heroes" they then were! WHERE ARE THEY NOW! How many of them are Yeomen now? How many of them have been able to keep out of the Gazette, or out of the Insolvent List ! How many of them have been able to keep out of the workhouse? And how many of them have cut 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 vain, howwashed out, but by the waters of Justice; and THOSE have not yet been applied, -or Thistlewood, Ings. BRUNT, and Tidd would not have been the last men Executed and BEHEADED in England for High Treason!!! No; the names are not to be obliterated from the bloody list! Here it is!! Let the actors of the fiendish deeds of 1819 feast their eyes upon it !!!

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

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

Bowker, William, King's Head, Old Shambles. Bowker, John, cotton dyer, Back Salford. Bowker, William, corn and flour warehouse, 25, Bridge-

Beeston, John, Windsor Castle, but since of the George Inn, Deansgate. -, spinner, Miles Platting. Benson, Wm., the Fox, Jackson's Row, Deansgate. Briddon, Samuel, butter factor, St. Mary's Gate. Barns, Thomas, cotton dealer, Ardwick Green.

Burgess, John, corn dealer, Worsley. Burgess, George, late of the Hen and Chickens. Dearsgate. 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's-Cope, \_\_\_\_, liquor vaults, corner of Bridge street.

Chorlton, James, butcher, Stretford. Chappes, 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). Fletcher, Jacob Escles. Fallows, William, Stretford.

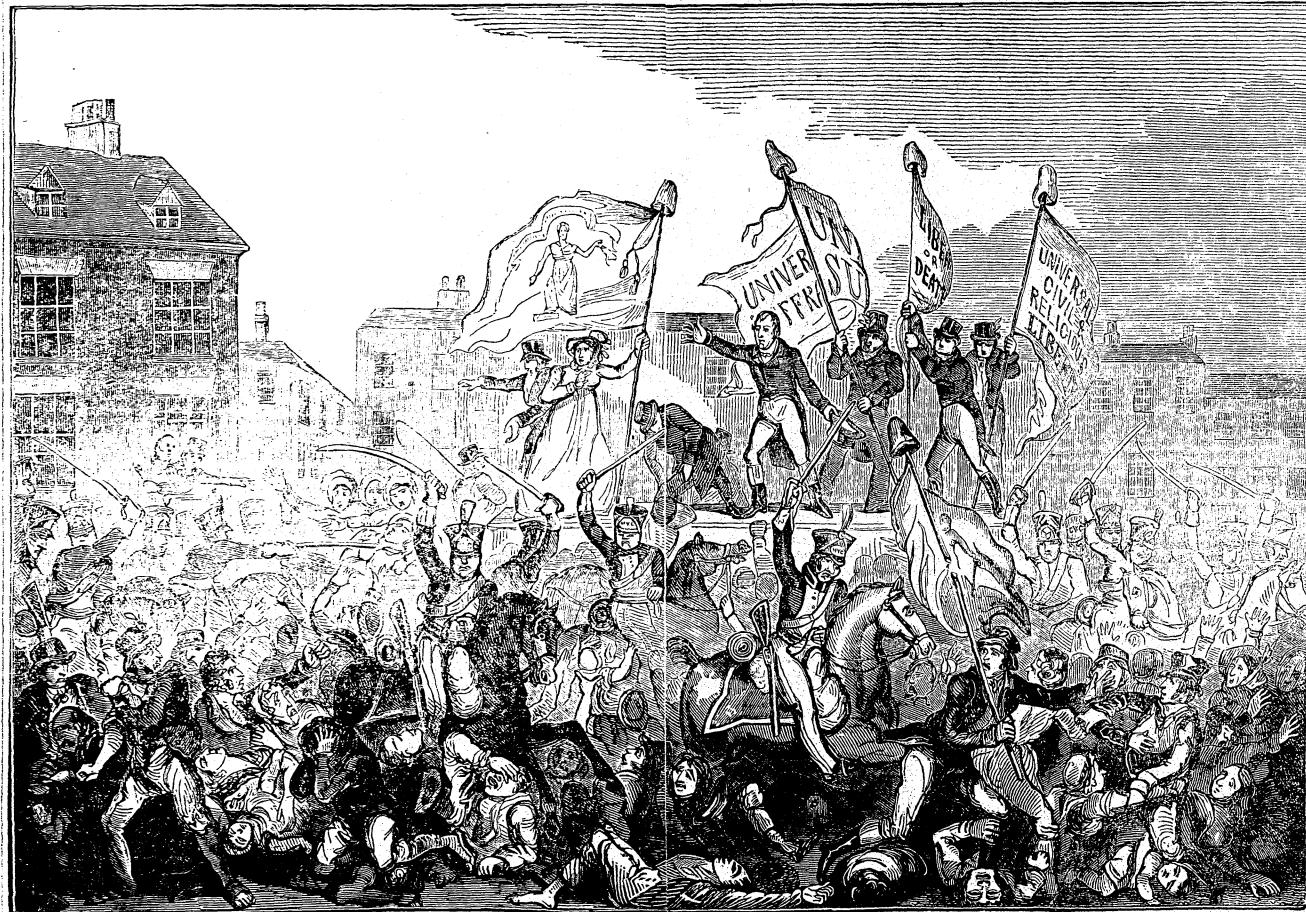
Fox, Elward, V., Lieutenant, Cannon-street. Green, Samuel, dyer and printer, New Garratt. Green, John, Attorney at law. Green, Robert, Hargreave-street, Red Bank, iron-liquor merchant.

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

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

Hardman, \_\_\_\_\_, brewer's clerk, Miller's-lane.
Halton, \_\_\_\_\_, ironmonger, Salford. Hindley, Robert, captain, brewer, Salfords Harrison, Samuel, Miles Platting, (for T. Porter, Brad-

Hilton, John, calico dealer. Hulse, Henry, watchmaker.
Jones, Richard (for T. Marriott), WORLDER Jackson, John, Park House, Trafford-water Jackson, Peter, Under Trafford, of Trafford Krauss, John, drysalter, Cheetha Knowles, John, jun., painter, 15, Lilly, Frederick, flour-dealer,



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

Lavender, William, Bury-street, Salford. Levatt. Richard. tobacconist. Market-street. Lees. George, print works, Strangeways. Lees, ----, Crown and Thistle, Half-street. Long, James, saddler, Market-street. Moon, James, cotton-dealer. Milne, ----, liquour merchant, Apple-market. Meagner, Edward, tailor, Trumpeter. Ollier, —, (son of Dr. Ollier). Oliver, Alexander. (sen of the publican on Shude-hill). Pollard, Jonathan, jan., cotton-spinner, Aucosta. Pixton, William, jun., butcher, Stretford. Pickering, Thomas, late coachman to Mr. Kay. Payant, William, wine merchant, Fountain-street. Pint, J. M., dancing master, 12, Bridge-street. Rogers, Benjamin, commission agent, Oxford-street. Reid, John. Globe, Gartside-street. Raingill, Parker, butcher, Stretford. Surage, \_\_\_\_, Stretford, quack-doctor. Shawcoss, James, near Flixton.

Sheimerdine, Thomas, (for John Collyer, dyer, Springfield-lane, Salford). Sharp, R., iron-dealer, Market-street. Smith, John. Shaw's-brow, Salford, (son of the landlerd of the York Mineter, Deansmite). Stott, William, 9, Parsonage, stable-keeper. Suppson, Richard, cotton-spinner, Miller's-lane. Street, Samuel, surveyor, Bridge-street. Sykes, (son of the iandlord, Tib-street). Shawcross, William, labourer, Sheffield. Tebbut, Edward, manufacturer, Peal-street. Trylet, John 69, Bridge-street

Thorie, Robert, surgeon. Taylor, Robert, sadler, Streiford (substitute for Peter Turner, William, for Smaith and Jagle, paper-makers. Withington, Robert, Tarner's Laze, Pendleton, warehouse, Back-square.

Wilde, James, surgeon, Eccles. Wilson, Richard, Albion Hotel, 4son of the Endlord). Whitlaw, Meadowcroft, Richard, attorney. Ward, William, plumber and geszier. Deningate. Whitworth, James, Back Briege-street, (for Cheshyre, Attorney.)

in arms"!

Life of HENEY HUNT.

Mr. Hunr, as will be seen from the Mercury's account, was arrested. Indeed, his arrest was made hatched the lie. dered. They were to press in upon him and the officers who had him in charge; detach him from I shall make. them; Nadin was to have eried "an escape"! and then the Yeomanry were to have used their newly. INQUEST HELD AT NORTH CRAY, TUESDAY, heard no reply to this from my Lord. I helantly sharpened swords!! He defeated this hellish scheme by mere presence of mind. He was a strong powerful man. He seized hold of Namin, and, as Jury of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity the blood running from him while Dr. Bankhad held it were, kept him in custody, as an hostage for his OWE safety.

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 saying a capacity. I shall dispute the assertions of the Ceroner tion, unrelieved by any recreation or leisure—of nights was indicted for conspiracy, sedition, and riot. On arrangements attendant upon this melancholy occasion, few minutes in my Lord's dressing room, I followed Dr. as to the latter of these; but, I shall first proceed with passed in harrassing debales, and of days devoted to this indictment he was tried, at York, along with not the slightest attempt was made to keep the proceed. Bankhead to my Lady. I had previously raised an eight others, an the 22nd of March, 1820. Mr. lings secret. Directions were given to the domestics to alarm, and it was now general throughout the house. The Coroner he admit every person who desired to be present at the minutes after I saw him. I did not percieve anywound opening his case. was. The trial lasted ten days; and the Jury | The Coroner addressed them in nearly the following nor any blood while he was in his bed-room. No person returned a verdict that the defendants were "guilty of assembling, and attending, an unlawful meeting."

Was with him in the interval between his leaving his clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen dressing soom and his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen dressing soom and his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen dressing soom and his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen dressing soom and his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen dressing soom and his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen dressing soom and his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen dressing soom and his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen dressing soom and his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen dressing soom and his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen dressing soom and his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his pens for him, and ten or a dozen dressing soom and his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his leaving his during his death but. Dr. Bankheat. His clusions. He told them that, if what he had heard to make even his leaving his during his during his during As he afterwards humonrously declared, they that they must perceive he could hardly express him. three or four days of his life. He appeared to to very would have found him "guilty of sheep-stealing," self as he wished Upon this account he trusted they wild in every thing he said or did. He wanted from on the same evidence, had his persecutors put the would excuse any trifling errors which he might com- me a bex which he said Lord Clanwilliam has given charge against him in that shape. He was an Jury were summoned and sworn to inquire into the any. He also asked me for his keys, when he has them offender of class prejudices. Class prejudices, there- causes of the death of a nobleman, who stood perhaps about him. During the last fortnight he was accusforc, had to lay him by the heels. It did so. It as high in the public estimation as any man in the tomed to say that everybody had conspired agains him. returned a verdict of "gailty; and in pursuance of country. That his Lordship had met his death under He was very severe in his manner of speaking, which I years imprisonment in Hohester Gaol, and to find must remove from their minds all impressions which said, There is a conspiracy laid against me.' A rest security for his good behaviour for five years, him-should not be borne out by the evidence. The gentle-many circumstances induce me to believe that he was

and the Ministers! The Regent, through Sid- investigate, was a circumstance which in all probability M.D., of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.—On TION'!!! at the measures of the Magistrates on Lerdship had for some time past been so unwell as to from Lady Londonderry, desiring me to come as soon the bloody day; and he tendered his "HIGH gentleman would be examined on the inquest, and house in St. James's square. Her note stated that she APPROBATION" 1!!! to the Yeomanry for their would doubtless be competent to describe the disease was very anxious about his Lordship, as she thought he of "his people," when peacefully assembled! He life was inflicted by his own hand, he believed the and that she hoped I would come before that hour. thanked them for KILLING FIFTEEN PER- Jury, when they came to hear the evidence, could not arrived in St. James's square at six o'clock, and found 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

2 John Ashton, Cowhill, near Oldham. 3 Thomas Bulkby, Baretrees, Chadderton, 4 James Crampton, Barron-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.

WOMEN. 1 Mary Heys, Rawlinson's Buildings, Oxford Read,

10 William Bradslaw, Lilly Hill, near Bury.

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

4 Margaret Downes, concessed by her friends.

INFANT.

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

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

And has no punishment of any sort been inflicted the most marked! have fallen upon them; and especially upon those who interposed parliamentary flow have formed that the form a legal cancer. How was almost afriad that majorities to stay the course of human justice! Gop has visited them! The ENDS of some of them were remarkable indeed! particularly the feelings of the anniversary of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the mainty of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropriate independent of the "Massacro," HE CUT HIS OWN THEOM?! Appropr three years afterwards, and within four days of the anniversary of the "Massacre," HE CUT HIS OWN that it would be desirable to abstain from talking in his manner continued unaltered. During Sunday I THEOAT! Appropriate judgment! Signal end! the room where the bedy lay, because any conversation

This man had been the chief agent in all the During this address of the Coroner, the domestics of measures against the Reformers. He had brought the unfertunate 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 servants of his Lordship bore towards him was, we will 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; creditable both to him and the individuals who commarched there as MALEPACTORS; AND REPT THERE Posed his household. under the rain, FOR A WHOLE DAY AND NIGHT IN ing the body, one of them suggested that his celleagues, THE DEPTH OF WINTER!! Ho it was, CASTLERAGH. who had passed measures to enable himself and colleagues to do this; and he it was who defended and ately acted upon, and the jury left the room. JUSTIFIED the perpetrators of the bloody deeds of Peterloo. Ah! and he it was who cut his own throat! But we must have the whole tale out respecting this throat-cutting. The young men of the calment was manifested on the part of the household, sufferings and persecutions inflicted on the Re- but on the contrary, a desire was shown to afford the

CASTLEREAGH'S HORRID END.

TO JOSEPH SWANN,

Who was sentenced by the Magistrates of Caeshire to four years and a half imprisonment in Chester Gaol, for selling Pamphlets and being present at a Meeting for Parliamentary Reform; who was particult aly so since Monday week. On Monday mornimprisoned many weeks, for want of bail, before his Trial; who has now two years of his imprihad a Wife and four helpless Children.

Kensington, 15th August, 1822.

MR. SWANN,-CASTLEREAGH HAS CUT HIS OWN THROAT, AND IS DEAD! Let that sound reach you in the depth of your dungeon; and let it carry consolation to your suffering soul! Of all the victims, you have suffered most. We are told of the poignant grief of Lady Castlereagh; and, while he 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 Lerd wanted his breaksubject of Castlerengh. I am about to insert the Report of the Ingrest on his body; but, I will first state left the room, and brought the breakfast up. He sat to you certain matters, which ought to be remembered, and which will pass away, unless we, at once, put them on record. The mover of Six-Acts cut his throat last Monday morning about seven o'clock. The Courier of that right gave an account of his death; but stated it to have arisen from gout in the stomach. Now, mind, the writer must have told this lie wilfully, or he must purposely have been misinformed. A design, therefore, must, at one time, have existed somewhere to smother

the truth. A cut throat is however, no such easy thing to smother, and especially, where there is a house full of servants, all with tongues in their months. Therefore, the Courier's lie was, the The accompanying Engraving represents the next day, abandened; and the truth, as to the deed The accompanying Engraving represents the itself, came out. Before, however, we quit this lie of horrible scene, just when the "heroes" were hard at the Courier, let us again remark that it must have been work. Let the "heroes" 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 from London. A King's messenger was in the house at the time, as is, I believe, the case constantly, with the It is a reduced copy of a large Engraving issued Ministers who are Secretaries of State. At any rate soon after the dreadful messacre; and an enlarged there were stables full of horses; and you must know, that, at the office of Castlereagh at Whitehall, the copy of a Vignetie on the title-page of Huisn's Conser would have some account, true or false. If, therefore, he got the true account, the lie was his own; and yet, seeing what risk he ran of almost instant detection, it appears rather strange that he should have

the presext for the butchery and massacreing in- I shall now, before I offer you further remarks upon dulged in by the "heroes." After he had sur- the subject, insert the report of the proceedings at the inquest, requesting you and all the Reformers to read rendered himself to Mr. Nadin, the civil officer them with scrupulous attention. You will find a thing and as he passed along in the custody of the police- quite new) the Coroner (if the report be true) laying officers, he was assailed by the sabres of the down the doctrine, that self-murder must of necessity imply insamily in him who commits it : you will find eavalry and the trunchesns of the specials. He many other things worthy of strict attention; and, was wounded in the hand. Indeed a plot had been therefore, if, only for this once, you can but get light formed amongst the constables to have him mur- sufficient to read by, and obtain the favour of being permitted to read, pray read this report attentively, and then have the goodness to listen to the remarks that

13TH AUGUST, 1822.

of the estate of the late Marquis of Londonderry was him. I saw a knife. I heard my Lord say noting. I house of the deceased Lord, and to the credit of the shown to the witness.] I believe that to be the pen-

mit in the exercise of his duty. The gentlemen of the to me. His Lordship, however, had never given me particular circumstances, they doubtless must have never noticed before, he being in general mild andkind. that verdict he was sentenced to two-and-a-kalf learned. But it was his duty to inform them that they When he saw two people speaking together, he aways which he held pressed upon his mind, and conduced vious to his death. perpetrators of these deeds of blood? The Rigert to the melancholy event which they had assembled to The second witness examined was Charles Bankhead, custings and sizshings; sabrings and tramplings down and affliction under which his Lordship laboured. That was very ill and very nervous; that they were to leave SONS! and for wounding four hundred and twenty. doubt. He understood it would be proved that no my Lord and my Lady alone in the drawing-room. four others! FIFTEEN WERE KILLED! person in the house, except his Lordship, could have Upon feeling his pulse I conceived him to be committed the act. When the Jury should examine the exceedingly ill. He complained of a severe headache, Into the transactions of that day, no enquiry the time and attention of the Jury than to express his expressed suspicion and alarm. He said it was very

lady's mind was altogether impossible. The partition

How just are the dealings and dispensations of say, paper partition. After the Jury had satisfied themselves by viewing the body, they would return to execute

> Before the jury left the room, for the purpose of seeas well as himself, should take off their shoes, in order to prevent, as far as possible, any neise that might be occasioned by them in walking. This hint was immedi-After what had fallen from the coroner, a feeling of

delicacy prevented us from accompanying the jury up dressing-gown, standing with his front towards the stairs, although we were given to understand that no

spectacle whir in they had just beheld.

ing he rang the bell; I answered it: he inquired why my lad y had not been to see him. Her Ladyship had soment unexpired; and who, when imprisoned, Lady hip at this time was not in the room. I then went away. The bell rang again. When I answered it, he a sked if Dr. Bankhead has been to see him? I told him, that Dr. Bankheal had been with him about two ho are 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 rusked 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 must be a brute indeed who does not feel for her, what I was not in the room during the time that he had talked must be be who does not feel for your wife and your | with the Doctor. I then left the room. He rang again about seven o'clock. I went to him. He then asked me what I wanted there. My Lady was with him at the time. She had been with him since four o'clock, fast.' My Lord and Lady were in bed at the time. I with it, and said, it was not a breakfast for him.' He said there was no butter there: the butter, however was on the tray, as usual, and I pointed it out to him. The manner in which he spoke struck me as being uncomhim. I left the room after this. The bell rang again in about half an hour; that was about half-past seven. My Lady was in the room at this time, and I cannot 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 to me. I went to Dr. Bankhead, and I gave him my Lord's message. I went back to my Lord, and told 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 ascertain the precise situation of these rooms. From the answers which she returned, it appeared that the common sleeping room opened into a passage, on either side of which was a dressing-room. Lady Lordonderry's on the left, his Lordship's on the right. At the extremity of the passage was another door, behind which Dr. Bankhead was waiting ] I had just opened the door of my Lady's dressing-room, into which she had entered, when my Lord rushed past me into his own room. I opened the outside door, and told the circumstance to Dr. Bankhead, who immediately followed my Lord into his dressing room. I cannot tell what passed there, but I heard my Lord open his window before the doctor entered his room. Immediately when the doctor entered the room he (the dector) exclaimed, Oh, my Lord, or 'Oh, my God,' I cannot recollect which. I in his arms. I remained in the room till I saw the This day, at a few minutes before three o'clock, a doctor lay him with his face upon the ground. I saw

men whom he addressed, being neighbours of the out of his mind a fortnight before his death. He self in £1,000, and two sureties in £500 each. That deceased, were better able to form a just estimate of his scolded my Lady on Sunday afternoon, because, as he imprisonment he served-every day of it! The character than he was. As a public man, it was impos. said, she had not been near him all day, she had ensavage inhuman sentence was exacted to the sible for him to weigh his character in any scales that tirely forsaken him. Her Ladyship, however, had been he could hold. In private life he believed the world sitting with him all the morning.' The witness, in would admit that a more amiable man could not be conclusion, repeated her belief that his Lordship had And who were the abettors and SHIELDERS of the found. Whether the important duties of the great office been in a state of mental delusion for some weeks pre-

MOUTH, expressed his "GREAT SATISFAC- never could be discovered. He understood that his last Friday afternoon, at five o'clock, I received a note

require the assistance of a medical attendant. This as I could to see the Marquis of Londonderry, at his the dreadful blow which deprived the Noble Lord of town for North Cray at seven o'clock in the evening, 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 cupper came. The cupper soon matter of delicacy to allude to the other part of the arrived, and took seven ounces of blood from the nape verdict, and he would not presume to anticipate what of his Lordship's neck. After the operation was perit might be; but he trusted the result would be that formed, he stated that he was very much relieved, and which all good men desired. If the facts which he had I advised him to lay himself quietly down on the sofa heard were proved in evidence, he thought no man for half an hour; and, as he had scarely eaten the could doubt that at the time he committed the rash act whole day, to take a cup of tea before he got into the his Lordship was labouring under a mental delusion. carriage to return to North Cray. He followed my If, however, it should unfortunately appear that there advice, and laid himself down on the couch, where he was not sufficient evidence to prove what were generally remained very tranquil. After this he drank two cups considered the indications of a disordered mind, he of tea. I waited until I saw my Lady and himself get trusted that the Jury would pay some attention to his into the Carriage in order to return to North Cray. (the Corener's) humble opinion, which was, that no Before his departure his Lordship said, that as I was man could be in his proper senses at the moment he sure he must be very ill, he expected I would come to committed so rash an act as self-murder. His opinion North Cray and stay all Saturday night, and if poswas in consonance with every moral sentiment, and sible, all Sunday. I sent with him some opening meof the information which the wisest of men had given dicines, which he was to take early on Saturday, in to the world. The Bible declared that a man clung to order that I might know the effect they had produced nothing so strongly as his own life. He therefore on my arrival. I know that he took these powders en viewed it as an axiom, and an abstract principle, that a Saturday. I arrived at North Cray about seven o'clock man must necessarily be out of his mind at the moment on Saturday afternoon. I understood that his Lordof destroying himself. The Jury, of course, would ship had not been out of bed all day, and I immenot adopt his opinion upon this point, unless it were in diately proceeded to his bed-room. On entering his unison with their own. He would not longer occupy bed-room, I observed that his manner of looking at me going into the dining-room below. I answered that I their important duty to the satisfaction of the public, had dired in town, and knowing that the family were at stifled up stairs, and in the room adjoining to that in which it It was to this effect—that I seemed particularly grave lay, the 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 te the imagination anything like the state of that neble had anything unpleasant to tell him? I answered, visited him frequently, and continued with him in the evening till haif-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 Lordship. On Monday morning, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Robinson, my Lady Londonderry's maid, came to my room door, and asked 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 glad to see me immediately, as her Ladyship was putting on her gown, in order to go into her own dressing-room. On walking from my own room to Lord Londonderry's bed-room, I observed that the door of the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lordship was not in it. In an instant Mrs. Robinson said to

me, 'His Lordship has gone into his dressing-room.' I stepped into his dressing-room, and saw him in his

window, which was opposite to the door at which I

After being a psent about ten minutes, the jury re- as its nature was such that the extinction of life must amount to this, it was nothing in exculpation. Here dressing you, shall be so loaded with paper and turned, evider thy much affected by the melancholy have followed it in the twinkling of an e. e. 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 Anne Robinson, who him in one minute. I am satisfied that a minute did Commons; and a mad Minister sitting in Council with was intended to transport men, and which does not elapse from the moment of my enter ing the room the King ! being sworp . deposed as follows :- "I wait upon the Marchiones s of Londonderry: I knew the Marquis of Londonde my: his body now lies up stairs. In my opinion I to has been ill during the last fortnight, but

> After Dr. Bankbead had finished his testimony, the He was informed that there were several; but a doubt

were again permitted to enter the room in which they were sitting. On reaching it we found the Jury ranged round the Coroner's table, and giving their assent to I dare say, but certainly his surprise would not be the enormous sinecure of her father, but I remember left the room, and brought the breaklast up. He sat a verdict which he read to them. The verdict stated greater than that of the whole of this nation, at the that exemplary and affectionate wife, Mrs. Johnson, "That on Monday. August 12, and for some time previously, the Most Noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, underagrievous disorder did labour and languish. and became in consequence delirious and of insane | Wednesday tells us, that the insanity under which the that prayer was rejected by Castlereagh and his manner in which he spoke struck me as being uncommind; and that, whilst in that state, with a knife of act was committed is proved by many circumstances colleagues, though the husband tendered bail to any iron and steel, he did inflict on himself on the left not notified at the time. "Had it been possible or amount and offered to submit to any length of imside of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound of one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of are informed that his evidence could have been had;" last sigh of his dying wife! tell who rang the bell. When I entered the room, he which he instantly died; and that no other person and then the Courier proceeds to say, that the King I have now performed my duty; a duty towards the except himself was the cause of his death.'

Birthday. A thing more necessary to be observed, is, that he is here called the Marquis of Londonderry, during the time that he so largely participated in that time desired me to tell Dr. Bankhead that he was so well known him. His name was Robert Stewart; of these servants, whose attachment and gratitude 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 defence of the persecuted Caroline. Those tears should have been hidden by his enologist: for, in those tears former conduct of the master. We see, that, if the Report speaks truth, Viscount

spoke as being at hand, but which he regarded as unne- Commons. cessary, seeing that he had the Letter of the Duke of Wellington, of which letter I shall speak by and by. empannelled, to inquire into the cause of the death of was certainly much alarmed. The knife was in his as far as my observation has gone, was something and overworking during the last Session of Parliament the above Noble Lord. The Coroner was Mr. Joseph right hand. [A penknife with an ivory handle, and whelly new. He began, it appears from the Report, are stated as the cause. The Courier comes with an The inquest was held at the upon which there was no appearance of blood, vas here by pronouncing a lofty eulogium upon the person whe amplification of this, and says, that people who "did

> 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 evidence would, if produced, lead to such and such contwo or three dozen of clerks and messengers; somebody who had cut his throat was, at the time, labouring when for seven long years the King has been under wental delusion. But, and now mark, he is re- incessantly telling us, twice a year, that he continues to ported to have said, "If it should unfortunately appreceive nothing but assurances of peace and friendship pear there was not sufficient evidence to prove the in- from all foreign powers! What diplomatic discussions

> rash an act as self-murder "! perty to the King. Mr. Coroner told his Jury, that, of his colloquial endowments.
>
> To talk of his mind having sunk under the load of timent, and with the information which the wisest of his business is quite monstrous. The whole that he men had given to the world. I do not know that he had to do, even if he had done it well, did not amount

another man."

goods and chattels forfeit to the king; "hoping," says theirs. Blackstone, "that his care for either his own reputa- It is beastly nonsense, therefore; it is nonsense such 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 been buried in the highway! Was not Smith at Man- as they were, I do not pretend to say. He must have

entered. His face was directed towards the celling. sufferings and persecutions inflicted en the Reformers of a former generation, by those whose
formers of a former generation, by those whose
formers of a former generation, by those whose
ENDS were so remarkably striking. They ought to
ENDS were so remarkably striking. They ought to
enter if they do not learn them

The following, them, is a first the missing of the situation of the load at the time that the missing of the situation of the following, then, is a full account of this threat.

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

The body was enveloped is a desainangown and the
sum of the contrary, a desire was shown to afford the
public an opportunity of ascertianing the particulars
of an event former and that is true enough; it is found in all
the mann tell us that the history of his life is found in
public an opportunity of ascertianing the particulars
of an event respecting which much interest must neces
that was the line. But, it is found in all in, thinking he was fainting and going to fall. I
caught him in my arms as he was failing, and personally striking. They ought that he was removed the two removes the Riot Act has been passed to alm the little the was removed that he was removed that he was removed that he was removed to the was r

that no less than two quarts of blood lowed from Jury, that we had a mad "leader" of the House of lation. It is found in another of those Acts, which

except that which I have already menti oned. It was curious affair, especially if we take it into view along pass such a law. His history is in the figure of eight impossible that any human being could have inflicted with other discumstances. The letter is written by the and eight ciphers, which represent the amount of the the wound but himself. Having knows him intimately Duke to Castlereagh's Doctor. A very extraordinary National Debt. It is written in those measures which for the last thirty years, I have no hes station in saying thing in itself. It is very extraordinary that one of the have reduced the most industrious and enterprising that he was perfectly instane when he committed this King's ministers should write a letter to a doctor; farmers in the world to a state of beggary, and have 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 of his health for some weeks prior to his death; but I the King's ministers laboured under "mental delirium." insanity, and self-destruction. It is written in a mass of was not aware of the mental delusic in under which he And then it comes in so pretty a way, "I beg you will pauperism, hitherto wholly unknown to England, and was labouring till within three or four days of his never mention to any one what I have communicated to it is written in starvation to Ireland amidst over-pro-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 well by the newspapers telling us, that "immediately end to the sufferings of the Reformers and their families heing thrown cat as to necessity of calling them after on their announcement of the verdict, a despatch was will leave us a particle of compassion to below on any the evidence which had already been adduced, he said forwarded to the Duke of Wellington, and the mes- body else. The mention of the anguish of lady that he should consult the Jury upon the point, and in senger was ordered to proceed with the utmost possible Castlereagh only reminds me of the anguish of poor Mrs. consequence ordered the room to be cleared of all expedition"! Well might he go with the utmost Johnson, who, brought to a death-bed by long and spectators.

| Special consequence ordered the room to be cleared of all expedition to tell the Duke that the Doctor racking anxiety on account of her husband, harrassed, After the Coroner and Jury had been left to them. had already told his secret, and that too without any persecuted, thrown into a dungeon at a hundred miles selves for half an hour, notice was given that strangers necessity for it, seeing that the verdict was recorded from her, merely for having been present at a meeting before the letter was produced!

various parts of this wonderful proceeding.

except himself was the cause of his death."

Observed it on the Friday. So that, if this public; towards the Reformers more especially; and, yarlet of a Courier were to be believed, Joseph Swann, particularly towards you. I anxiously which he is not, observe, the King went off to Scotland with a firm belief in his mind, that he left your dungeon. I admired your conduct at the time the office of Foreign Affairs in the hands of a madman! When the sentence was passed upon you. You did not The 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 alteration" 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 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 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. gentle and liberal master. But while we can discover The Courier, in the same paper, tells us positively, that no very great or rare merit in this on his part, the King, before his departure, sent for Lord Liverpool seeing the loads of public money, which, for so to tell him that he thought Castlereagh's intellects were many years, he had been receiving, we see a good impaired. And yet this very same paper of only one deal to dwell upon, if I had time for it, in the conduct day before told us, that this very Castlereagh was preparing, the very day before he cut his throat, to go to gress, where the affairs of Europe were to undergo dis-

If all this were true, which, observe, I by no means | ENDS were truly remarkable! The Premier sunk name of basest populace, when they stood forward in either assert or believe, what a pretty situation this into "a state of mental incapacity"! Canning went nation would be in! It would indeed be the envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world. Men, off, at least, in a marked way; and the burial-day of the servants, we read the severest satire on the would no longer wonder at the miserable state in which of the Recent himself (at the time of his death a they are; no longer wonder that famine and over-pro- SOVEREIGN) was a complete day of hollidayduction of food should at once oppress the land. Here Sidmouth was in attendance. What could that be for? would be a solution of the whole of the wonder : a mad Probably to give that evidence of which the Coroner Secretary of State, and a mad Leader of the Heuse of not detail at present. We shall, however, return You will observe the pitiful pretences that have been

hatched up as the cause of this insanity. In the letter We next come to the Speech of the Coroner, which, of the Duke of Wellington, the harrassing and fatigue 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 sanity, he trusted the Jury would pay some attention had he, then? And as to the "harrassing debates;" to his humble opinion, which was, that no man could what harrassing had he, when every motion that he be in his proper senses at the moment he committed so made was sure to be carried, and nine times out of ten without an attempt at a division! If talking nonsense, This was no very kumble opinion. It was a very indeed, proved him to be insane, insane he has been bold one; and a very daring one; seeing that it was ever since I knew any thing of him; and certainly, in direct opposition to the law of the land, which so the question that he put to the witness, Anne Rofer from saying that self-murder must proceed from insan- binson, whether he had lalked any nonsense to Dr. ity, provides a degradation to be inflicted on the bodies of Bankhead, proved any thing but his insanity; for it self-murderers, and also the confiscation of their pro- proved that he had formed a tolerably correct estimate

said this, to be sure; but such is the Report that has to a tenth of the labour that I have been constantly been published in the Courter and other papers. He performing for these twenty years; and if his mind quoted the Bible to show how strongly man was at sunk under his business, what is to become of the tached to life; but he forgot to say how the Bible remind of a lawyer in extensive practice; of a Lord prolates self-destruction. He repeated his opinion in Chancellor, or of a Judge? The Chief Justice has thes words—"He therefore viewed it as an axiom, more to do in a month than he had to do in seven that a man must necessarily be out of his mind at the years. Why, at this rate, no Lawyer, or Chancellor,

or Judge ought to be suffered to move about without Now, if this Coroner diel say this, for which we have a keeper. Only think of a trial of considerable length, R. Burnet..... 0 2 6 no nore than newspaper authority, mind, I say that | proceeding out of a complicated declaration and pleadhe delivered a doctrine completely at variance with the ings of length enormous; only think of sitting and law of the land, and that he was guilty of a breach of hearing the statements of the lawyers on both sides!; of his tuty. The law adopts no such axiom. Blackstone, hearing the evidence of twenty or thirty witnesses, in his Fourth Book, and 14th Chapter, after calling swearing to different points of the question, irreguamonest the highest crimes, making it a peculiar of confusion is over, taking it and laying the merits of species of close. Then he goes on thus: "The party the case, the pro and the con, and nicely balancing must be ar his senses, else it is no crime. But this excuse one part against another; drawing, at last, the conought not to be strained to that length to which our clusion on which the mind of the jury ought to rest; Coroners' Juries are apt to carry it; namely, that the only think of all this; consider, that it is what every very act of suicide is an evidence of insanity; as if one of the Judges has to perform almost every day of every man who acts contrary to reason had no reason his life; and consider, too, that the Judge is bound by at all: for the same argument would prove every other law; that every opinion he gives, every statement that criminal insane as well as the self-murderer. The law he makes, every colouring that he communicates to any very rationally judges that every melancholy fit does not | circumstances are narrowly watched by men as skilful deprive a man of the capacity of discerning right from and as able as himself, who have a right to call him to wrong; and, therefore, if a real lunatic kill himself in account, who do call him to account, upon the spot, if 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 portant letter from Wednesbury, to a friend in his decisions and bring against him any word that he Let the public judge, then, of the mancer in which may utter, and that, too, before a tribunal where his this Coroner performed his duty upon the occasion. rivals sit in judment with himself. Only think of this; You see, even if a notorious lunatic, a man who has and recollect, that the Judges never go mad; and so been a lunatic for years, kill himself in a lucid inter. | thoroughly are they imbued with a sense of obedience val, the law sends his body to be buried in the high- to the laws, that, however the cutting of throats may way with a stake driven through it, and makes his be in fashion, they take special good care never to cut

tion, or the weifare of his family, would be some as scarcely Castlereagh himself ever uttered, to talk of motive to restrain him from so desperate and wicked his having been driven out of his senses by his load of an act." But what is there to restrain any man, if business. Deep thinking, some people say, will drive a Juries act upon the opinion of this Coroner, who sets the man mad. This is a very foolish notion; but, at any law totally aside, and conjures up in its stead what he rate, how deeply Castlereagh thought, may be judged of calls moral sentiment and the information of the wisest by his speeches and the result of his measures. It is of men. What had he to do with moral sentiment? not now that I say it for the first time or for the thouwhat had he to do with information of the wisest of sandth time, for I have always said, that it was one of men? What had he to do, in short, with anything but the most empty-headed creatures that ever existed; and 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,

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;

arm—'tis all over. He never spoke again." Was calls it cowardice, 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 sade, that could have distinguished the Doctor's step without seeing the Doctor; that could 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 appropriate, the effect which the knife had ensured? 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 foes cut their Blackstone says, that if even a real lunatic kill himself own throats. This cutting of throats, therefore, has its Blackstone says, that if even a real lunatic kill himself own throats. This cutting of throats, therefore, has its in a lucid interval he is a self-murderer as much as foundation in false pride; in the dread of being humanother man. It is easy to conceive how anxious the bled; in the dread of being brought to sweep those family o 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 the same place. burying in the highway, there was property to the amount of perhaps two or three er four hundred thousabout to come into their proper place; and to be in that state of life where they ought always to have been the one held yesterday. Mr. Yardley and Mr. Yardley and Mr. Wardley and Mr. Wardley and Mr. Miller addressed them in firm but mild speeches:

An to compassion: as to sorrow, upon this occasion, burying in the highway, there was property to the their insolence still; else they would see that they are if their decision was founded on the axiom laid down how base a hypocrite I must be to affect it I may, how

Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my step, he exclaimed, 'Bankhead, let me fall upon your ing to one of these witnesses, he he had been instant to hear thought of the distardly act of putting an end to step, he exclaimed, 'Bankhead, let me fall upon your ing to one of these witnesses, he he had been instant to he rufflans who continue to praise arm—'tis all over.' As quickly as possible I ran to a portaget. According to the other, he had been instant the history of his life is found in

banish men for life, for a second time uttering that until he died, and during that time he st id not a word | The Letter of the Duke of Wellington is a very which has a tendency to bring into centempt those who you respecting his Lordship." This is so very pretty— duction. As to his family and connexions, look at the so extremely likely, that we cannot help believing this immense sums which they are now receiving out of the never before deemed unlawful; when I hear Lady The Dake would not be a little surprised at the news Castlereagh's anguish mentioned I forgot, for the time. who, brought to her death-bed by the means just men-We must now take a little look at the extra judicial tioned, earnestly prayed that she might see her husband assertions connected with this affair. The Courier of before she closed her eyes for ever; and I remember. decorous to have demanded His Majesty's testimony, we prisonment as the price of permission to receive the

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 keeping-a day of pleasure. These events we canto them. They shall not be lost sight of: nor shall the call for JUSTICE on the perpetrators of the massacre yet be given up.

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

Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office. Leeds, and wholesale agent for the district of Yorkshire ... Mr. Arthur, Carlisle Mr. Thomson, Stockport, Cheshire ... Mr. Sweet, Nottingham ... Mr. Skevington, Loughborough Mr. Hibbard, Manefield ... Mr. Ashwell, Daventry ... 0 0 9 £2 10 3

NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE.

(COLLETED BY A. LONSDALE. £ s d ... 0 10 0 R. Graham P. M. Muldrew 6 5 6 G. Johnston R. M. George ... 0 5 A. Furguson ... 0 2 6 W. Ferguson ... 0 2 W. Milligan ... 0 2 Jno. Burbie ... 0 2 6 G. M. Connell ... 0 2 6 Jno. Miller ... 0 2 6 P. Johnston ... 0 2 Mr. Farish ... 0 2 6 W. & N. Burkley 0 5 James Watson ... 0 2 B. Brown ... 6 2 John Coulthird ... 0 2 6 J. Alexander ... 0. 5. 0 John Hannah ... 0 2 R. Watson ... 0 2 6 G. M Calloch ... 0 2 6 A. Adamson ... 0 2 6 J. Bryden ... 0 2 6 Thomas Dean ... 0 John Nicholson 0 2 W. Brown ... 0 2 .. 6 John Carruthers 0 2 A friend, D. ... 9 2 6 G. Knex ... 0 2 R. Porter ... 0 2 6 R. M Neil ... 0 2 6 auicide pretended heroism, but real cowardice, pro- larly as possible in point of order; enly think of W. Jardine ... 0 2 6 A Friend, R. ... 0 2 6 ceeds to say, that the law of England has ranked this making notes of all this, and then, when all this mass A. Jardine...... 0 2 6 Jno. Barlow ... 0 2 6 W. Sturgeon ... 0 2 6 A Friend, J. D. 0 2 6 W. Kelly ... 0 2 6 Jno. Foster ... 0 2 6 M. Haigh ... .. 0 5 0

> SUNDERLAND.—At the weekly meeting of the Council, held on Sunday morning, the surplus profollows, namely—10s. to be devoted to the purchase of cards, and 5s, to be given to the Executive Com-Sunderland, relative to the strike of the colliers. was read to the meeting; and, after a discussion upon the subject, it was resolved to make its contents known to the pitmen's meeting, which will be held this day (Saturday), at Mir. Hines's, South Shields. The propriety of having another steamboat excursion, for the purpose of spreading our principles, and raising funds for the cause, was then taken into consideration, when it was unanimously letermined 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.

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

About ten this day, a number of specials and the own police, headed by Captain Clark and Thomas Ashton, magistrates, set out in search of Mr. John not at home. He is at large yet. SHELTON, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

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

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

it is rumoured that there is an intention on the part by th Coroner, their decision was clearly contrary to law. However, as I find the evidence given in the newspapers, so I give it to you: take it, and all the eircumstances belonging to it into view, and come to that decision which reason and justice dictate.

Now let us take another view of the matter. Accord.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

# STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From our own Correspondents.) MANCHESTER.

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

NINE O'CLOCK. Another extraordinary large train has arrived at the same station filled with the Coldstream Guards. I hope the conduct of the people will be such as will frustrate the designs of those whose desire it is to Mr. M'Cartney was appointed to address them to that "cry havock and let slip the dogs of war" upon a natient and starving people. Since the meeting of Friday in the Carpenter's Hall, the people have been very pesceable, and are looking forward to the decision of the Conference of the trades' delegates on Monday. from Mossley, they presenting credentials purporting The peaceable demeanour and quiet determination of the to emanate from all the trades of that village collecpeople is more to be dreaded by the authorities than any evanescent ebullition of feeling, such as the breaking of windows, burning of mills, &c., or other destruc- Trades' delegates, each representing a trade. It was tion of property. The one evinces a firm settled agreed, however, that other towns in the district which purpose! the other may be regarded more in the light of a fish in the pan than any thing else.

At three o'clock this morning Mr. Tinker was arrested under a warrant for riot. It appears that the dyers, to which trade Mr. T. belongs, at a meeting held on Thursday night, resolved, that the members of the Dyers Union should stop what is called the "knob after the muster-rol: was called over, the proceedings stick" shops. On Friday morning they carried this of the meeting were resumed. It was then arranged resolution into effect. It is alleged that Mr. linker that each delegate should in rotation state to the meetwas, during this business, with the other men. On Saturday the delegates from the Trades assem-

bled in the Large Room, Sherwood Inn, Tib-street. Mr. John Middleton was called to the chair, when it was unanimously resolved to post the town with the a difference of opinion amongst the thousands who following placard:-

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

our exertions until we achieve the complete emancips question seemed to have been, with each trade, whether tion of our brethren of the working and middling the contest should be a mere trades or a political conclasses from the thraldom of Monopoly and Class test, and of their decision an analysis is given below. Of Legislation, by the legal establishment of the People's the eighty-five delegates, fifty-eight declared for the Churier.

The Trades of Britain carried the Reform Bill. The Trades of Britain shall carry the Charter. We call upon you then to act with promptitude and energy. Do you your duly! we will do ours!! We trust he had no instruction from them as a body, and could the issue to the protection of Heaven and the justice of

OUR CAUSE. JOHN MIDDLETON, Chairman.

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

the power loom weavers was held in the Carpenter's sequences. This however he refused to do, and the Hall; Mr. Sinclair in the chair; when the meeting delegates, quietly continued their sittings, treating the was addressed by Messrs. Donavan, Riley, Lane, Ray, threat and menace with a proper and dignified M Connell, Collins, Halliwell, Brophy, D xon, and others, contempt, their object being legal and their means The following resolutions were carried unanimously: peaceful. A committee had been appointed to all illegal proceedings; and further, that they will rally. The address was read and discussed; but some endeavour to preserve the public peace.

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

4. That it is the opinion of this meeting that political rights are imperatively necessary for the protection of wages: we therefore pledge ourselves to act with our other friends, and the trades generally, in legally and peacefully establishing that document known as the "People's Charter," and causing the same to become the law of the land, as the only means of securing our 5. That this meeting pledges itself not to return to

work until we hear the decision of the Conference of Delegates, on Monday next, at the Sherwood Inn. 6. That the power foom weavers of Manchester, deem it the most unpardonable injustice, on the part of a great number of the factory masters, that they refuse to give employment TO MEN in their factories, but in their stead employ women, over whem they can tyrannise with impunity. We therefore are determined that this cruel and unjust system shall be abolished before we go to CHT WORK.

After the election of a delegate to the Conference on Monday, and a committee of mamagement, 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 instat the Fairfield Tavern, Fairfield-street, to take into consideration resolutions passed at a meeting of the Mechanics, and to hear the report of their delegates. After the report had been given in, a resolution was passed by acclamation that they, the Block Printers, day. adopt the resolutions which have been passed by the Mechanics' delegate meeting.

Mr. P. M. Brophy was invited to address the meet ing. He did so in a stirring manner, during which he arrongly recommended them to form themselves into a means to secure good Government, and a protection for their labour.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Brophy, it was passed by accimmation that they form themselves into the National Charter Association. A vote of thanks was then given to the host, and journed to Saturday, the 13th

MONDAY MORNING, PIVE O'CLOCK. The walls of our town are densely placarded with proclamations from the County and Berough magistrates,

down, if need be, by force.

for which it had been called. to the chair, who opened the business by calling upon the meeting has been put of, and will consequently not the Secretary to state to the meeting the result of an take place. The tea-party and ball, however, go on in interview with Captain Sleagh, the Assistant Commis- pursuance with the public notice given, notwithstandaioner of the Police force. He (the Secretary) said that ing that Sir Charles Shaw, even while receiving the having seen the Proclamation on the walls, he consi-assurance that the meeting should not take place, dered it to be his duty to go to the authorities and in- refused to pledge himself that the company should be quire whether they considered this meeting as coming permitted to take their tes in peacefulness. under the term "illegal meeting;" when he was informed The above was accompanied by the following letter to that it was an illegal meeting, at least in the opinion of our publisher :the Magistrates of Manchester, and that they were determined to put a stop to it, and not to it only, but to the day. There is "no mistake" that the League are every meeting, whatever was the object. But as they at the bottom of this movement. I will write more had assembled together they would do their business fully on this point by to-morrow morning's post. A

as quick as possible, and then dissolve. The following resolutions were carried unani-Monely :-

I "That this meeting is determined not to commence work until their employers agree to work the Ame length of time as other trades, viz ten hours per day, for five days in the week, and eight hours on -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 work again until such time as the employers agree to but 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 cornisting of mateen men, to wait upon the whole of the employers, in Manchester and its vicinity, for the

5. "That another meeting be convened for the pur-Pose of Learing the report of the delegate's conference the time and place of which will be hereafter stated by 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 meeting separated before the authorities arrived.

Up to this, ten o'clock, all is very peaceable; but no work going on A fixed determination, on the part of Mr. H. has seen one who travelled with him. If he the people, is strongly manifested.

GREAT DELEGAIE MEETING OF THE TRADES OF MANCHESTER, AND THE WHOLE SURBOUNDING DISTRICT.

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

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

A discussion arose on the admission of two delegates tively, whereas the meeting, by resolution, on Saturday, had determined to entertain none but strictly had not been represented at the meeting on Satu-day, could not be expected to adhere to that resolution, because they might not know of it; and on this ground the Mossley delegates were admitted. The large room being now found to be too small for their accommodation, the delegates adjourned to Carpenters' Hall, where, ing the opinion of his constituents, and the instructions

be had received from them as to the steps necessary to be taken. There was exhibited, as might have been expected, Were represented by the several members of this important meeting as to the precise object to be recognised as the distinct purport of the strike. Some, and those the majority, were instructed on the part of their consticontention, and to declare that their resolution was We, the Delegates of all the various Trades of these fixed to uphold the strike on no other ground than as a important districts, having been, each and all, legally means to obtain the Charter, for which purpose they and duly elected by our various trades, have again this were resolved to maintain it to the last extremity. day met in solemn Conference, empowered by our con- Others, and those principally from Stalybridge stituents to watch over and guard the interests of the and the other localities in which the strike began, people whom we represent; and we de most earnestly were instructed that their constituents regarded it implore of you not to be led astray by your enemies, but merely as a trades' strike, a question of wages, and remain firm in your purpose to uphold your just rights, trades' rights; while a considerable number of places, as set forth in the resolutions agreed to by the dele- without giving any opinion of their own, expressed by gates' meeting in the Carpenter's Hall, on the 11th and their delegates their readiness to uphold their crethren 12th inst. We call upon you to be prompt in the in any struggle that might be deemed advisable, and to election of your Delegates to the Great Delegate Confer- abide therefore upon the decision of that meeting, be ence which will be held in the Sherwood Inn, Tib- the same what it might. During the day eighty-five street, on Monday, Aug. 15th, 1842, at ten o'clock in delegates thus delivered their instructions, representing the forenoon, and that you meet immediately for that all the respective trades of Manchester, and of most purpose, such of you as have not already elected dele- if not all the towns and villages within twenty miles thereof. To give their statements serialim would be We most solemnly pledge ourselves to persevere in merely to occupy space with repetitions. The great Charter; seven for making it a trades' contest; nineteen to abide the decision of the meet-

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 earnestness and extreme good order. An impos-That no person will be admitted to the delegate ing array of military, specials, pensioners, and policedelegates. A message was also sent from the authorities to the curator of the Hall, having for its object the On Saturday evening, Aug. 13th, a public meeting of inducement of him to eject the meeting for fear of con-1. That this meeting pledges itself to discountenance draw up an address to the trades and the public geneof its expressions being thought a little too warm, the 2. That we cannot exist with the present rate of delegates being determined to act with such prudence wages, and that we are determined not to go to work as should disarm even malice of its sting, recommitted it for further consideration. The meeting then adjourned its sittings until ten to-morrow morning, at the Hall of Science—the Carpenters' Hall being engaged

ing; and one, the representative of the

stone masons of Manchester, stated that his con-

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 populous district are out. There has not yet been a opinions and prognostications of the prospect before

to-morrow for Hunt's monument festival

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 in all day; and yet all comparatively quiet as the grave! not a brawl, not a murmur, not even a policeman's truncheon visible.

Early in the morning the walls were covered with

Magistrates. I passed during various portions of the day through amongst themselves. most of the populous district of the town, and save the menacing procession by Carpenter's Hall, have seen no indication the neccessity for the obtrasion of extraordinary provision for the maintainance of order. Nothing could be more peaceful and praiseworthy than the conduct of the people, and though the miliarms, and many hundreds, some say thousands, of special constables sworn in, with the exception before-

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

Savings' and all Banks, for gold! gold!!! gold!!!" Numerous trade societies and other benefit societies are said to be acting on its advice, and the banks are being run on. The benefit societies of one village are about thirty of the 61st regiment of foot were soon reported to have drawn £5,000 this morning, a spirit on the spot, and the inhabitants of Bacup, many of by six o'clock—armed men stationed in all the mills, three sheers for the Charter, when the meeting ad- which cannot be better characterised than as indicating whom had never seen a soldier before, took to their who kept up a fire all night at intervals. But all the cool but flerce determination which seems to animate the whole population.

HUNT'S MONUMENT DEMONSTRATION .- Our readers are aware from the announcement in the last week's dated, Town Hall, Sunday, August 14th, 1842. The Star, that the committee had very wisely determined to proclamation states that the magistrates declare all forgo the procession. Not content, however, with this meetings of numbers of the people illegal, wherever this concession to their timid fears, the authorities, held, and for whatever purpose called; and that the on Sunday, sent for the Reverend Chairman of the magistrates are determined to put all such meetings Committee, and several communications passed between him, the committee, and the magistrates, from which it The town having been placarded, calling a public appeared to be the determination of the latter to act meeting of the cotton spinners and card-room hands, to with unconstitutional authority and disperse the be held in the Carpenters' Hall, on this (Monday) morn. | intended meeting, however legal and peaceful both in ing, at five o'clock, considerable excitement prevailed as its object and its bearing, though every fair pretext for to whether the Magistrates would disperse the meeting, doing so had been removed by the determination to At the hour appointed, the large room was filled. Not- hold it on the private property of Mr. Scholedeld, when withstanding the Proclamation, the people appeared to it could by no possibility have interfered with public be determined to have their meeting, and do the business | convenience or safety. Determined, however, that the ruffians who seek an affray with the people should, if At about half-past five, a factory operative was called possible, have no pretence upon which to make one,

"DEAR HOBSON,-Herewith you have the news of 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. Scholefield.

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

Tuesday morning's post brought the following letter:-

TUESDAY MORNING, NINE O'CLOCK.

DEAR HORSON, -All is quiet still-magistrates and military parading the streets—no meetings to be holden The people still determined to uphold the strike, and "to have the Charter." There is no use in trying to reason with them; they are resolved "to try it on." I have mixed a great deal among them. Yesterday Order. purpose of informing them of our determination, and I talked with many. I find all in one mind, to prevail apon them, if possible, to acquiesce with our or nearly so:—"we'll try this strike on. We'll hold out as long as ever we can, and, d-n their eyes, if it mun come to a tussle, we'en dee hard."

I went last night, after ten, to the Mosley Arms, to waiter told me that he had been informed by several its neighbourhood. This was carried by all hands being five had his leg amputated above the knee, the leg and that females having children, even one, should commenced like an suctioneer, offering for sale the inquire for Mr. O'Connor. He had not arrived. The waiter told me that he had been informed by several sentenced nike an auctioneer, offering for sale the seven one, and that the had been informed by several its neighbourhood. This was carried by all hands being commenced nike an auctioneer, offering for sale the seven one, and that the seven one, and the seven one, after nim \_\_\_\_ my messenger mas this moment opened at the former meeting; and also passed another give us at least three days notice, and bring his returned. Mr. O'Connor has not arrived at the Mosley quiet, peaceful, and attentive. The Sun paper was returned. Mr. O'Connor has not arrived at the most paper was paper was paper was follow the example credentials with him, either from his own locality Arms; but Mr. Heywood says that he is in town. read. Mr. Ragg was called to the chair; and Mr. Heywood says that he is in town. be in town, I believe that he will be arrested.

MANCHESTER. TUESDAY MORNING. The peo ple are all out, as on yesterday. There has been no bn ach of the peace; but all is in breathless anxiety, aw aiting the adjourned meeting of trade delecates, which is to take place this morning in the Hall of Science. A large placard has been posted, signed 'A citizen," in which all the vituperation that a malignant enemy could make up, has been heaped upon the heads of the de voted Chartists.

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

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

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

way this morning to Wigen. The yeomanry cavalry tuents, to disclaim all minor and secondary objects of are out in that neighbourhood, under the command of Lord Francis Egerton. In Saiford, the shopkeepers are beginning to find that the working classes are their best friends; and they therefore called a meeting on Monday evening,

when the following resolution was passed :-"That we, the shopkeepers of Salford, do render the people our assistance, both pecuniary and otherwise, to obtain their political rights." Notwithstanding the perceable demeanour of the people, the military, police, special constables, and all the old pensioners, are stationed in various parts of the

town, ready to act at a moment's notice. It has been rumoured that Sir Robert Peel, Sir J. Grabam, and Lord Stanley are in town to-day; if so, a plain statement of the turn-out in Ashton, and that they must see what was never seen in England before. They will learn that Tory steel and Tory lead are as much hated by the people as ever; and that they look tion; and if the working men in the various manuwith confidence to the net very distant time when all the unjust powers of Whig and Tory factions shall pass away, and the reign of peace and plenty commence. Bills have been posted on the walls, of which the

following is a copy:-" Committee Room, King-street, Aug. 16th. "At a meeting of Spinners, Manufacturers, Machine Makers, Millwrights, Mechanics, Printers, Dyers, and

others, it was unanimously resolved, stituents were individually for the Charter, but that "That the mills, and other public works, in Manworkpeople therein employed signify their desire to return to labour.'

This is looked upon by some as an insult to their work; that they have worked too ong for small remuneration; but that they are determined to have protection for their labour for the future.

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

PATRICROFT.

rants are issued against others.

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 Manchester has during this day presented to the political rights to the working man can ever ameliorate

ROCHDALE.

All the hands employed in mills and mines in this breach of the peace.

SMALL BRIDGE. Great efforts on the part of the Tories has been made

in this village to bring the people in collision one with another during the past week, but all their efforts have been fruitless. The Orangemen belonging to two Lodges kept here were out in their robes, and a band of music, yet so cool were the people, and so determined to keep the peace, that none but the Orangemen, who a Royal Proclamation and a Proclamation from the were infuriated with drink, could be found disorderly: and in instances not a few, they were seen fighting

# LITTLEBOROUGH.

All is at a stand here, not alone for wages but also for political justice for the millions. Some of the trades, particularly the calico printers, are an ill-used set of men; their employer, Mr. Hudson, only paying every tary, police, and pensioners, are said to be all under six or seven weeks. But in explanation, it should be stated, that he gives them a ticket every week to his brother, who keeps a "badger's shop," for ten shilnamed, I have seen only one soldier out of barracks, lings worth of provisions, and, as may be expected. and one policeman in the streets, during the entire that which they receive is of the worst description. This conduct, and the conduct of another employer named Scholefled, 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.

BACUP.

The men of Rochdale entered this village on Monday morning, and held a large meeting. The magistraces heels, to the tune of "De'il take the hindmost." The men of Rochdale, however, soon railied them, and the meeting went on, but not before the magistrates read the Riot Act The people, however, persevered and for their recovery .- Another Correspondent. told the magistrates, and officers commanding the solproper; but the meeting was a peaceable one, and they would continue it. The magistrates and soldiers then retired to the top of the hill, while the meeting went on for an hour and twenty minutes after the Riot Act had been read. The meeting concluded by giving three cheers for the majesty of the people, and passing a resolution that they would not return to their work until they got an extension of political power through

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

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

others address them.

There was a meeting this morning at six o'cleck, and assist, was struck a violent blow on the arm with a good speeches were delivered by Messrs. Wolfenden, stick, and on the chest and in the face with stones. Taylor, Johnson and others. All was peaceable and An attempt was made to reason with the parties, quiet. The speakers all advised the people to prove and they were informed that if they did not disperse, themselves lovers of peace, law and order; and to take and cease their riotous conduct, orders would be given 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 five hundred.

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

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

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

SHEFFIELD.

TURSDAY. We had a very large meeting in Paradise Square last Reporter, we extract the following:-I write you last night that the meeting in anniversary night. A motion was moved and seconded that the of Peterlos has been abadoned. read. Mr. Ragg was called to the chair, and Mr. through the chest, and one is in an exceedingly danger to the chest, and that they would (where he was member last,) or from the General peaceful and firm in their determination.

There is also one man shot through the set them by the Rochdale people; and that they would (where he was member last,) or from the General beaceful and firm in their determination. peaceful and firm in their determination.

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

The fact is this, whether from the ant !- Corn Law League, or from the more deadly enemies of re al justice, the people, to the number of fourteen, have been a shot. Deadly shot!!! and, as the whole town pa oclaims, without sufficient cause beyond what was wanton ly provoked by the polica.

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

I have just returned from visiting three of the dying

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

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

EVENING. With this letter I send you a Preston paper, Saturday last, wherein you will perceive the awful and melancholy destruction that has taken place in our 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 A detachment of the 60th Rifles were sent per railplace, 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 A hton-under-Lyne; that the whole of the workmen in Manchester, Ashton, Staleybridge, &c., &c., had struck work for an advance of wages, and that he and his companion had been deputed to Preston, and other places, to endeavour to get the working men to follow

the example. It soon got buzzed about that there were two persons from Manchester had come to Preston, and in a short time the room was crowded. They requested to briefly address the meeting that night, which being granted, gave THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF ASHTON HAD SUP-PLIED THEY 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 reduction of wages to the amount of threepence per piece, which would amount to two shillings and ninechester and Salford, be not opened for work until the more than the full number required. The pieces are would not weigh the required amount. I was than worth a presoncerted before these Ashton men came to Preston ?

Before night, every cotton-mill was turned out without any resistance; and all done chiefly by boys and ships have closed their shops, warehouses, &c., and girls. At eight o'clock there was a very large meeting in Chadwick's Orchard, which was addressed by Altken, Challenger, and Odleum, the last of whom proposed a

resolution to the effect, "That the meeting pledged themselves to strike work until they hid a fair day's wages for that work, guaranteing its continuance, with the Charter." Large numbers collected in Chadwick's Orchard on Saturday norning, as early as six o'clock, when it being reported that some of the mills had resumed work, the crowd recaired to Messra. Sledden's machine shop, North-road, and attempted to force the gates, but were ultimately compelled to turn out, after several windows had been broken and a few slight wounds inflicted on

both sides,—the workmen throwing pieces of iron at the crowd, and they in return using stones. A detachment of the 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 before happened in Preston but was the military ordered to fire. Ashton me , who had been housed after addressing the people in the morning, fled immediately on the people eing 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, for-bidding any meetings of the people, and calling for special constables. The public houses were all closed passed off in the night without any disturbance. have been to see three of the parties wounded at the

The following is the account from the Preston diers, that they might shoot them if they thought Chronicle alluded to in the above important communication :--

House of Recovery, and there is not the slightest hope

FIRING UPON THE PEOPLE. At about six o'clock this morning, an attack was made apon the factory of Mr. Francis Sleddon, Northroad, under the following circumstances:-The crowd called upon the hands, who were at work, to come out and leave work; but so far from the order being complied with, the men in the factory turned the water pipes upon the mob and endeavoured to beat them back. They were not sufficiently strong, however, to effect this purpose, and after some damage had been done to the outside of the mill, the hands were obliged to turn-out Subsequently to this, at about eight o'clock, as the mob were proceeding up Lune-street, near the New Market, they were met by a body of policemen and the military. The crowd commenced shouting and throwing stones. On Captain Woodford maki g towards them, as if to arrest one of the parties, he was knocked down. One of the constables, in endeavouring to dressed. The accounts vary as to the number who were wounded, and as to the nature of the wounds. One who was shot in the knee was obliged to have his leg amputated; another man was shot through the body. Some of the bullets struck the house of Mr. Coup, the landlord of the Corporation Arms, several Coup. A bullet struck the lamp-post opposite the logue took place:-

Angel Inn. in Lune-street, and glauced cff through one of the windows. At this time, twelve o'clock, quietness has been re-

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

It is scarcely known how many have been wounded. trades of Sheffield do immediately meet, and appoint but it is supposed from twelve to fifteen, som of them A meeting of the operatives was held, at which rese-

is in a most precarious state. The medical gentleman to Hebden Bridge, Mytholmroyd, and Cragg, to request who has been engaged to attend the sufferers states the factory masters to stop. Accordingly they mat at that he thinks four of the wounded will not recover. the appointed hour, and such a meeting I never saw for As may be expected, very considerable excitement pre- numbers, and determination. The procession progroups. A proclamation has also been issued, and in- were passed unanimously. deed the authorities are using every exertion to prevent any more assemblages. The following are the names of the individuals in the parading the town.

House of Recovery :-William Petting, 21, steam-loom weaver, in the em ploy of Mesers. Dawson. He was shot through the knee, and has had his leg amputated. William Lancaster, one of the ringleaders (23) was

recovery. employ of of Messrs. Gardner, is shot through the

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 entertrined of his recovery.

William Moors is shot in the chest, and is in a very precarious state. He worked with Mr. Paley as o cot-The people are assembling in different parts of the morning. - Times.

MONDAY EVENING PIVE O'CLOCK. 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 repre- evidently a orisis approaching ! senting that the people in Manchester are shooting the soldiers like sparrows, done no doubt to incense the people and hurry them into acts of violence. If anything more should take place I will let you know.

TUESDAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK. The whole of the mills and other works here continue at work, with the exception of Ainsworth's weavers, who first struck. Gardner's started at noon to-day. Sowerbutts, a boy who was wounded on Saturday, died yesterday; and a warrant was issued by the Coroner, to remove the body from the house where he died to the House of Recovery. A jury was empannelled this morning, who sat at the Court House from eleven o'clock, p.m., to four o'clock, am.; and then returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."

There is still a party of the Rifle Corps in the town. and the different mills are guarded every night; but class—the colliers and miners, they rose an maise. It is there is nothing unusual except the bustling after working hours with persons auxious to hear the news.

WIGAN.

MONDAY EVENING, SEVEN O'CLOCK A large crowd. amounting in number to some thousands, entered this town to-day, and immediately prounderstand that a party of weavers in the employ of ceeded to the various mills, collieries, and factories, Mr. Ainsworth, had struck work in consequence of a stopping the engines, and getting the hands to loin them. Having effected this, they marched out of the town towards the seat of the Earl of Balcarres, at Hay, do than fleece, and fleece again; but they found a tiger pence from each person's week's wages; the reduction in which neighbourhood there are a great number of was for the work being too thin, and the weavers had collieries. On their passage through the town, they them has discovered there can be no protection for in a great many instances put two picks in the quarter committed no violence to property. They asked for provisions from the shopkeepers, which was of course weighed, and the materials from which they were given to them. The principal streets are crowded 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 poverty-stricken state; and it has caused many to say that the masters shall be the first to invite them to the masters shall be the first to invite them to the masters shall be the first to invite them to the masters and it has caused many to say described being the weavers in Chadwick's Orchard, and that stationed in the town, ready to act promptly, when the masters shall be the first to invite them to the masters and it has caused many to say described being the world; living 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 required. A disturbance is reported to have taken live upon the more desperate it will become; and with out the mill of Messrs. Paley. Now, you will bear in place at Hindley, four miles from this place, and Capt. a desperate population, everything is insecure. A out the mill of Messrs. Paley. Now, you will pear in 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 many cotton mills, and all the hands have this day been beggar.—Correspondent.

> Every inhabitant of Wigan and the surrounding town 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 repolved 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.

LIONDAY. We have had pretty work here to-day. Several hundreds of people fram Haslingden, Accrington, and this forenoon, and proceeded to stop the mill of Messrs. severely wounded on the cheek; several others were they stopped. They then proceeded to Messrs. Livesoners. The Mesers. 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. article called a "skrek," which is generally from 8 Hop wood's mill, where, on those gentlemen refusing to 10 feet in length, and its bars from 1 to 21 menes stop the mill, they broke several windows of the Lodge apart, through which coals of considerable size are

were sent for, and the crowd dispersed. 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 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 soldiers to fire. They did so, one part firing up the 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 stan oming out at the abdomen, and she now lies and is, per pound for all monies paid them without any hope of recovery. Two others were shot in before the pay-day—even while such wages the thigh; the rest were but slightly wounded. At the

remainder of the mills now at work.

different mills at work. About half-past one or two e'clock, a considerable number of persons arrived from Darwen, and proceeded to Messrs. Hopwood's mill, with a view to let off the water from the boiler. On meeting with resistance, a row took place, when several of the officials of the establishment, armed with pistols and other fire-arms, fired indiscriminately upon the people, wounding, in extensively contributed, and one grocer, we are a very severe manner, several children and women. 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 liors, 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

were taken into the Dispensary, and their woulds had heard reports that a great quantity of people were orderly and peaceably. A great many of the colmaying about from place to place etopping the factories, but we were not disturbed until Thursday. On that number more "to visit their friends," but the day there came a procession from Rochdale and surnumbers in the towns are still sufficiently imrounding places. Previously to this the authorities posing. bad sent for the soldiery from Burnley; and about an hour before the procession entered, there came about by the miners in Airdrie yesterday :persons being at the windows. Mr. Coups son thirty of the 11th Hussars, Prince Athert's Own, and At an early hour this morning, the workies wended who was leading a horse to the stable, had a narrow took up their station in the yard belonging to Mr. escape,—a bullet, which had passed through the Buckley's factory, now standing. The officer, accom-wooden door of the stable yard, went whizzing past panied by Messrs. Crossley and Taylor, magistrates, went to Mr. John Fielden, M.P. and requested him to There are several shot marks on the house of Mr. stand out against the turn-outs. The following dia- coal and ironstone miners, stating to you our cir-

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

Mr. Crossley, Magistrate-I understand they want to be the masters, and want to make the laws. Mr. Flelden-I believe. Sir, they want nothing but the meeting several sums of money were subscribed, right good English laws agreeable to the Constitution; and a friendly feeling towards the colliers generally but at all events I want none of TOUR assistance. The officer and magistrates went away seemingly

chagrined.

vails. Large posting bills have been stuck up to an- ceeded to the places named, and all the mills stopped. nounce that the Riot Act has been read, and that Meetings were holden at Mytholmroyd and Cragg; and people are forbidden to be seen about the streets in similar resolutions to those agreed to at Todmorden All is quiet; no breach of the peace has occurred

as yet. There are two hundred special constables

LASSWADE, SCOTLAND.

DEAR SIR .-- A friend has just shown me two letters from Danfermline, from which it appears that the weavers and colliers are rising there, that they had set shot through the body, and lingers without hope of fire to two factories, gutted several truck shops, and seriously maltreated a number of constables and police. James Roberts (20) steam-loom weaver, in the I have also just learned that foot soldiers from Sairling and Edinburgh Castle, and drugoons from Jock's Lodge, have been ordered there.

If such are the proceedings in summer, and the destitution of the people still increases as it must increase, how will it be in winter? N.B. It is carrently 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.

TERN-OUT OF THE COLLIERS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH AND THE MARQUIS town, threatening to revenge the proceedings of the OF LOTHIAN. On account of repeated reductions of wages, and numberless other acts of oppression, the coal miners of this district have struck work this day, The town has remained quiet all day, and the whole and are determined to work no more until their maniof the cotton mills and machine shops resumed work at fold grievances are redressed. They have partly come the usual heur this morning, with the exception of to this resolution, in order to assist their brethren. Ainsworth's, Gardners, and Weavers. About 100 of the Thus the colliers of Airdrie, Dalmarnock, Fife, Fal-Rifles are sent from the town, and their place had kirk, Mid and East Lothians are acting in concert! been supplied by the Wigan Yeomanay Cavalry. One Should this strike continue, the most part of the iron works and manufactories in Scotland will be at a stand

> DUMBERMLINE The Whig papers will no doubt represent the disturbance in Dunfermline during this week in the blackest colours, and shun all allusion to the provocation which the people received before they attempted resistance. The facts are these :- during these five or six years past, the less respectable part of the manufacturers, those of them that had not one shilling they could call their own, have pursued a vexatious system of reducing the wages every now and then, and have employed every means in their power by clipping, quibbling, and curtailing, to bring their workmen to the starvation point. They at length carried their avarice beyond endurance, until their own wickedness overtook themselves. The people would stand it no longer: and with the assistance of that most unjustly oppressed not my purpose to enter into details: suffice it to say, that after two nights of dreadful work—the firing of factories, turning out the contents of one of those abominable track-shops, &c., the Sheriff, along with the better part of the manufacturers, stepped in, and with the help of a public meeting, brought matters to an issue. The avaricious masters, in fear and trembling,

and in presence of the Provost and Sheriff, signed a recantation of their proposed reduction, by adhibiting their names to the former table of wages. They have gotten a lessen. They thought they had nothing more to property if there is no protection for labour. It is the duty of every man of property to rise up in determined

Law Repear. (Query: Was this abatement of Ains- request of the county magistrates. Hindley contains make him who is to-day independent, to-morrow a THE SCOTTISH COLLIERS. (From the Glasgow Chronicle.) With regret we have to announce that the miners of Airdrie, Coarbridge, and vicinity have resolved to continue their alarming and extensive strike, and that the potato-fields in this quarter are still ravaged with the most barefaced audacity. The millitary are still stationed at Airdrie and Coatbridge: but their presence seems to be of little avail in restraining the starving depredators. On Monday night last a large potato-field near Calder, the property of Mr. Lindsay, was completely cleared of its contents; and on the same day, another field at Rasbush, not more than half a mile from the head quarters of the military, was similar visited. Indeed, so far as appearthe neigbourhood, came into the town about ten o'clock ances go, this turn-out would seem to be the most alarming that has ever taken place in the mining Briefly and Rodgett, in Further-gate. A number of 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 them right and left most unmercifully; one man got his head laid open with a cuttass, and was otherwise ever be their present circumstances, the colliers appear to be united and determined to continue the wounded, though theydid not make the least resistance. strike, and this resolution; the conduct of the employ-About twenty were taken prisoners and conveyed to the ers at this meeting in Airdrie, where the sheriff pre-Barracks. A number of soldiers accompanied the rided, on Friday last, would seem to have considepolice. From this place the people went down to the sably strengthened. At that meeting the facts mills belonging to Messrs. Fielden and Townley, which adduced, and which are now made generally known sey's and Rodgett's mills, Whalley Banks. Here they to excite the sympathy of the community, and to were again followed by the soldiers and police, headed render the conduct of the masters exceedingly unby the magistrates. However, in spite of this force popular. One or two of these it will be sufficient to 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 ocal-pit injured, and a number of the people were made pri- in the neighbourhood), that, instead of trying the

throughout the mining districts, have tended greatly forming the entrance to the mill yard. The military suffered to drop, to the great detriment, and injury of the profits of the workman, it being generally Mr. J. Eccles's mill was the next they proceeded to understood that the men are not paid for any coals 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 thrown, demolishing most of the windows on one side that find their way through the article in question. of the mill. The military were soon on the spot, and They were also loud in complaint against the truck succeeded in capturing four of the rioters: these, system, practised by nearly the whole of the masters, together with the two who fired from the mill, were 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 tionary immediately turned round, and ordered the were kept out of the use of ready money, and comfrom work, was shot in the back, the ball, I under from the men, at the rate of ld. per 12d., 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. These complaints and others of a similar character were adduced at the meeting of masters and work-men 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 Chapelball. The miners have appealed to the shopkeepers for assistance to carry on the strike (and when it is considered that many of them are altogether dependent upon the colliers for a subistence, it will not appear wonderful that their appeals are attended to), and in this way considera-

amongst them. About fifty more have been taken up employment.

It is but fair to the men to state, nevertheless been to be been to b TODMORDEN.

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

ble sums have been raised; sums from 53. to £1 are

The following circular was extensively circulated

"Sir,—As a general request, could you find it convenient to attend a meeting of the respectable grocers and traders in and around Airdrie, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Masons' Louge, when you will find on the table a petition from the cumstances, and the present necessity of our demands? Should this meet your approbation, we

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

exhibited. POCKLINGTON .- On Monday evening, Mr. Rigby, from Lancashire, gave a soul-stirring lecture delegates to take into consideration the propriety of mortally. Five have been taken to the House of Re- lutions were passed, pledging that they would not go to a large and attentive audience. The meeting following the example of the men of Manchester, and covery, and in the course of the morning one of the to their employ again until they got the wages of 1840; was convened at half an hour's notice. Mr. Rigby

iourned. LONDON.—RISING SUN, OXFORD-STREET, STEPNEY. on Menday night. -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.

business was transacted, and the meeting ad-

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

Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, 1842.

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

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

Wedgebury by the natives, in the midst of 30 000 colliers on strike for wages. They formed one of the noblest eights I ever witnessed. Linney, O'Neil. Pearson, and others addressed them; conclusive resolutions. binding the whole assembly to desist altogether from labour until their just demands were complied with. were put and carried unanimously and enthusiastically, I then briefly addressed this immense gathering of labour's sons; a vast assemblage of human eyes, all raised in expectant intelligence—brave bosoms thrown open to the sun and air, and stalwart arms and stout hands held up with instantaneous heartiness, the very moment that I put it to them whether they would all pression made upon me by the view of that meeting as long as I live. I proceeded in Linney's company to Bilston. For two mortal hours I addressed the favourite brigade—the "body guard" of our brave chief, Peargns, their host! They little knew what they were about. 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 sat in fixed earnestness receiving my plain remarks, apparently as enthusiastic at the close, as at the beginning. The view of the massive hands of those brave colliers raised in approval of the Charter, convinced me in a twinkling of O Connor's shrewdness in selecting the "black brigade of Bilston Chartists" as his "body guards." God help the poor fellow that provokes a collier! We enrolled fifty members at the close of the Rilston meeting. Linney assured me that the whole region was rife with Chartism: this honest, independent, and brave man has been indefatigable in his labours among this bold and simple hearted people: judgment, deserves more highly the praise and confidence of his brother Chartists than Joseph Linney.

nothing being more easy than to get an out-door meeting of thousands upon thousands at this time of excitement: the Wolverhampton colliers, like the assemblages I had previously addresed, held up their mighty hands and the most dishonest and infamous use was made with one accord, and instantly, when I asked them it they would exponse 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 the extreme towers—and everything looked so threatening, that when the friends here took a bill to the print it. Great fears were entertained that I would STRUCTION"! be apprehended if I dared to stand up in the Marketplace, that night. However, when seven o'clock had struck, there I was mounted on a famous long Whig Budget. Here are his very words: bench, procured by the friends. The super-intendent of police then took his station close by my right elbow, the Tory gentry and ladies threw up their windows to listen and hear the rebel the slumbers of the English oligarchy. Is not Chartist commit himself, and to see him pounced upon France disturbing at this moment, the prospective and berne away in the dirty claws of the raw lobsters.

On Friday morning, the 12th, I walked on to Wol-

"Sweet little allver-voiced lady," And pay our million and a quarter yearly to support herself and her establishment. I demonstrated that loyal Chartists knew the land would be ruined if the budget but the Whig one, WITH A BARRICADE. Civil List were not kept up? and that working men would all weep their eyes sore if Adelaide were to be bereft of her £100,000 a-year. I denounced any ragged shoemaker (Stafford, like Northampton, you know, my brave Shakspeareans, is a famous sheemaking town,) as a stupid fellow if he dared to talk about his aged his hard face relaxed, his teeth separated, and at length family effected also the overthrow of the Wellingtonhe grinned outright, while the host of shopmates burst | Peel administration, by the impulse which they cominto laughter.

Well-what was to be done? I could not be taken reforms. up for treason, for my words were ultra-loyal, with a among the crowd, and strove extrestly to incite the sent and the past escape unobserved by the plain unmusician 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 aunoyance, 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 policeman take for speaking truth; let the chief policeman take SWING, 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." The adjournment was carried, and I dismounted in a tardly article ever penned by a bloody-minded moment, and off we went, the people following us I coward against Dr. Hook and the ladies of Leeds. 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 good meeting; and when it was well-nigh dark, started Jeseph, as M.P. for the Borough. The misoreant again for the town, singing "Spread the Charter." The said :-The gaol was reached, the soldiers turned out guard, and thought the crowd had come to make an attack: but fairly laughed when they heard the singing. Three cheers were given for poor Mason, close under his cell, in spite of the bayonets, and the multitude dispersed. That night will be a memorable one with the Stafford Crispins: and I trust they will not neglect to annoy

their enemies with ammunition so easily mustered and 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 well as Stafford. Let me just say, ere leaving Stafford, that Peplow.

Hunnible, and other fine young fellows, are growing up there, who will soon be able to act an important part

The farther I went, my beloved comrades, the more thickly I found excitement kindling. I reached the hellish Potteries on Sunday afternoon, and found a spirit I mind! Potteries on Sunday afternoon, and found a spirit I reaching New Bank within a short distance of the Conference to the address of the Conference to the Confere Fenton and Lane-end, on the Sunday afternoon, Aug.

NEWCASTLE.-A delegate meeting for the of the colliers, to ask all the workers at the earthen- something STARTLING and novel;" but they did not County of Northumberland and adjacent districts ware factories, &c., to leave their labour. I of Durham was held in the Chartists' Hall, New-remained in Hanley during the day: saw the castle, on Sunday last; Mr. John Hebden, of Ouse- shops closed, and all the town become as lifeless as burn, presided. Mr. Sinclair was appointed secre- on a Sunday forenoon; heard of the multitude doing tary pro tem. The Secretary took down the names queer things in the town, and also at Stoke, Fenton. of the delegates, and read several letters from dis- and Lane-end; but saw 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

I met the people again at six at night. The Square lengthy discussion took place respecting sending a was crowded; I should say there were 29,000 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 crowd. I protested necessarily incurred. Mr. Sinclair read a letter, against the insobrlety I saw in the persons of a few,proclaimed the illegality of destroying property, &c. Manchester, containing a copy of the Committee's resolves, and to held by them, too, till they had their

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

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

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

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

Suffice it to say,-I was seized, taken before fine old Justice, examined before him as he sat up in bed, told him who I was and all about it; but they dared not keep me! This was at Buralem, at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. I intended, with the two good lads who carried my bag and cloak, to reach Macclesfield by seven, in order to take the coach for Manchester; but as we had been detained by the Burslem authorities so long, we struck down for the Crewe Station, on the Birmingham and Manchester line of rail way: and, after losing our way twice, we reached Crewe in time to have a hearty good breakfast before the train started.

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

space by saying a word about it. Finally, my brave comrades, I am now about to set out, privately, from Manchester, after having just read the horrid piece of hypocrisy and crucity which the Morning Chronicle has chosen to insert against me, in its leading article of to-day. What villains are these scribblers for the Anti-Corn Law League! In order to On Thursday began a series of excitements, such as I clear themselves from the charge of originating the had hitherto been a stranger to. I was set down at strike, they strive to incite the Tory Government to twelve at noon, by the omnibus, at Wednesbury (called take my blood, or personal liberty, by pointing me out as an agent for the Tories!

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

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

## THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

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

get them in again? How will they allay the excite- some queer things. The nature of their takings and ment they have caused? And, above all and before their deliberations will be best understood by the all, how will they compensate for the loss of life and | following extract from their own organ. It speaks | Selves." the personal injuries; the shootings, and cuttings, volumes. It appeared in the Sun ONLY A MONTH blow from the shoulder-of-mutton fist of a Bilston and slashings; the imprisonments, and the trans- | AGO ! Read it :portings that are to follow: how will they compensate for these things, which they, and they alone, have

We say again, that the League-men have caused there is not a man in the whole movement who, in my all this hubbub. They are at the bettom of it all. It 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 toilers of the "black diamonds"—the whole district, mind to prepare it for the master stroke. The Globe for many miles, having entirely ceased labour, and immediately announced that the battle-cry was and to-morrow it will be spread throughout the em-

# " BREAD or BLOOD"!

by the whole Whig press, of the fact that "incendiarism" had again shown itself in the South. They found matters in a somewhat critical condition in this paraded the fact most prominently; dwelt upon it loud and long; evidently doing their best to cause it to spread, as a means of hampering the new Ministers, and driving them from office. The into the town-additional rooms were being built to Morning Chronicle declared " the fires resulted from the gaol-cannon, it was said, was to be planted upon a feeling of REVENGE against the bread-taxing landa feeling of REVENGE against the bread taxing land of the sufferings of the people. Politicians rejoice lords;" and the Globe called them "the beginning that the unruly workmen of the manufacturing towns printer, announcing my lecture, he did not dare to of a fearful. ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF DE. are tamed into obedience by hunger; bigots exult

> The Morning Chronicle also talked of BARRI-CADES being erected to force the adoption of the " France, in 1830, according to the oracle of Tam-

worth, by an example of physical force, disturbed 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.-MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM MAY ANSWER ANY The Globe followed in the same strain. Here are his words :-

"Whoever else may have forgotten, the Duke of Wellington has not ceased to remember the French revolution of 1830, nor the effect which the three grandmother being in a bastile and vegetating on skilly, days' events in Paris had upon the public mind in while the 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 downfall of the elder branch of the Bourbon municated to the public mind in favour of legislative

"The popular disorders which have broken out in mined on making a disturbance, one of the red-coats at under the circuwstances in which they are at present first coaxed, and then dragged one of the foreigners placed. Nor will the resemblance between the pre-

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 dasbecause some one had told him that they had in-

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

"It has happened that ladies' heads have been carried about the streets on poles, or trailed in the dirt; and it has happened, sufficiently within recollection to SERVE both FOR a warning and AN EXAMPLE, that a priesthood has been compelled to find safety in flight, and those who braved the popular indignation forfeited their lives to their temerity."

These were the teachings of the ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE! These were the sentiments, the horrible. hallish sentiments, they strove to instil into the public

rights of tabour had been tried. We had meetings at Bread Society," to induce the people to join them in Fenton and Lane-end, on the Sanday afternoon, Aug.

14th, and at night I preached from "Then shalt do no manufacture," on the large area called the "Crown-bank," at manufacture," on the large area called the "Crown-bank," at manufacture, and the thing it of accomplishing that object. We entreat them, in became amalgamated with the Lancashire people, coat Moor. Large numbers were in attendance, and everything that object. We entreat them, in became amalgamated with the Lancashire people, coat Moor. Large numbers were in attendance, and everything to arrangement, on Skir-cease working for one month, and the thing it of accomplishing that object. We entreat them, in became amalgamated with the Lancashire people, coat Moor. Large numbers were in attendance, and everything and everything and everything and everything was conducted in peace and everything of accomplishing that object. They have only to insist upon these measures before they go to work again. This is the worse; that the means to which they before to Messrs. Akroyd's mill, at Haley Hill, for the purpose of turning out the hands, but when they arrived assemblies congregated in the afternoon, according to arrangement, on Skir-cease working for one month, and the thing it of accomplishing that object. They have only to insist upon these measures that they are still no After the junction had taken place, they proceeded in peace and everything was conducted in peace and efficient measure that they are still at hand; that prudence and perseverance firmness there, the men had gone to dinner and the mill was needed. spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large plan was detailed. This pamphlet was reviewed spot, the next morning, at eight o'clock. A large and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. Same and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In the people and noticed by nearly all the anti-Corn-Law press. In t

condemn it, nor point out the danger to those who might act on it. And yet what were the recommendations of these Leagued Daily-Bread Men !

"Now the way the Americans obtained the SUPPRAGE, and exemption from heavy taxation, furnishes us with an Example Worthy of Initation' ricans, 'we shall not be imposed upon ; we are not represented, and we deny your right to tax us.' A cargo of tea was sent to one of their sea-ports (Boson), and an exciseman was sent to collect the tax; and palpable facts" ! Is it irreconcilable with the THE EXCISEMAN WAS TARRED AND FEA-THERLD by the Americans, and the tea emptied into the ocean, rather than they would submit to pay a tax upon it. Here, then, we see a practical way of abolishing the Corn Laws." That the Corn Law could not be imposed 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 66 to; nor would such a call to Manchester be long enresponded 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 incendery writings in the Northern Star." Will he be kind enough to point out a single paper in England, aye, one which has denounced all these atrocious attempts to excite tumult and disorder, excepting the Northern Star? He cannot find one! The Star alone has exposed the deep laid villainous schemes of the plotters. The Star alone has shown up the atrocity of the doctrines these parties have tried to inculcate. The Star alone has regularly watched the attempts of these men, and sounded the note of warning and alarm. The Star alone has done this. It did not wait till now, and then find out that these attempts were being made. As soon as ever the incendiary articles appeared, the Star called public attention to them, and reprobated the doctrines there taught. It is, therefore, a little too bad for the Times and the League papers, (fer they, too, join in the song) to charge the present state of feeling to the "incendiary teachings of the Northern have procured for them the detestation of every torn off the veil that hid their deformity.

not upon the Chartists, as the Times and League organs have it, but upon the League men, without mistake or possibility of being gainsaid.

There was a "Conference" lately sitting in London, composed of Delegates belonging to the an i-but it was generally rejected as a dressed a large assembly of colliers; a number of the Law League. This "Conference" taked over thing that would seem avecadingly members were enrolled at the close of each meeting. They have go ten the people our! How will they Corn Law League. This "Conference" talked over thing that would seem exceedingly

> " The proceedings yesterday at the anti-Corn Law Conference speak for themselves. GENTLEREN WHO DECLARED THEY WILL PAY NO TAXES TILL THE CORN LAW BE REPEALED were vociferously cheered. The recital that workmen have said it was not words would move Parliament, but force, manufacturing districts men declare that '10 good can be done until they riot,' and in the metropolis the information is received with approbation. To-day pire, and the IDEAS of rising, of rioling, and of refusing to pay taxes, will be presented at one and the same time to many thousand persons. The sanctity once belonging to the law, which prevented such

> ence, and with the memorialists from Hinckley, we have become convinced that it is useless to place before the Parliament and the aristocracy evidence that the half pagan, half free-thinking town's-people are for their sins visited by a judgment which threatens annihilation. To bigets and politicians, pictures of distress in the manufacturing districts are not disagreeable; and we will not contribute to their pleasure by repeating them. We turn rather

to Mr. Taunton's speech, who said—
"'It appeared to him that the time was past for talking: the TIME WAS COME TO DO SOMETHING, and he would tell them what to do-(cheers.) He thought they ought to proceed at once to appoint a COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAPETY IN THE METROPOLIS, and induce every delegate from the country to pour in such facts would create the utmost odium against those in power, and COMPEL THEM TO YIELD."

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

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

not just the man to keep the secrets of the League. Now, let every man pay particular attention to the

Mr. O'Connor-" Indeed! how!"
Mr. Acland-" Well, I tell you, in confidence, that the object of the League's present meeting in London, is to take into consideration the propriety Be quiet; be firm : and please yourselves whether OF STOPPING ALL THE MILLS UPON A GIVEN DAY!!! AND THEY WILL DO

This was published near a month before the STRIKE. New. Acland has never contradicted it. He dare not do it!! Even in the "Conference" itself, so lately as the

to abolish Corn Laws altogether, and to wise. We entreat only the people will not be dishowever, broke up into groups and proceeding along compet them also to grant the People's Char-couraged if, after all, having tried the strike as a Rands Bank, and different bye roads, evaded the militer. Let the Colliers in all parts of the kingdom means for obtaining the Charter, they find it to fail tary and reached the town, when they immediately adopted to get all we want without spilling a drop of determination, patience and perseverance, firmness there, the men had gone to dinner, and the mill was people were seen wending their + ay from all direc-

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

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

" Mr. Feargus O'Connor may swear himself black in the face before we give the slightest credence to a The English landlord said to the Americans, 'We charge un upported by any other evidence, and utwill impose a tax on your tea.' 'No.' said the Ame- terly irreconcilable with plain and palpable facts." Is the charge "unsupported by any other evi-

dence"! Is it "utterly irreconcilable with plain facts we have been narrating! Is it irreconcilable with the incendiary teachings of the Globe, Chronicle 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. SWING. SWING. SWING'

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

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

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

"Our readers are probably aware that the project of SHUTTING UP ALL THE MILLS IN ONE DAY Star." Had the press of England shown a tithe of originated with this journal, and the watchfulness that we have, and spoken out as that we have all along persisted in been shivered to atoms long ago! We have had to considering it as the only means by battle them single-handed; and, single-handed, we which the repeal of the Corn Laws was likely to be obtained. The CONSIDERED THE PROPOSI- of production, and the capabilities of the soil under Huddersfield. TION AGAIN AND AGAIN; allusions were from time to time rolled fifty-four members at the close. Wednesday evening, Mr. West visited Swanwick, and addressed harsh to the operatives them-

> They rejected the project, after considering in igain 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 world between the masters "closing the mills," stationed at the barracks, were under orders to be and the workmen doing it of themselves, and forc- tary force regularly stationed at Halifax, consisted 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, "roject"! No; they acted on it! and the present who entered the town about seven o'clock in the

> the last two months in the manufactories, have been tion almost unprecedented in Halifax, and which attempted by Corn-Law-Repealing masters! Point out a Tory or Conservative master who has attempted civil and military—at the disposal of the authorities. any such reduction. We believe it would be im- were astir, and assembled in considerable numbers possible. At all events, we have not heard of any in the Market Place; they were all peaceable, howsuch. This fact speaks volumes!

Refer, too, to the letter of our Preston correspondent, detailing the horrible carnage in that town, was addressing them, the magistrates, accompanied 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 magisit is two delegates from Ashton, (the town where the struck 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 alscrity to leave the spot base and cowardly attempts to get the working classes are now so fond of STRIKES as to pay the "Let's away to Luddenden Foot," and this propo-

The fact is, that the strike did commence at Ashton, as has been already detailed; and that the body of the Lancashire turn-outs were congregated ostensible cause of it was the attempted reductions for the purpose of marching into Halifax. exposed the plot. We denounced the concectors of of wages by the Corn Law Repealing Messrs. Betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock the turn-outs witness! Three villanous red-ceats, standing in the witness! Three villanous red-ceats, standing in the counter fact is, as soon as it attempt of the Government to supply the deficiencies for them. We counselled to peace and good order! listened till they were languaged out of countenance, and of the state by increased taxation upon the people, then turned their attention to a couple of Italians who have the visings are to be then turned their mustic into the Sonara. Determinent the supply the deficiencies for them. We cautioned the people against the snare is into the state by increased taxation upon the people, attempt of the Government to supply the deficiencies for them. We counselled to peace and good order! And yet the "riots" and the "risings" are to be then turned their mustic into the Sonara. Determinent the snare is into the sonara in the snare is into the sonara into the witness! Three villanous red-coats, standing in the Toulouse and other towns of France, excited by the it. We cautioned the people against the snare laid BAILEY; and another fact is, as soon as it from Lancashire approached the town in immense PAID BY MONEY SUBSCRIBED BY Todmorden, Rochdale, and other places, united toge-FACTORY MASTERS AND SHOPKEEPERS ther in one immense procession, filling the whole breadth of the road, and stretching to a yest length. BELONGING TO THAT TOWN.

And are the League men to suffer no consequences | military and police were drawn up, so as to occupy for these acts? Are the people, the working people, the whole road, and prevent the passage of the whom they have induced to "rise" and "riot;" are people, the cavalry being posted in front, the infantry

you go to work or stay away !

cially in the two articles in the third edition, headed. "Progress of the Strike," and "Further Progress." Every event which has since transpired has con- proached it in another direction. The Bradford firmed us in the opinion we then held : and we have Even in the "Conference" itself, so lately as the Brmed us in the opening and the request for Lancers from that town, and on the procession was preceded by a number of the delegates, Mr. Finch, jun., it all the attention that the people think it worth.

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

MARY JONES, BRISTOL.—We cannot insert the com did. The information she seeks can only be com-

pelled by law proceedings. the nurpose. CHARTIST, CARLISLE, is thanked for the extracts

to him by Mr. O'Connor during his imprison-ment! and, perhaps, "a Carlisle Chartist" is 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 nellite-Whig-Rudicals 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 Chartist"? these things; and therefore we are not surprised at the character of the letter he has sent. As for the request he makes respecting the publication of the document alluded to, all we can make no promise: we must see it first.

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

OUR READERS AND FRIENDS .- The state of our lecture at Chesterfield amongst them.

just and proper regulations, to supply the wants of 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, noon, at, and subsequently to, the affray at Akroyd's

# STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

and enrolled members.

HALIFAX. commenced in Halifax on Monday morning last. in readiness to act at a moment's notice. The mili-Let our readers also mark another fact. All the turn-outs, who thronged to excess the streets of the eductions in wages that have been attempted within town, produced a state of excitement and commoformed ample employment for all the forces-both So early as five o'clock in the morning, the people ever, and so would have continued, till their meeting was over, and then have returned home again in the same good order they had met. But whilst a person and the magistrates having ordered the multitude to themselves into a sort of procession, cleared away

When they got to the North Bridge at Halifax, the next, and behind them the police and special conarrived at Messrs. Norris and Listers' mills, the Our own opinion of the "Strike" and its merits plugs were drawn, and the men turned out. cashire processions approached the town, another procession, also comprising immense numbers, from the neighbourhood of Bradford, ap-

" It appeared that the only plan which the manu- To Beaders and Correspondents. Akroyd's orders, pulled it out for them. It is stated that Mr. E. Akroyd gave four sovereigns to the men, and told them to buy bread with it for the women. They proceeded next to Bowling Dyke Mill, and commenced making a cutting through the mill dam, in order to let off the water; when just while they were engaged in this attempt, the military came up, and dispersed them, and captured six of the insurgents. About eleven soldiers of the infantry were detached to escort the prisoners to the Police-office, and on their road were followed by a large portion of the people, who made repeated attempts to rescue the prisoners, which so exasperated the soldiers, that they faced round, and fired upon them. A man called Wadsworth was, we understand, wounded in the leg. and was carried off 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, and again the soldiery fired, but we have not pelled by law proceedings.

Constant Reader, London.—Ye. Mr. Pit- in the vicinity of the Police office, the streets, which kethly is gone to America, but not to stoy there; are there very narrow and crooked, were in a great at present. He is gone to "look out," and to sell measure blocked up by crowds; and before the his goods. He is inclined to act on the maxim, soldiers could force a passage through them they look before you leap." We understand his in fired twice, and then charged upon them with their tentions are to go over nearly all the States, and bayonets, wounding a great number, but more of to make close observation and inquiry upon the points important to emigrants and settlers. The result of his observations we expect to be the sions were entertained that an attempt would be means of giving to the world. All who know M1. made to break open the prison and resonathe 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 neigh-what we before knew of the ungrateful man who bourhood) 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: meeting not to return to work till the awars of the fact that the man in question would People's Char at recame the law of the land; till have starved while in gaol, had it not been for their wages were advanced to the standard of 1840; 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 SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS was GIVEN in the course of the alternoon, the people having to him by Mr. O'Connor during his imprisongather d in great crowds a various places, but more particularly opposite the Northgate Hotelsethe not aware that the grateful return made for this cavalry charged upon them, but the people flying in handsome, nay, generous, treatment was the terror before them, no injuries were inflicted. When-writing of letters, such as the one he has sent us, ever the crowds became at all unmanageable, or work 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 fuetian jacket that he declared, soon after his liberation, at the with a bayonet, we saw go writhing down the dinner table of one of the most stanch O'Con- street, in the midst of a number of commiserating companions. The only serious wound was one which occurred accidentally to a sergeant in one of the regiments, who, while handling his musket, touched it in such a manner, that the percussion cap exploded, and the piece went off, and lodged the shot in one of his arms. He was taken to the in-firmary, and it is probable his arm will be disabled, even if it should escape amputation. The proceedings commenced on Tuesday with a meeting on Skircoat Moor, at six o'clock in the morning, at which about 2,000 or 3,000 people were present.

The proceedings commenced by singing a hymn, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," which was followed by a prayer by one of the men, invoking the assistance and protection of the Almighty in their columns this day will be a sufficient apology for enterprise, and praying that peace and order might be our silence about, and non-insertion of, many preserved. After this a man from Bradford addressed articles, both of news and observation, received the meeting. He proposed that delegates should be during the week. Some of these are in type, but sent to Todmorden, Bradford, and Huddersfield, to obliged to be displaced, - the notice of Mr. West's induce the men of those places to march immediately upon Halifax. In compliance with the proposition three delegates were appointed to proceed to each of the honest son of Labour in the Kingdom; because, was likely to be obtained. The single-handed, we have exposed their villary, and ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE delivered his second lecture of his series, "on the evils arising from the misapplication of the powers evils arising from the misapplication of the powers reinforced by the men of Todmorden, Bradford, and those present at the meeting should immediately proceed to Elland, Cooper-Bridge, Brighouse, Stainland, and Barkisland, to stop all the mills there, which it was thought might be accomplished before the time of holding the next meeting, and in accordance with this resolution, the great bulk of those present, formed into a sort of procession, and fling across the moor, proceeded on their mission. This concluded the meeting.

The prisoners captured at Halifax on Monday after-

mill, eleven in number, were sent off to Wakefield on Tuesday forenced. It was determined by the magistrates to send them there for safety, previous to their examination. They were placed in two omnibuses. each drawn by four horses and guarded by a file of the 11th Hussars, under the command of an officer, and, headed by Mr. Briggs, a magistrate, proceeded at full The disturbances connected with the turn-outs gallop to the railway station, at Elland. The people of course had very soon notice of this movement; in fact 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 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 atation 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 was in waiting, to which the prisoners were at once transferred; and the train was quickly at full ap ed. conceptions, is at an end; the minds of the people are becoming familiarised with the idea of resistance; and, if their misery be not relieved, it will not be long before corresponding DEEDS WILL spring from the idea of reject in the other and more feasible shape of "In common with many members of the Confer-"

"In common with many members of Considerable numbers of people had gained access to proceed with passengers to Halifax, from Leeds, Manchester, &c. After leaving the station, it was very seen evident that there were very large numbers of people in chaotic and truly awful state of things is the corsequence it the town on Monday evening, comprised a force of and before the conveyance had proceeded far, stones in about two hundred men. The immense crowds of abundance were again thrown from the wood; these struck the omnibus repeatedly, but the passengers escaped withoutinjury. 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 con-Adence that the people would not wilfully indict 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 guaranthe roadside, and along the rocky heights of Salter-Hebbie-s place of all others calculated for the protection of any party who might choose to avail them. selves of its cover from whence to harass an enemy. A man then took the head of the leader, and, waving shew the real nature of the League men, in their fact! and then ask how it is that the middle disperse, loud shouts were raised amongst them of seemed to have vanished, and the vehicle was slowly as his hand, all fear of attack from the menacing throng cending the hill. But, on a sudden, a cry was raised that 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 apparence. 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 seldiers who then came up at full gallop, and on to the heads of the devoted and innocent passengers, who thus suffered severely from the accidental circumstance of being compelled, though only for a few moments, to be apparently under the protection of the soldiery. With such direct aim were these missiles hurled, that scarcely a soldier escaped unhurt-some of them received severe cuts -three of them were fairly felled from then riders to the mercy of the mob. These three are pri vates in the 11th Hussars: their names are Alexander Frazer, John Austin, and Thomas Clarkson: they were all more or less injured; but two of them were for a time made prisoners. Of course, there was a devil of a hubbub kicked up now! An express was sent to Ha ifax for the infantry, and the Hussars, these to bear all the shootings, all the cuttings stables. This was above twelve o'clock. In the after charging with ball, returned, headed by Mr. to pieces, all the sabreings, all the tramplings precession were great numbers of women, most of Briggs, to the rescue of their companions, which they to death, all the woundings, all the imprison- whom were placed in the middle. On their progress effected. During the affray, Mr. Briggs received a ments, all the transportings, and, possibly, all the hangings; are the working people to endure all these things while the fiendish betches orders were carried these things while the fiendish betches orders were carried. fact, in a letter addressed by him to the Chartist these things, while the fiendish hatchers of the plot would you!" endeavoured to turn them on one side. one of the women coming up in front shouted to the case! One of the women coming up in front shouted to the case of the wom one woman was stabled in the breast by one of the passengers, who had, in good earnest, to endure the To the working people we say, be wise! be pru- soldiers with a bayonet, though not seriously, but pelting of a pittless storm of stones. These consisted of following disclosure, coming from the principal dent! Be not betrayed into collisions with the ingeneral the soldiers did not molest them. Soon four or five inside, and about the same number outside. sponter of the 'Piague'.

Acland said to me,—"Well, Mr. O'Connor, we shall either have a Repeal of the Corn Laws, or the Charter in three weeks.

Mr. O'Connor—" Indeed 1 how?"

military. Present not yourselves before them after a circumstance occurred which caused a diversion of the military, and opened a passage over and had a very narrow escape; his last was cut come the bridge into the town. It was stated that the mills of Messrs. Norris and Lister, at the bottom streets. Come not near them. Keep the peace of Foundry-street, were attacked, and the military and opened a passage over and had a very narrow escape; his last was cut come the bridge into the town. It was stated that the mills of Messrs. Norris and Lister, at the bottom of Foundry-street, were attacked, and the military are last marks to be shot at, like so many the bridge into the town. It was stated that the mills of Messrs. Norris and Lister, at the bottom of Foundry-street, were attacked, and the military are last marks to be shot at, like so many the bridge into the town. It was stated that the mills of Messrs. Norris and Lister, at the bottom of Foundry-street, were attacked, and the military are last marks to be shot at, like so many the bridge into the town. It was stated that the military are last marks to be shot at, like so many the bridge into the town. It was stated that the military are last marks to be shot at, like so many the bridge into the military. military. Present not yourselves before them after a circumstance occurred which caused a di- Mr. Barker, reporter for this paper, was one of the latter. Do not riot. Destroy no property. Burn no and police force gathered on the bridge, leaving that street, Leeds, who sat between Mr. Barker and the mills. Commit no depredations. Injure no man. spot for the protection of the mills alluded to; in a driver, received a frightful cut in the head, which bled few minutes the entire procession had passed into profusely. It is fortunate that the wadding of her the heart of the town, and by the time the military bennet, was very thick; for this doubtless had the effect of breaking the force with which the stone had descended. She was going on a visit to Mr. was distinctly registered in last week's Star, espe. Almost at the very same moment that the Lan. Cockerham, of Halifax; and on enquiry there on Tuesday afternoon, we learned that she was not much worse for her injury. A gentleman, named Lavasck, from theffield, we understand, was very severely ent about the legs and in other parts; he bled very much, and was obliged to leave the omnibus, and remain at a roadside house until surgical assistance could be procured. He was attended very speedily by Mr. Holroyd, of Halifax, and after having his wounds dressed proceeded on his journey. The other passengers escaped with more slight injuries. The omnibus was much injured, and one of the horses was cut in the leg by a stone. The party after this got safe to Halifax.

This affair having subsided, the people again met

applause.

had been broken through the roof, and it had been authorities in violently assaulting and inhumanly a number of persons of both sexes, but mostly females, of their constituents. sgreed that if the military should be required at masscreing men whose only crime was want of food, the place, a flag should be put through this sperture, The meeting was called for half-past six o'clock; which they had pledged, and though several persons jority were for the Charter, and argued that, and a man was placed on the roof of the Northgate about six o'clock two boardmen were arrested at addressed them, urging that it would be unjust in as honest men, they ought to speak out as men Hotel, where the Hussars were stationed, to watch for this signal, and communicate to the military. As ing a seditions libel, and conveyed to the station, some as the prisoners were secured in the mill, the some at the committee, stating that goods, yet the women would have no nay; their movement should be for wages or for a political gignal 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 rememof the arrest of the boardmen, Messrs. Drake, the pawnshops and served themselves, getting
bered there was no attack upon Akroyd's mill, and Tucker, and Wheeler, proceeded to the stationnot their own property but any thing that

ments made before this delegate meeting, it is evident receiving more; but both has and they had not come maxiner in which the melancholy occurrences, which preparatory steps to intimidate the committee from committed for trial at the next sessions. in a few minutes took place, originated; but all proceeding with the meeting; but they had mistaken agree in this, that there was no regular attack upon | their men. At seven o'clock, not less that 10,000 | Burslem, it is now certain that one was shot dead. the mill, and that the people were not causing any persons having assembled, Mr. Dron was called to the other, though very severely wounded, may still further disturbance than must necessarily be caused by the passage of so large a multitude along the road. The most probable account seems to be the following, which we learned from an eye witness:—

As the soldiery were approaching the spot, the cavalry at a nand gallop, and the infantry at a quick run, least 20,000 persons: all the papers allowing it to the throng of people in the streets could not get be the largest meeting ever held in that neighbourout of the way with sufficient rapidity, and there hood; the road being completely blocked up. Some was some crowding and jostling. One man in the little confusion was created by a drunken coalway offered, unintentionally, as we understand, heaver driving his cart furiously among the crowd. 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 turbance among the crowd was the consequence, the northern districts, and hereby determine to and inemediately afterwards, the magistrate in memorialise her Majesty to withdraw the troops, strendance (Mr. Hird, of Bradford,) and the officers and endeavour to ameliorate our fellow-brethren's of the regiment were observed consulting together for a few seconds, and the next moment the soldiery fired upon the people. The first fire consisted only of straggling shots, but the next fire was a regular volley of masketry from the whole body of the military. From Rand's Bank, the ground rises for a considerable distance in towering hills, and up these hills the people fled for their lives, and as they fled the military continued to fire, and some of the men dropped wounded upon the grass. We went towards the scene of action immediately after the firing had taken place, and had not proceeded very far, before we saw an old man, apparently betwixt fifty and sixty years of age, borne in the arms of a number of other men, apparently in an insensible state, and we were informed shortly after that he had received a musket ball in the groin; a few yards further, we saw another man who had been shot in the back, whose head was sustained by other men, and who appeared to be swooning, conveyed along the same road in a cart, and both, we believe, together with another man, who was shot in the leg, were taken to the infirmary. At this time the military were drawn up along Rand's Bank; numbers of men were cronching down in the grass, but the great bulkof 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.

along the road. The soldiery proceeded along the streets, driving all the people before them, who fled to escape them into all sorts of avenues and passages. So peremptory were they, that they compelled the people to close their windows as they passed, and neither men nor women could peep out of any aperture, to meeting was being held a constant communiobtain a sight of what was going on, without having cation was kept up by the Superintendent a cluster of swords raised and shaken in menace at of the Police with the Home Office; the them. At a place, called Garth, opposite the Pine cavalry at Knightsbridge barracks were under arms Apple Inn, at the end of North Bridge, about twenty in the Barrack Yard, from six until past eleven after the adjournment of the last meeting. He hoped or thirty people climbed up a wall, and got into a garden there, to get out of way of the military, and, as the latter passed by, hooted them, upon which the soldiers fired fifty or sixty shots above their heads, and produced no little consternation among them. and produced no little consternation among them. discharged, upon entering into their own recogthem to act with wisdom and prudence, and to amongst the persons wounded was Dr. Bramley's nizances to appear at Bow-street on the following bring their deliberations to a speedy termination, servant, who received a shot in his ancle. Another man also, who was standing in Northgate when the Infantry passed, was stabled with a bayoner in the shoulder. He was conveyed to Dr. Hol-

From all that we can learn of the origin of the

affair, we think there were no circumstances to

justify the military in firing upon the people. No

attack was made upon either person or property.

and the people were proceeding without disturbance

It is with mingled feelings of shame and indignation that we bring before the public an instance of wanton bloodshed—a deliberate attempt upon human life, which we can designate as little less than murder, on the part of one of the soldiery. Mr. Bingley, the reporter for the Leeds Times, and Mr. Hall, of the Leeds Mercury, were eye witnesses of the cirthe 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 soldierv towards the bottom, a distance of probably nearly one hindred yards. All the soldiery had disappeared along Nelson-street, except one man who paused and looked in the direction of the persons above mentioned, and then levelled his musket, and appeared to take deliberate aim at them. Not the slightest alarm was felt by either Mr. Bingley and have consequently, thrown the whole of the or Mr. Hall, who seeing no cause for violence, ever, area, and immediately the old man staggered and recled in the direction of his own door, but made no outery. Mr. Bingley exclaimed—"the man is shot," or some such expression, but Mr. Half who had previously seen him in a fit, replied that 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 loud screams, the old man was found lying on his back, on a bed up stairs, with a wound in his abdomen, his shirt was saturated with blood, and he abdomen, his shirt was saturated with blood, and he must candidly declare that turn-outs, who were committed to York. Mr. Gar turn-outs, who were committed to York. Mr. Gar to show a hold front, and he never before saw so many countrymen in the me italely went to procure the attendance of a sur- forth, one of the magistrates, was, we understand, geon. On calling afterwards, it was understood much injured. that there was but little chance of his recovery.

Three men, dangeronely 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 being backed by any military, who were all engaged were captured in or about Shades Mill. Of these in the neighbouring large towns 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 principle gash, three or four inches long, on his head, and his skull was fractured, and two or three more had contusions on their legs, caused by turned into a hospital.

supply of the engine, at several stations.

During Wednesday, all continued quiet throughone the day except so far as an "excitement," by a
occurred.

Treed thousand persons had sent nim to say that
as loss, either of property or life, could ever have
ence to any part of the country now struggling for
they would proceed for the Charter. Yet he wished the several delegates of whom it is composed, does
political power. The political emancipation of our
not for either himself or his constituents to lead not warrant this Conference in now received. Wey to the town armed. The military went towards "the border," but of course it was "no go." Jona-than Booth, flax-dresser, of Northowram, who was to state that the residence of the Rev. R. E. Aitkins died at ten o'clock on Wednesday night. He was was set on fire sometime about two o'clock a.m., and shot shrough the abdomen. Poor Crowther is still what makes this worse, the Rev. Gent. was a comalive, and is expected to recover. The number of plete invalid, and report says that the state of excould be ascertained, to thirteen, besides numbers of fatally; but this I cannot say that I positively know, of mill owners was held on Wednesday afternoon, has shared the same fate, and nothing is to be seen

no actual flames. Meetings were held on Monday and Tuesday evenings, on Clerkenwell Green, very numerously attended :snd resolutions of sympathy was with the military, I hear alrest, and he in true ascertained, and therefore they ought to take some was legal public meeting, contended strongly in ducting itself in a peaceable manner, and that the favour of the wage question.

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

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Mr. Akroyd's mill, and when betwixt twenty and with the men of the North were unanimously agreed | character ordered the meeting to be dispersed, determined step, either the one way or the other, for Mr. Ste ll was surprised to hear men from the the chair, and addressed them in an appropriate recover; his name is Jerrold, a bricklayer, at Stoke-

> "That this meeting views with great apprehension condition, by adjusting the existing dispute regard- being no protective force. From thence they ing the reduction of wages, and passing the People's Charter as the law of the land."

> Mr. Mantz, in a very eloquent address, seconded the resolution. During the time he was speaking, the got on that could find room, and rode on to Keighpeople were actually flocking up to the meeting by 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 his audience, protested, as a rate-payer, against the sending of the seldiers and police to massacre the men of Manchester, and leaving the vast accumulation of wealth and population unprotected. If they wanted soldiers at Manchester let them send abroad for them, and not expose the inhabitants of London to the danger of a successful insurrection. They might tell him that he could be sworn in as a special constable, but he did not feel inclined to perform that labour and those duties which he paid others to discharge.

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

Mr. Brown, in an address which raised the enthusiasm of the assembly to an enormous height, and which for eloquence has seldom been surpassed, wound up the proceedings of the meeting. The resolution was then put and carried unani- ness connected with the strike, assembled on Tues-

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who briefly acknowledged the same, and the meeting attended the meeting continued to perambulate the streets, singing patriotic songs. On Wednesday morning, the boardmen attended at Bow-street, accompanied by many of the leading Chartists, ally the success of such movement (cheers.) The would be turned away, if they professed to have the magistrates. and were discharged by Mr. Jardine, the sitting Magistrate, upon entering into their stated that they would be glad to receive a deputa-own recognizances to be of good behaviour tion from the working classes, in order that arrange-

cumstance, and were within a yard, or at most two was given in evidence that the police had orders 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
meeting, and every effort was made to hinder it the barracks and the police office. A small number meeting, and every effort was made to hinder it of the Hussars, who had been clearing the streets, from getting due publicity. Summonses were apturned up the bottom of King-street, and, after proceeding a few yards, were filing into a street called refuse to take the bills out of their windows; and Nelson-street, which runs out of it: at the time that they express their determination to put down the Messis. Bingley and Hall were approaching the top meeting, which is to be held on Thursday evening, of King street, an old man, named Samuel Crowther, at Islington Green. After the meeting on at Islington Green. a nail maker, was coming towards them, apparently Stepney Green, five or six persons were busily to go to his own residence, which was only two or engaged in enrolling members, hundreds anxious to three yards distant. At this period there was not join being unable to procure admission into a spanished cious bowling-green set apart for that purpose.

# LIVERSEDGE.

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-ever, fired, and immediately the old man staggered owner who offered any resistance, save one at Heck-

Several thousands visited this quiet town on

# KEIGHLEY.

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

TUESDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK. I have just heard that the military stationed at blows from swords. In fact, the police-office was Burslem have begun firing on the people, and that The mills were all stopped on Tuesday, at Elland, Cooper Bridge, Brighouse, Stainland, and Barkisland.

Congleten; but reports are so rife at the present hour that the artest of the land. two men have been killed, one from Stoke-upon-Congleten; but reports are so rife at the present hour, that the extent of the loss of life cannot be told. I also hear that numbers are wounded, but ther stage of the proceedings.

Instead of the last, instead of the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would sympathy with an understanding or security that the masters would shape that the masters would shape the second stage of the process of t Immediately previous to the skirmish at Salter- told. I also hear that numbers are wounded, but ther stage of the proceedings. hetble, and after the prisoners had left by the train, how great a number I cannot say. Thus proving threats were made that the bridge across the railway that the roling few are determined, at all hazards, "That we view with feelings of disgust and indigshould be pulled down, and it was stated to be their to perpetuate their rule over the sons of labour. nation the efforts now made by various parties, the undertaking. The Delegate from the water in the tanks for the Where these things will end I cannot say, but this throughout the country to misrepresent our position, The Delegate from the delegate fr I do say, that neither life nor property is now safe our objects, and the means we may decide upon in these districts. I would just make one remark a lopting, in order to carry out our intentions. We bond not to damage any property, and that if any before I close this, that, as a body, the charter is the law of the land.

damage were committed by parties connecting them have had no hand in the destruction of property hands of designing men of various political parties. People's Charter is the law of the land.

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

that has been going on here, nor has the advice of this we most emphatically deny. Called together the chartist speakers been attended to, for, had that by the spontaneous will of the people, we are deter-During Wednesday, all continued quiet through- have been the case, I can affirm that no such thing mined to consult their interests alone without refer-

Wounded by this mad freak, amounted, so far as citement into which he was thrown, has terminated others who received slight wounds, and who got them nor can I rely on hearsay tales. I have also to when it was determined to resume work on but a heap of ruins at either of those places.

one single tyranical movement would kindle them to stand firm, as it was a legal public meeting, con- an additional placard.

surrounded the pawn-brokers, demanding the goods

the only symptoms of such an attack being contem- house to tender bail; they were refused admission; came to their hands, and taking many things that a tremendous majority in these great manufacplated by the people, was the entrance of the few but eventually Mr. Tucker had an audience with belonging to other persons; this morning I witnessed turing districts, are in favour of the People's Charstragglers, who were secured in the mill, in the Inspector Hatt, who peremptorily refused to accept a spring cart full of females, guarded by both horse ter becoming the law of the land, and in conformity manner we have described, and who were consider-bail, and the prisoner was immediately taken in a and foot, taken to Newcastle, and some men on foot, with that opinion, it is at this stage of the proceed-bly in advance of the main body, who were at that cab to Bow-street. The inspector also waited upon between the sections of infantry, were likewise ings necessary, that a definite decision should be time passing, without any disturbance, over North the printer, and obtained from him the name of the taken to the same place, for examination before the come to relative to the future course of action to be Bridge. We have heard different statements of the party by whom he was employed, thinking by these magistrates, and no doubt but most of them will be

In my last I stated that two men were killed at

## CHORLEY.

AUGUST 17. About 8000 people entered Chorley, yesterday about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, principally colliers by trade, and succeeded in stopping all the works in less than two hours. A great number have gone to Preston this morning. All the works are at a stand to-day; none have dared to start their mills. with the exception of Medcalf, the manager for the estate of Dobson. A public meeting took place last night, and a resolution was passed to have the Charter the law of the land before they worked again. BINGLEY.

Several thousands left Bradford early on Tuesday morning, and proceeded towards Shipley, where they stopped all the mills without difficulty, there marched on to Bingley, where they commenced their work of putting a stop to all business. While the

WEDNESDAY. Everything is quite at a stand still, and nothing is parading the streets. STAFFORD.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT. 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 the northern districts, indeed many of the manufacturers are already talking of stopping their shops.

MANCHESTER. The adjourned meeting of the delegates from the various trades of Manchester and the surrounding towns and districts, to the number of 141, on busimonsly. Such a forest of hands as never before was day morning, at the Hall of Science, Camp Field. at ten o'clock.

Mr. Hutchinson again took the chair. The Secretary called over the names of the 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, The Chairman opened the meeting by reading the address which the Committee of Management issued

middle classes were about to call a meeting and had souls of their own. stated that they would be glad to receive a deputation. There had been no feature of relaxation exhibited, nor any symptoms of change of opinion; for their political rights. He trusted they would

Mr. Stott, delegate from the bookbinders, came forward and moved the following resolution:-" That this meeting do strongly recommend that

Il trade societies do from henceforth make political enquiry and discussion lawful and necessary in their various lodge's meetings, and society rooms; and that this great principle." Mr. Higginbottom seconded the resolution.

Mr. Morrison could not see the necessity of passing resolution of that description, nor did he think it was at all applicable to the subject for which they had assembled. If they were met upon a mere trade | King-street :question, perhaps it would be in place, but at that tuents would be more than ever tyranised over than they had previously been.

they did not adopt every measure they could to ensure a triumph and gain their political rights.

ing classes, were aware of one of the main causes of political ignorance and mental slavery,-which causes were that the discussion of politics had been twenty places at a great distance, who had been decision of that meeting, so that they, in their localities, might know what steps to take.

Mr. Duffy agreed with the resolution, though he must confess it was from the business of the meeting. Several other delegates saw the utility of such a the fustian cutters the same. A delegate rose and rese ution being passed, but thought it would be more in place as the last, instead of the first.

Mr. Duffy rose and proposed this resolutionwe are determined to contend at all hazards, unin-

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

will do ours.35

Many of the delegates here declared that the ma-

Mr. Duffy withdrew his resolution.

law of the land." Seconded by Mr. F. Taylor, of Royton.

Seconded by a delegate whose name we did not obrain. After several delegates had supported the motion, news was brought into the Hall that the public funds were falling. The information emanated from the Mark Lane Express, and was received with loud

A discussion arose regarding the means of carry-

ing out the resolution, if adopted, on which many gave their opinions. Some thought it would be a failure for the want of food and funds; whilst others, animated with feelings of enthusiasm and hopes of success, said that in the moral revolution of a country such things as money and food formed no to be seen but the families of the turn-outs who are part of their serious consideration. In one place, said a delegate, the people had already made provision for four months. Both manufacturers and them their support. He thought that if the people stood still for another month there was ample provision made. When the work was well begun

> ple with tood. question, to that of the Charter."

This was the delegate from the Engravers of Mantaining it. There never was a better chance than ing as he then saw before him. the present one, and therefore the meeting of Deleunite and embrace it.

After a discussion on the merits and demerits of rity, and, therefore, contrary to law. the resume-work amendment, the taking off restricthe 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 the attention of its members as a first object of conin the boroughs of Manchester and Salford, passed this loth day of August, at half-past one o'clock. Resolved unanimously—'That the mills and other public works of Manchester and Salford be not

made the law of the land.

cease labour.

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

1,500 operatives, said that his constituents declared

The Delegate from Glossop said, in answer to a efforts." delegate from Stalybridge, that if the masters did reduce wages, and they did come out to resist a no man allowed to speak twice on the same question. they were going to take, in giving in their decision, that own resources. Stand firm. Do your duty. We his constituency would stand by the resolution.

The excitement respecting the movement in the continues to increase. The troops on leaving town on Monday were compelled to charge the people at the movement to Monday were compelled to charge the people at the movement to Monday were compelled to charge the people at the movement to Monday was determined to resume work of this one-of-flourishing district. This meeting was suddenly called by the index suddenly called suddenly called suddenly called suddenly called suddenly called suddenly called suddenly

thirty nau got in, some of the other, for which was surprised to hear men from the were armed with staves, and sworn in as special constables, closed the mill-door, and secured the upon the men of London to attend in their thousands found in the streets should be arrested.

The meetings then quietly dispersed.

Which was done. The meetings then quietly dispersed.

In the meeting the meeting then quietly dispersed.

In the meeting then quietly stragglers as prisoners. Previous to this, as attack on Stepney Green, on Tuesday evening, and on the Shades having been apprehended, a hole express their sentiments upon the conduct of the shops in the townships of Hanley and Shelton, and doing their duty if they did not act with the feelings of Manchesten. They could not make it a wage your labour, have turned upon you oven in your the decision. He believed that they, as the repre- question. L le thought it was very dishonest on the question; his wan trade had expended £6,000, and distress, and would plunge you yet lower in the Wages.

The delegate 1 rom the mechanics of Patricroft have effectually put into force the doctrine 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 £3,500,000 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 las fellow-workmen were enhancing the interests of their order. out for an advance of wages, but were willing to watching events peacefully which might lead to the stand on an equality with these who were only receiving seven or eight shillings per week, providing you independent of the oppressor's will, you were
the latter would insist upon having political power east upon the wide world for support. Thanks in the present struggle. It was all nonsense to eternal thanks, to the brave and independent Traces

Kingdom to endeavour to get the co-operation of ployers generally would consent to advance wages—
the middle and labouring classes in carrying out the and had signified his intention to assist them during same, and that they cease work until it becomes the the turn-out. He gave orders that a cow should be made ready for slaughter, and the butcher was to labour.

have cut it up to be distributed—and other arrange- labour.

Brothers, these are not times to hesitata! The corn The delegate from the engravers moved, as an ments to provide foou are being made, when all of amendment, That the people forthwith resume a sudden the said gentleman altered his mind, and has a golden hue, while your resages are pale but gave orders that the cow must not be killed—and on hope for change and better times. We are fortunate being asked what had caused him to give counter in having an accredited Executive, bearing the conorders, he replied that no heard that the turn-out fidence of all at our head. They too lave called was taking a very different course—it had become a political question, to support which he begged to be excused. The hands, nothing daunted, were willing the present, withheld from there, your servents, our to keep the political view of the question, notwith-standing the withdrawal of such support. cordial support, as in union alone is security to be the delegate from Rochdale declared that the expected. meetings, and they had been very numerous, were This is not a voluntary "holiday!" It is the forced determined to have nothing less than the Charter. "strike" of ill requited labour exainst the deminion Another delegate rose and said that he represented of all powerful expital. But as the tyrants have Another delegate rose and said that he represented or air powering a meeting of 8000, who instructed him to vote that the operative upon you adopt it—and out of they remain out until they obtained the Charter.

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

being brought that the military and the town offic als were at the Hall door. One of the delegates went out to ascertain whether such was the case, who resion for four months. Both manufacturers and out to ascertain whether such was the case, who reworkmen had certified their intention of rendering turned and said that the magistrates, police, milithem support so long as they behaved themselves well.

One gen tlemanwithin a few miles of Manchester, had 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, state of excitement. On Monday last, all the shops contribute £100. The Leigh delegate, on behalf of people.") Mr. James Lowe, door keeper, then came we must prove that we merit your esteem. Hear in this town were shut up, and great excitement 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 through the medium of the Chairman, whether he goaded you into resistance, and who would now were knocking at the door, and wished to know, act of yours take the lodium from those who have through the medium of the Chairman, whether he gooded 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 such a conclusion, the shopkeepers would render accosted him by asking him if he was a delegate.

In Chairman, in reply, gave orders to admit them. After a short for, although the discomfitted Whigs have attempted and they nad been very numerous, the people nad in reply, gave orders to admit them. After a short for, although the discomfitted Whigs have attempted and they nad been very numerous, the people nad in reply, gave orders to admit them. After a short for, although the discomfitted Whigs have attempted and they nad been very numerous, the people nad 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 came in and advanced, accompanied by Mr. believed if the working classes generally, came to be believed if the working classes generally, came to be accosted him by asking him if he was a delegate.

In Charter to protect such wages for the future; and came in and advanced, accompanied by Mr. believed if the working classes generally, came to be a conclusion, the shopkeepers would render accosted him by asking him if he was a delegate.

In Charter to protect white working classes generally came to be a conclusion, the shopkeepers would render accosted him by asking him if he was a delegate.

In Charter to protect which was a delegate of the police force, to rally their scattered forces, under this new to a conclusion to the police force, to rally their scattered forces, under this new to a conclusion to the police force, to rally their scattered forces, under this new to a conclusion to the police force, to rally the delegate of the police force, to rally the conc every man should put his shoulders to the wheel. whether he was a delegate or not, as he was a Injustice, and of Knowledge against Bigotzy and In-The question then was discussed at great length perfect stranger to him. Mr. Beswick then gave his tolerance. name, and Mr. Lowe gave his capacity. The Chairman said that was a strictly legal meeting. relative to means to be adopted to provide the peo-Mr. Garner moved a resolution to the effect,

"That taking off restrictions on commerce would enefit the people, and of course was superior, as a would be peaceable and orderly, and insisted that we council you against waging warfare against they be allowed to proceed with the business. He recognized authority, while we believe the moral (Mr. Beswick) then stated that the Alderman of the strength of an united people to be sufficiently power-Ward had been to the Police Station to lay com- ful, when well directed, to overcome all the physical hes er.

The delegate from Hyde supported coming out for building in large numbers, which alarmed the inhabi
blood of your brothers has been shed while peace-

The Chairman said that every precantion had been them. gates, the Executive, and the middle classes, should taken to make the meeting legal. People were taken to make the meeting legal. People were As the people appear to have made the "strike of allowed to be in the gallery to listen to what was the League" for a repeal of the Corn Laws into a Mr. Fielding, near Lees, representing the winders, said; the reporters of the public press were also stand for principle and the Charter, we would imnizances to appear at Bow-street on the following morning. There is no doubt that the meeting was intended to be dispersed, but the numbers present made it of too terrific a character to be lightly made it of too terrific a character to be lightly meddled with. During the intended with During the intended with During the intended with a control of the public press were also bring their deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, said the tested the meeting which led deliberations to a speedy termination, s

Shortly after, Mr. Beswick came in with a gen-Mr. Neild, delegate from the hatters near Oldham, tleman of either presumed or legal authority, and things, council you against the destruction of life or seconded the amendment of Mr. Garner; and did so surely, if all the world had belonged to him, he property. for two months. During the proceedings it ments might be made to work in co-operation with because Great Britain was dependent upon for could not show it more. He had a similar intereach other, and thus strengthen the movement. For reigners for food: to prove which, he read a statis- view with the Chairman; but to speak as disputants to be found in the document entitled the People's the latter had cortainly the beet, and, in our epinion, proved that they were acting foolish, without autho-

Finding that they could neither frighten nor argue tions on commerce, and the resolution for the Char- the Chairman and Delegates out of the matter, he ter, and that no hasty or rash resolution might be returned; and in a short time came in again, with but they were as earnest as ever, and appeared to come to, it was suggested that the delegates should two magistrates, who thought to awe the Chairman by see more than ever the necessity of a great struggle, adjourn for an hour,—which was immediately done. asking him if he was aware that that was an illegal On re-assembling, Mr. Hutchinson, the chairman, meeting ! The Chairman said it was not his place deliberate upon everything brought before them, again opened the proceedings of the meeting by to prove that—he himself believed to the contrary. the Executive, and come to such wise conclusions as their very remarking that the two amendments would leave a On hearing this, a young man, with a handwhip in responsible situation demanded.

The trusted they would the trusted they would believed to the contrary. The Executive, and come to such wise conclusions as their very remarking that the two amendments would leave a On hearing this, a young man, with a handwhip in of the people."

And it was their measures: because, on such important questithat he was not going to parley with them. He tions they should by all means be unanimous. If would give them ten minutes' notice to 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 to the great body of the working classes.

The authorities then stumbled out of the room, with A delegate then rose and said he believed that it all the pomp and pride of bloodhounds of despotion was expected that the delegates would decide the and class-made law. The Chairman, on their departhey embody in their rules a law for the adoption of question at once, either one way or the other, as to ture, put the amendments, when twelve were shown whether they must resume work or stand out until for one, and seventeen for the other. He then put The meeting was then adjourned to the Sherwood Inn, Tib-street, at ten o'clock on Wednesday.

MEETING OF DELEGATES IN "CONFER-

This body was driven, by the "troublous times" from the consideration of the particular matters and things for which it was summoned. The all absorbing interest of the "strike" movement was forced on sideration. It being known that the sittings of this body were to commence on Monday, it was generally understood and believed that they would take up the subject; and the decision to which they might come as to the course of action to be commended, was looked for by hundreds of thousands with an intenseness of anxiety perfectly indiscribable. The Conference commenced its session on Tuesphatically urged them to show a bold front, and he never before saw so many countrymen in the day, at two, p.m., and continued, by adjournments, declared that they were not men if they town as he had just seen, and he took the opportunity till about seven on Wednesday evening. Their deadopted any measure that they were not able to of eliciting their opinions, which were in every liberations were, as might be expected, most carry out; on the other hand, they were not men if instance a declaration that the Charter should be anxious; the discussions most animated and earnest; anxious; the discussions most animated and earnest; and, while some difference of opinion prevailed on

The secretary said that he had just heard that the the course to be recommended by the people, one Mr. M'Cartney agreed to the resolution, inasmuch | Chartist Conference had passed a resolution calling soul and purpose seemed to animate the entire ast would show that they, as delegates of the work- upon the people generally, in Great Britain, to sembly as to the necessity of enforcing, by every adopted: "That this meting having come to the full means within their individual and collective power, determination to cease working until the People's the observance of Peace, Law, and Order, by and among the people. Each member, in the first instance, stated to the

constituents in reference to "the strike." A general, anxious, and protracted discussion then event of the country generally agreeing to our noble insued upon the question of adopting the following RESOLUTION OF THE DELEGATES.

"That whilst the Chartist body did not originate the ngain to produce one ponny's worth of wealth, until present cessation from labour, this Conference of Dele: the People's Charter be law." The colliers and asked how many there were present who had any gates from various parts of England, express their deep laughed at (hear, hear.) He and his constituents were ment, and decide forthwith to issue an Address to that for making a sure job of it while they were about effect; and pledge ourselves on our return to our respective localities to give a proper direction to the people's

countrymen is the great primary object for which them to adopt a measure of which they would after- to the people any national strike or holiday, or in we are determined to contend at all hazards, uninfluenced by calumny or misrepresentation on the one
hand, or the exercise of arbitrary power on the
other. We call upon you most emphatically to suspend labour, and at once withdraw your money as pend labour, and at once withdraw your money as endeavour to carry it out, and take their proper any means whereby the said strike can be now made individuals or collective bodies from the banks, and position as leaders of the movement. If they came a successful effort for the carrying of the People's leave that power which oppresses you to defend its to a decision for a cessation from labour, both he and Charter; while at the same time this Conference deeply sympathise with their oppressed brethren The Delegate from Broad Bottom said they came on strike, and admire the spirit of energy and patriotism with which the trades of Manchester The shoamakers' delegate from Lees said, he had and at other places, have declared for the People's Mr. Robinson moved "That this meeting do not to inform them that the working men of his village Charter, and express their earnest hope that the en-

times before they could effect an entrance to the Railway Stanon. 400 policemen were stationed at Charles for the proceedings; but not before they not entrance to the Railway Stanon. 400 policemen were stationed at Charles for the proceedings; but not before they could effect an entrance to the just as the meeting was about to come to some definite on the most of the delegates said money was not so very in consequence of the delegates going from the meeting was about to come to some definite on the most of the delegates going from the meeting was about to come to some definite on the most of the delegates going from the meeting was not so very in consequence of the delegates going from the meeting an advance of wages! The reason the Lees people ried, by a large majority. It is but fair to state that proceedings.

Several delegates going from the meeting an advance of wages! The reason the Lees people ried, by a large majority. It is but fair to state that proceedings.

Several delegates going from the meeting as considerable majority of delegates were from the inconsequence of the delegates going from the meeting as considerable majority of delegates were from the plentiful, and what they had was of more value in consequence of the delegates going from the meeting as considerable majority of delegates were from the plentiful, and what they had was of more value in consequence of the delegates going from the meeting as considerable majority of delegates were from the conclusion, the actually out and taking part in the plentiful, and what they had was of more value in consequence of the delegates going from the meeting was actually out and taking part in the plentiful, and what they had was of more value in consequence of the delegates going from the meeting was actually out and taking part in the plentiful, and what they had was of more value in consequence of the delegates going from the meeting was actually out and taking part in the conclusion, the conclusion, the following actually out and taking part in the they would stand for the Charter, the middle classes resolution, the following address was agreed o'clock, and again on Monday event would withdraw their support from them.

The Delegate from Mossley argued strongly in of the amendment deeming it both unnecessary and sermons to morrow afterneon and even

"ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

other trades ha i spent more in trying to keep up gulph of misery. Failing to purchase your aid for the accomplishment of their own sordid ends, they

Willing still to labour for a bare pittance, and come to relative to the future course of action to be immediately adopted by the working classes, stating definitely whether labour should be further susmeded or resumed."

The Delegate from Compstall Bridge said that neither he nor his constituents had come out upon have taken the foreground in your cause. They have taken the foreground in your cause. ment of their own accord, but had been forced out declared that they will cease to soil till all labour 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, 'That the people's delegates, now assembled, do they were resolved to have a fair day's wage for a cannot be effected till the Charter become law. recommend their constituents to adopt all legal fair day's work, and the Charter.

means to carry into effect the People's Charter;

A manufacturer at Compstall Bridge was quite as patrists sacrificing their own convenience and that they send delegates to every part of the United willing that his hands should remain out till the em-

Mr. Beswick said he was not, but presumed that the pressors. But heed them not. Our's is the battle Chairman knew who he was. The Chairman said of Labour against Capital-of Poverty against Prothat was a delegate meeting, and he wished to know | perty-of Right against Might-of Justice against

This is a holiday, proclamed not by nature; most unnaturally proclaimed; and may the wicked fall the Charter, to get good wages and preserve them. tants of the neighbourhood. He came down and fully agitating for their rights; and the brave deleHe had travelled through all parts of the kingdom, saw such was the case, and after the Proclamation gates of the trades of Manchester have been scatand he found from experience that the prevailing being issued that all meetings which caused the opinion of the working men senerally was in favour people to assemble in large numbers were illegal, he the bayonet; yet will the friends of justice ever find of the Charter, when an opportunity came for ob- did not expect to have found such a numerous meet- a refuge so long as nature's canopy stands, and so long as those for whom they struggle stand by,

It breathes a spirit worthy of old laws and old English liberties. This, brothers, is the time for courage, prudence, caution, watchfulness, and re-In conclusion, brothers, we would, above all

Remain firm to your principles, which are Men be wise! and do not commit yourselves or your cause. Let all your acts be strictly legal and constitutional; and ere long your enemies will discover that Labour is in truth the source of all Wealth and should be the only source of Power. Immediately after the adoption of the address, it

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

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

[By an unfortunate accident, in a few copies of our first edition the resolution of thanks to the Executive was omitted.]

# LONDON,

THURSDAY FOUR O'CLOCK.

London still continues to remain in a state of great excitement. A large meeting was held last night at Clerkenwell-green, and language of a very determined description was used. Thirty soldiers very heavily ironed were, last evening, conveyed to the Tower; their reported crime being a refusal to fire on the people. All eyes are anxiously directed to the Central Meeting, to be held this evening at Islington Green. The magistrates had declared their determination to put it down, and have again caused the boardmen to be arrested. A Cabineta Council, at which the Duke of Wellington and the whole of the Ministers in town were present, was held last night to decide upon the conduct to be adopted regarding this evening's meeting. The result of their deliberation is not at present publicly known; but it is whispered that they have decided upon not interfering if the meeting is peaceably conducted.

### WEST MIDLAND DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND,

After much discussion at various public meetings, Charter be the law of the land, previded that the working population of Great Britain generally agree to act on the same determination; and being confi-Conference, so far as he had the means of knowing it, dent the whole country will join us as soon as they the state of his own district, and the opinious of his receive the important intelligence. We therefore resolve to allow one week for that purpose, in the resolution. We firmly resolve and agree entirely to cease from working on or before this day week, never miners form a great proportion of the whole population of this large district.

DEWSBURY.

> While I am now writing, the turn outs are just returned to town; there cannot be less than twenty thousand—all sober, steady, straightforward men, who apparently seem more determined than ever for the general stand. They have been round to Ossett, Horbury, Healey, Middletown, and Thornhill, where they have stopped all hands without the least interruption.

The authorities have been sitting all day swearing in any body that they could for special constables. The millowners of Batley have compelled their men to be sworn in as specials, so as they can commence work in the morning: but as far as I can learn, the assembled turn-outs in the town are determined to resist it.

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

# Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

MR. DEAN TAYLOR will visit the following places during the next formight, namely: Monday, at Leeds; Tuesday and Wednesday, at York; Thurs-

LEEDS -Mr. Dean Taylor will lee to Chartist Room, this evening, (Saturd o'clock, and again on Monday evening o'clock. Mr. Taylor will very probably

same place. MANCHESTER.—CARPENTER'S HALL.—Two letters ISMAN will be delivered in this Hall on Sunday (to morrow) ISMAN

## STATE OF THE COUNTRY. (Continued from our Third page.

POTTERIES. SHELTON AND HANLEY.

MONDAY, EIGHT O'CLOCK, A M.

The work of destruction has commenced. At the close of a meeting, of which I gave you an imperfect sketch this morning, a body of colliers and others marched to the Hanley and Shelton station-house, demanded the keys of the police, opened the lock-up, cleared it of all its arms and irons, and released a boy who happened to be confined for some minor working classes into such a state of helpless suffering, offence. They then marched to the house and office an appeal ought to be made to the upper classes of of Mr. Gibbs, of Shelton, the contractor for and society for pecuniary assistance, towards in some meacollector of the poor-rates in this neighbour- sure temporarily alleviating that distress of which thouhood. Here they smashed every square of glass sauds of our fellow men so justly complain; and this in the house, destroyed the furniture, and literally covered the streets with the fragments of the appeal with true Christian liberality and old English torn books and papers of the office, severely maltreating and personally injuring several of the police who were on the spot at the time. From here they marched to Stoke, on their way to which place they up on all sides; clothes shops full, and men naked met the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Rose, who was On his way to Hanley, for the purpose of presiding forced to the conclusion that we only wanted a better over the court, which should have been held there system of distribution to enable all to live well, and to-day, but which, for the present, is suspended in not "charity"; yet he thought that, under immediate cons quence of the riots. He was in his carriage or circumstances, the upper classes, who had taken all, gig, the horse of which the rioters immediately could not consistently object to allowing a small portion turned, and Mr. Rose was glad to retreat as fast as of it to revert back to the producers of it. If workhe could without receiving personal injury. They ing men were not better protected by the laws, we then came to the effice of the Court of Requests, on should soon see the middle class in the same position. Which they made an attack. This place was guited, If the operative could not buy, of course the shopkeeper and all that could be destroyed. Having arrived could not sell. He wished to see self-supporting at Stoke, they proceeded direct to the Station-house institutions studding the country, instead of 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 beaten the person of Stonier, a policeman, and leaving him in frons at the Station-house, they proceeded tained, marched direct for Squire Allen's. The rioters, I believe, have completely gutted this centleman's house, and are now on their way to Mr.

## 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 ricters. What will this lead to! Where will it end! Who may be the sufferers to-night no one can tell. All is confusion and terror. When the resolution was briefly seconded by Mr. Henry the soldiers appear, the rioters are fled, and thus Forster, when that venerable old Chartist chieftain,

### FURTHER PARTICULARS. BURNING AND DESTROYING.

TUESDAY MORNING, EIGHT O'CLOCK. house, and burned it down. They have destroyed present. A troop of the 3d Dragoon Guards were under the Rev. Mr. Atkin's house, and burned it down. The arms all the day ready to act at a moment's notice. house of Mr. Perkins, magistrate, is burned down to The Burslem Tories are staggered at the midnight visit the ground. Mr. Forrester's house, of Cobbridge, of last Saturday. agent to Lord Granville, is gutted. This morning, as the omnibus for Birmingham left, the driver! of road occupying two miles on length. All I write in haste to acquaint you with the state of saw his men out. They then proceeded in a similar had they exercised only common and manly forbearmet thousands marching to Burslem, in a line is in the utmost terror. The town of Hanley is this district, that is what has taken place within a few manner at several other mills, and promised another ance. Instead of this, they gave vent to their butcherin a most alarming state, feather beds, furniture, hours. A great meeting of colliers and potters took and all throwing about the streets. I have, place in Hanley Market place this morning at nine not heard that any of the owners of the houses were o'clock; a body of colliers proceeded from thence to a personally injured, but they must have narrowly coal-work where some men were employed, returned to escaped. What to say about the troops I know not, the town, set at liberty some prisoners for light offences. All I can say is, that I am told they went to Leek, stripped the Police-office of the books, papers &c., where it was said rioting was going on. They which were torn to atoms and strewed about the streets. returned here this morning, and are moving about One policeman was slightly injured; but as our police in all directions. The omnibus was stopped yester- are more respected than any other in this district, no day at Shelton, and the guard's coat torn off his further injury was done them. The mob then proceeded bici. They did not attack the passengers. I to the house of a poor-rate collector, who is very r g at 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 Dure of Satherland and Mr. Copeland's house were they went to the Court of Requests, destroyed the books in denger of an attack.

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 but the Prople's Charter can give us the power to have going the Lane End road to decoy the soldiers, while and all pleage himself to stand out for the same, in the slon 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

the Saturday previous. No sooner had they obtained Water. possession of their box, than they released their pri- At Lane-end Market-hall (a police station) the books soner, and again commenced begging. They exlied were destroyed. Every article was brought out first on the publican, who a few nights before, kicked and burnt; they afterwards set fire to the their bux to the floor; now he gave them £1. They Market-hall; which was extinguished after the mob then went to the head police-officer, Ryles; he was left the town. A troop of Dragoons has just entered. already on their way out of the town. The specials from home, but Mrs. Ryles gave them 5s. The amount | Sun. collected altogether, amounted to between £13 and £14 Posters are out offering £20 reward for the apprehension of the parties offending, on the Saturday night; and others are also out on the part of the turn-outs, offering It is supposed they will remain here until the strike £100 for the head of the first informer. All is con-

# IMPORTANT PUBLIC PAUPER MEETING!

this district, distress prevails to an alarming extent, and all that faction could do, or malicious ingenuity sug- partially supplied with "hands." They were respecthat distress has lately been much aggravated by the late collier's strike. The two Union Bastiles are from holding the meeting. "Specials" were sworn in, bottom of Crossland Hill; those belonging to the crowded, and there are many thousands receiving out composed of some of the greatest blackguards in the Messrs. Starkey, (magistrates, at Longroyd Bridge; and door relief. The Baralem 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 officer relieved 1,000 last week!

two meetings, and determined on holding a general with several friends mounted, and proceeded at some Yorkshire had arrived at the Messrs. Crossland's mill, meeting. Accordingly, a committee was formed, who length with good-humoured ironicals to dilate on and were entering it to stop the engine. Thither the invited all the gentlemen and clergymen in the neight the doings of the aristocracy, and drew a strong con- soldiers, with the Magistrates at their head, and with bourhood to attend the meeting. They also issued cirtrast between the salary and condition of the "silver- a portion of the specials at their tail, hastened. They calars and posters, announcing the meeting for August tongued lady" with those of the working found a number of people assembled on the sides of the 9th, on the Crown Bank, Hanley, to take into consideration the causes that produce the present alarming destitution; and to devise some means to apply a speedy prompted by their efficers and a county constable, with All was orderly and quiet, but the "hands" were out remedy. When the time of meeting came, the gentlemen and parsons were not there! Some few of them sent notes of excusa.

Mr. W. S. Ellis was called to the chair, who, after making a few appropriate remarks, and reading letters the people went, singing in gallant style. "Spread from Francis Wedgewood, Esq., Wm. Ridgway, Esq., and Richard Diniel, Esq., apologising for non-attendabers to the meeting who would not otherwise have ance, introduced Mr. John Richards to propose the first sttended. resolution :-

"That this meeting views with feelings of sorrow and regret the unparalieled distress and impoverishment that hangs like a pall of gloom over our neighbourhood, and threatens to engulf the whole of the industrious classes, and which is rapidly extending its ravages to the middle and manufacturing classes of was speaking, which ended in his being driven off the society. This meeting feels convinced that there must ground. be semething radically wrong in that state of society style, Mr. Cooper leading; after which, three tre- power was the means of working the machinery (the an industrious, brave, intelligent, and ingenious discoveries, unparalleled in the history of the world; and yet, with all these inestimable advantages conferred upon them by Divine Providence, presents to turned into town again, linked arm-in-arm, singing accumulated water was thus turned down the river as the eve of the philanthrophist nothing but Poverty in the course a considerable rise, or flood. Some boys, who ferred upon them by invine Providence, presents of the Spread the Charter." This "new move" of the to cause a considerable rise, or moon bound bound 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 Rags, and Patience in Despair. This state of things and Patience in Despair. This state of things And on passing by the gaol, where the soldiers were on from this cause. About a quarter past four o'clock an entered the town his country to stem the tide that threatens to overwhelm all in universal poverty."

effect of Mr. Bichard's speech. He spoke in a strain calling out to them to do their duty, when lo and beside along New-street, past the front of the George Inn, and of the most fervid elequence for an hour and twenty hold it was only "Chartist rabble!" Upon this three down Kirkgate. The George Hotel was the rendezvous

Mr. Wm. Evans seconded the resolution, by adverting to the introduction of machinery; stating that 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 waved and brandished these, good-humouredly, over field for two months for her share in the affair. With it another class of capitalists had sprung into Warrant which charged them with assaulting William existence—the MORRISON'S, the MARSHALLS, the GREGS, the PERLS, the ARKWRIGHTS; and the previous evening. Bail being refused they were sent to Brook, in Northgate. This mill had been partially yard; and a sentinel was placed at the door to prevent CORDENS, whose interest lay in the profit arising from the Lock-up until Monday morning. its present use. These men had been the agitators for the Reform Bill, and then for the Municipal Corporations' Bill, to get power into their own hands. It was these men who had raised the cry that population pressed hardly upon the means of subsistence; for they pressed nardly spon the means of subsistence; for they Batley Carr, to elect a delegate for the Manchester Conesaw that they must in some way account for the fact ference, when it was agreed that a public meeting that they must have heard that it is true that he was attacked when they first set out. They took their route down that those who produced all the wealth were being should be held in the Market-place, Dawsbury, at six began to apply their sticks as crow bars, to force them on his road home; and that both Mr. W. Brook supersected by machinery, and reduced to poverty. O'clock in the morning. At the time specials who were guarding him the specials who were guarding him the specials who were guarding him the specials on their way. The water was let out of the They then raised thus anti-population cry, and desig- could not be less than 2,000 persons present. The pened to be present, and a friend that he had with him, some little distance out of town) were struck with dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's and a friend that he had with him, some little distance out of town) were struck with dams of two of them. They then proceeded to Queen's nate the superseded "hands" as a "surplus population." To get rid of this surplus population was put forth by them, as a panagea morning. It seems to be agreed upon that all factories were listened to patiently and attentively; and the night, and take shelter in the habitation of Mr. John Hebden in the onair. Mr. John Hebden in the on for the evil we have to enders. When these men, the propagators of the doctrines of Marrier, found public for the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were propagators of the doctrines of the doctrines of the end that is stopped during the day. Every mill they visited had man and women were not brutalized and demoniacal company of the propagators of the propagators of the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were propagators of the turn-outs visited them, and thirty-eight were stopped in the following mills were stopped:—the Cliff mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected the boiler-house. In two minutes they in his stead. The other brutes have done enough!

This has been market-day, but there has been no was moved by two or three members at once as the mill of an amiable (?) master.

The town was quiet, but there were no three members at once as mumber of those present of the doctrines. In two minutes they in his stead to the following mills were stopped:—the Cliff mill of the following mills were stopped:—the Cliff mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected into the mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected into the following mills were stopped:—the Cliff mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected into the mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected into the following mills were stopped:—the Cliff mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected into the mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected into the mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected into the mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected into the mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected into the mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected into the mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman, near Byker Bar, was elected into the mill of Mr. M. Jude, pitman,

cultivated land, which would much more than supply with food, clothing, and shelter, the starving population; existed for making them happy. They voted immense ing, and have sworn in a large number of special consums of money for the carrying on of war in India, for stables. the benefit of the East India Company; they could also

Mr. Moses Simpson proposed the second resolution. namely-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that under the distressing circumstances that have plunged the meeting feels convinced that they will respond to that generosity."

Mr. Simpson first defined "charity." He observed that when he saw such a vast amount of wealth piled corn warehouses loaded, and the people starving, he was

want our rights-justice, net "charity"! Mr. Hamlet Booth seconded the resolution. He was a pauper. 'Twas hard to be a poor pauper! It was an to Fenten. Here they also made an attack on the unenviable position; and the only consolation he had police-station, and having cleared it of all it con- was the reflection that those who were not on the paupens' books were in the lawyers' books! He had expected to have found the hustings filled with the 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 the moters, there will be bloody work. industrious steady man all his life; but was at last a pauper. There were a thousand at least in the crowd ike to himself.

Mr. James Oldham moved the next resolution :- " is the opinion of this meeeting that the distress which guawing the vitals of the British population can never be permanently removed until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land." He spoke for an hour 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 reason-The resolution was briefly seconded by Mr. Henry

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

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

## HANLEY.

MONDAY EVENING. 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. That it is the epinion of this meeting, that nothing head, were announced; the mob divided, one part "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 manbeing reported there were 500 stand of the old volun-Another Beggine Brigade of colliers and others teers), but few were to be found. They then went to entered the town of Buralem on Friday at noon, which the house of Baily Ross, Ecq., who was leading has caused amongst the rich no small alarm. Almost the troops in another direction. being completely outall the time since Saturday night last, when our little managered by the mob. He arrived at his house in town was taken by storm, we have been guarded by a about five minutes after it had been completely gutted, train of here to the amount of ferry or afty, but to his furniture, books, and 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 Searcely an hour elapsed before there appeared a num. unpopular policeman, has had his arm broken. I ber of men who went direct to the Town-nall, and have just heard that the Fenton Police Office windows took into custody the "blue bottle man" on duty. They are all destroyed. Everything that could be burnt took him down to the house of Mr. Ryles, head police. was piled up in two heaps and set on fire, to the officer, and there demanded one of their vegging boxes, great hazard of burning the houses, on which the 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 in North and South Staff rdshire is at an end. On Friday, the 12th, Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, was an- the mills and workshops were all standing. Indeed nonneed to lecture to "the Crispin brigade of Stafford, there were but 3 mills in the town and immediate neigh-In consequence of the great depression of trade in Chartists," in the Market-place, at seven o'clock, when bourhood that attempted to run; and they were but very gest, was resorted to, to prevent and intimidate us tively the mills belonging to Messrs. Crossland, at the seven o'clock precisely, Mr. Cooper, accompanied by trate,) in Northgate. The troop of Lancers were On Sanday, July 31st, the paupers walked in pro the Market-place, where the people were assembling in cleven and twelve o'clock news was brought into the cession through the whole of the Potteries. They held great numbers. The rostrum being planted, Mr. C. town that the turn-outs from the "upper regions" of population of England. At this stage of the proceedings, a party of soldiers.

neveral other tools of the party, commenced an endea-Your to get up a "row." To frustrate this, an adjournment was instantly moved to the Stone Flat, a piece of common land a distance from the town. Thither the Charter." This had the effect of bringing num- working of the engine, for some time at least. It was

On striving 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 tock place with derafield. This rumour proved correct. All the mills a tool of the Tories, named Gratidge, who had been and workshops in their route were stopped, the encouraging some boys to make a noise while Mr. C. | hands" in nearly all instances joining them most en-

mendous cheers were given for the Charter, three case with most of the mills in the Holmfirth and Marsfor Messrs. Frost. Williams, and for O'Connor, and three for "General" Cooper. The and the water let out. This was done also on Satur-Yast consourse of people then left the ground, and re- day, in their progress to the town; and so much scene followed which was langhable in the extreme. from two parts: one section by way of Chapel-hill from The soldiers rashed to defend the entrance to the Lodge, Lockwood; and the other by way of Shore-head It is impossible for me to give you any idea of the and seemed panit-struck; the Governor and officers from Newsom. When met they proceeded in a body minutes. Whilst he was speaking, the panpers of sky-rending cheers were given for Mason and his fellow- of the magistrates, constables, and military. Most of Chell Ba-tile, marched up to the meeting, six abreast, prisoners, which must have awoke them from their the turn-outs had with them good thick walking sticks,

# DEWSBURY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NINE O'CLOCK. the brilliant specimen of Whig christian legislation, the poor Law. The only plan that could infernal New Poor Law. The only plan that could the whole day. A meeting was held in the unsultivated land and the unsultivated land

redeem the black slaves, at an immense cost; but meeting held this morning, in the Market-place, and appearance of the military, to have had the whole in the white slave was not an object of their com-

MONDAY NIGHT. in this town took place in the field behind the Albion Inn. It was computed to consist of 18,000 persons. There were besides other sectional meetings of the appropriate addresses, which were well received. with posting copies of the Queen's Proclamation.

At seven o'clock this evening, another very large and numerous meeting took place. Very energetic and soulsirring addresses were delivered by Mr. Samuel Yardley, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Rylance, and Mr. Miller. The udience manifested themselves generally satisfied. We have ne military in the town; but the specials are still The commanding officer was against this measure just the atreets before the hour of nine, ready to cut up the workmen employed, independent of the paupers, on duty in the Town Hall. There seems to be no earthly use whatever for them; for all is peace and harmony up to this time.

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

## HUDDERSFIELD.

MONDAY MORNING ELEVEN O'CLOCK. During the last week this town and neighbourhood have been kept in one continued state of excitement respecting the turn-outs in Lancashire and their proceedings. On Friday, a report reached here that the Lancashire men intended to visit this town and stop the mills. Dr. M'Douall arrived about eight o'clock on Friday evening; and according to previous announcement delivered a lecture in the Guild Hall. The hall was crammed to excess; hundreds were disappointed. His timely arrival, and the argumentative and profound lecture he delivered, convinced all who heard him, that they had nothing to gain by breaking the peace or violating the law; on the contrary, they had everything to lose. On Saturday morning it was generally believed the turn-outs were making rapid progress towards the town, and were stopping all the mills on entered, and walked through the streets, and between the town, having stopped the mills of Messra Armi-They next proceeded to the factory of W. Brook, Esq., drew the plug from his boiler. This they did, and been cleared without the loss of a single drop of blood, to be a "good day's wage for a good day's work." They formed on an unarmed people, those they had ridden that the miners ought to be well remunerated for their related the sufferings they had endured, and declared a down, being chiefly women!! "I did slash the b-r," work, they trust their masters will take it into their readiness to die rather than suffer hunger. They also was heard to proceed from the lips of many a thing in the serious consideration, and if they cannot make their said they would not interfere with politics, neither Whig shape of a man, with hair on his upper lip to denote nor Tory; they had good friends amongst both parties. that he possessed courage! As a proof of their forbear-They had nothing to do with the Charter; their object being to obtain better wages. Some of them complained hours after the heart of the town was cleared, In moving this the speaker proced in non-his hours. of the men of Huddersfield, because the would not a number of soldiers were at the upper end of the town. assist for anything less than the Charter, from a con. There is a vacant piece of ground by the side of viction that it was useless to go for better wages, whilst Wallet's Circus; and across this a man was passing, labour was unprotected: and they were also unwilling evidently on his business. There was no one else near to be made instruments in the hands of designing knaves for bad purposes. Some one amongst the turn. of the soldiers galloped up to him, and brandishing his onts put the Charter to the meeting, when instantly sword in a threatening manner, bid him to run. He arose a forest of hands, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. They then left the town in great numbers, but in the most peaceful manner. The magistrates met at night, and issued summonses to many shopkeepers, requesting their attendance the next morning (Sunday) at nine o'clock, to be sworn in as special constables. The oath was administered during divine service. A troop of Lancers also arrived from Leeds, the causeway were lined with the inhabitants, who in and were confined to two or three houses. They that situation could see down into the town. They were 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 wo kmen might return to their work on Monday morn. could: and in one instance, where the parties had

MONDAY NIGHT, TEN O'CLOCK. On Monday morning all was excitement. By five o'clock a large public meeting was holden on the Back Green, attended by eight or ten thousand people. They were addressed, amongst others, by Mr. W. Brook, the Magistrate, who desired them to be peaceable, and to return to their work. Most of the meeting were disposed to leave the town, indeed a great portion of them had departed, when, by orders of one of the Magistrates, Mr. Armytage, a large posse of special constables were turned out to parade the streets, that they might be seen. This sort of challenge had the effect of stopping many who would otherwise have departed, and of causing the return of others who were were received with groams, and other marks of disapprobation. As soon as they were drawn in, after performing their perambulations, all was comparatively quiet. The streets were lined with people, who showed the greatest good humour, reclining on the edges of the causeways, and standing in small groups in the Marketplace, and other open spaces. The major portion of Messrs. Peplow and Hunnible, made his appearance in under arms, ready to act at a mement's notice Between 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. 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 rumoured that the large body of turn-outs expected to visit Huddersfield, had crossed over from Marsden to Meltham, and that they would proceed through Honley, Armytage Bridge, and some other places in the Holmfirth valley, before they entered the town of Hudthusiastically. Where the mill happened to be worked by steam, the boiler was almost invariably un-plugged, The "Lion of Freedom" was again sung in grand and the water allowed to run out. Where water, three den valleys), the sluices of the mill-dams were raised, and some appeared to have been newly procured from On Saturday night, at ten o'clock two persons name i the hedge-rows. As they passed the George, they for riot; and a woman has been committed to Wakeworked during the day; but at this time was entirely the ingress of all parties, except the law officials. closed, as was every mill in the town. The crowd halted opposite the large gates which close the mill yard; and a number of them demanded admittance, their object | going home, that he would be unable to attend in town A public meeting was held on Monday evening at being, as they said, to satisfy themselves that the to-day. This rumour was incorrect to a certain extent,

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, from 4,000 unwisely and most foolishly we again repeat: for not a minor rate here, commenced work this morning, but to 5,000 people come down from Huddersfield, and penney's worth of damage had been done to the mill- they were very speedily closed again. The Huddersand it was the height of cruelty for a Government to stopped all the mills in their way to this town. The property of Mr. Brook; or indeed to any body's pro- field men seem to have caught the infection from Lansee the people starve, whilst such abundant means magistrates have been sitting ever since yesterday morn-perty; and the crowd were quietly and peaceably cashire; for I am informed that great numbers of existed for making them happy. They voted immense ing, and have sworn in a large number of special contaking themselves away. Had destruction of property them are gene to visit Dewsbury and surrounding been the object of the turn-outs, they had sufficient places. The town is all quiet at present. There was another time between their arrival before the mill and the other places. The number this morning was very perty was manifestly not their object, The magistrates were in the most excited state. Mr. W Brook foremest, and Mr. Armytage was next. The latter gentleman in a state that defies description, This morning, one of the largest meetings ever seen screamed out "the Riot Act is Rend! disperse! disperse!!!" The appearance of the magistracy and military was the signal for "halt" on the part of the retiring frowd. 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. the crowd, and upon the soldiers galloping some little The bill-posters have been busily employed to-day distance down the Bradford Road, they were greeted with a pretty considerable shower of stones; plenty of ammunition of that kind lying on the sides of the road. We believe Mr. Brook, the magistrate, got a blow from 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. then, and in that place; and they returned, both the "black diamonds" to mince-meat. Fortunately, magistrates and military, to the George Inn, leaving there was no occasion given for an exhibition of their the mill property of Mr. Brook much worse protected bravery. than before they made their appearance. Good humour and quiet determination then animated the crowd: now these were drowned in exasperated feelings. As might have been calculated on, the crowd followed the to the chair. He opened the business by expressing a soldiery into the Market Place. When there, and hope that the speakers would confine themselves to demanded admittance, or they would pull down 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 ringleaders climbed the palisading, and entering the seized four men, and dragged them into the house in resolution, in support of this recommendation, was soon bruited abroad; and in a few immediately proposed and seconded, which led to considerable confusion, as many as a dozen individuals said the would sooner loss 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, their weapons, and the specials in return using their whether social or political." But the resolution against staves. The object of this movement was the rescue of entering into political discussion, after much wrangling, the four men just apprehended. The specials proved the in which the Chairman was the principal actor in instant the magistrates and military sallied out of the 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 half-drunken cut-throats galloped amongst the retreating crowd, cutting and slashing in the most ferocious and brutal manner. Neither sex nor age were spared. One valiant sergeant rode down a parcel of women, and cut at them with such vengeance, that his sword coming in the road as they came. In the afternoon, small parties contact with the wall, was shivered to pieces. Many were severely wounded; some had portions of their three and four a great body of the turn-outs entered scalp cut off; others their heads split open; others their arms nearly cut off; and many others suffered minor tage, Crossland, Starkeys, Fisher, and several others. cuts in various parts of the body. The streets were They next proceeded to the factory of W. Brook, Esq., scoured in all directions; the retreating people being magistrate, who made a temporary resistance; but he followed in some instances by the soldiery nearly half a was pushed down upon his own coal heap, without mile out of town! The conduct of the soldiers was inceremony, and bid to stand out of the way, while they human and brutal in the extreme. The tewn might have

> him. The street and road were perfectly clear. One refused; alledging he was going quietly on his own business. The "hero" rode around him and around, quavering his sabre, and evidently debating within simself 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 principally women and children, who had been observing the whole proceedings, and who were in fact at me, on their own door-stones. Up amongst these dashed our moustachoed man-of-courage ! first up one side and then up the other. This was mere wanton brutality. He lunged with his sword wherever he retreated into their own garden, it having an entrance se narrow that his horse could not follow, he nearly fell from his saddle in an attempt to reach them with his

butcher's-knife. in our opinion, (and the writer saw nearly all he has related.) there was not the slightest necessity for the employment of the 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 growd.) not a penny's worth of damage to property would have been done, or a single blow struck. The introduction of the military at that time led to blows: these led to exasperated feelings on both sides: arrests, when the people were standing quietly, followed: these led to an attempted rescue; and this furnished a pretext for the instant employment of the military. They once out, had full opportunity of indulging in revengeful brutal feelings: and wounds and bruises, probably death itself, is the result! A firm, but cool and collected magistracy could have cleared the town without this. Choleric men, er 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 magistrate, would not have had a single breach of the peace in the town of Huddersfield on Monday last. other preserved AND TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF, to the clearing 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 bounce. A MAN will try TO MAKE THE BEST of the 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 paltry array of force, of mere empty pompous parades, is no less condemnable: Both these faults the Huddersfield magistrates committed; and feelings of hatred and sorrow will be engendered in consequence: hatred on the part of those who have suffered from their want of prudence and

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 soon be forgotten; and it will be well that some of them do not hear of them again another day! There is not a mill running that I can hear of. All are standing. The good-humoured feeling so manifest yesterday, has given place to a gloomy moody silence; and it will be well if the matter end there. I fear that measures of retaliation may be resorted to; and that

destruction of property may ensue. This is a fearful state of things to contemplate. TUESDAY NIGHT. TEN O'CLOCK. All, as yet, are quiet here. The town has been throng, but no symptoms of disturbance have been

manifested. The prisoners apprehended yesterday have been examined, and three of them committed to York, It was rumoured this morning that Mr. W. Brook the magistrate, was so seriously injured last night in

WEDNESDAY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK. All is quiet here. More specials have been sworn 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 srranged to begin work this morning, and rung their hands" in; but the Magistrates immediately ordered them to siop. There is not a mill running to-day. The streets are thronged with people, all auxious to hear

### what is doing. WAKEFIELD.

MEETING OF COLLIERS. A meeting of this useful though much injured class of of their intention to meet and discuss their grievcoal-miners, stewards, and masters;" but none of the last-mentioned class appeared to be present. The magistrates, under the apprehension of a disturbance taking place, had given orders for the assembling of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and the celebrated "crack" troop of Captain Fernandez was accordingly parading

At ten o'clock the colliers assembled in the Music Salson, which had been previously engaged for the purpose, and Mr. Samuel Mann, of Halifax, was called masters. The men were driven back, and at this opposing the amendment, was negatived. The follow-

out-paupers, they succeeded in possessing themselves of upwards of 700 loaves, a number of small back of meal, and other articles of provisions which were in the "That we, as a body of miners, consider ourselves the moving classes of society, and that we ought to be kitchen. The loaves having been thrown amongst the remunerated for our labour, equally if not superior to crowd, the same party demolishing the door of the pay any other trade, considering our laborious and dangerous room, succeeded in carrying away between £5 and £6 occupation."

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

After the above resolution had been disposed of, it was suggested, on account of the number of individuals outside who could not gain admittance, and the intense heat of the room, that it would be better to adjourn the meeting to the vacant ground between 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-

In moving this the speaker urged upon his hearers the necessity of union and caution, and contended strongly for a cordial feeling between employers and the em-Mr. Jonah Jowett seconded the resolution, and, after being supported in a few remarks by Mr. Thos.

Shepherd, it was put and carried unanimously. Mr. John Autey moved the fourth resolution: "That West Riding of Yorkshire, be held at the Griffin Inn, Wakefield, on the 29th of August, 1842, at eleven clock in the forenoon."

# then adjourned.

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

### comes the law of the land." MONDAY EVENING, TEN O'CLOCK.

This morning, a large procession of turn-outs, marching eight and ten abreast, departed from this town along the Manchester Road towards Halifax. The procession reached a full mile in length. They left Brad-ford a little before nine o'clock. They molested nothing till they came to the mill of Messrs. W. and than the mere entry of the crowd. He would have J. Sutcliffe, at the top of Hodsall Moor, Wibsey, where the steam was let off, and the plugs of the boilers of the town, the good humour continually manifested struck out. Mr. S. Bateman, whose mill is near the same place, as soon as the procession was seen, ordered the engine to be stopped. A deputation was sent to heated and excited brain of W. Brook and his co-peace- him to request him immediately to draw the plugs of his boilers. He consented to draw one out; but just at this moment Lampingh Hird, Esq., rode into the mill yard at full gallop, and told them he was worst circumstances: a choleric bundle of passion is a magistrate, and ordered them off the premises. He always sure to make bad WORSE. Precisely such was was asked if he was the master? Mr. Bateman then for him. objected to the plug of the boiler been drawn. From thence they proceeded to Shelf, where the mill of Mr. Moses Bottomley and another were stopped. At this 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 the loaves upon headed by four or five magistrates who wished the people dous shouting. to return home agasin. The presence of both military and magistrates was not sufficient to influence them to tact; and sorrow on the part of others that men so return. They were told that the Riot Act had been read, and that for their own sakes they had better return home. This, however, was of no avail. On they went to Halifax. A mill near the Stump Cross was ordered or requested to be stopped by some of the They then proceeded to the ball and demanded provisions. magistrates. When the large procession reached the They were supplied with both bread and money; and middle of the New Bank, going into Halifax, the 17th Lancers were drawn across the street, to obstruct their them bread from the Crescent, they went forwards to further progress. The people, seeing this, asked one Rollington and Macclesfield, without commisting any 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 tended, owing to the fear of the farmers to risk the the theme of conversation with every body. A feeling main body thus got past the military. Seves afety of their produce.

of universal disgust is unequivocally expressed. Some of the specials, too, come in for their share of it. The trates in parley, while the people were thus Court-room for the trial of the prisoners remainded from the companion of them over the haven annealed carly and slashings they had witnessed and aided in, will not found this out, they turned the military about, and galloped up Haley Hill, towards Mr. Akroyd's new mill, called the Shades. This mill was well guarded by soldiers, and special constables. Mr. Ackroyd made a very stout resistance for a long time. Eventually the military were withdrawn for a few moments, and

a number of men from Todmorden and Bradford rushed in, in defiance of Jonathan, specials, and all, and drew out the fire, and unplugged the boiler. They afterwards went to the mill dam, and were about to let the water out, when Mr. Ackroyd accosted them, and presented them with five pounds to let it alone. Report says seven prisoners were captured, and were about to be taken to prison by a file of foot soldiers, when they were rescued by their brethren. Two soldiers fired on the people and slightly wounded one in the arm and the other slightly on the belly, the ball going their heads. They made no stoppage opposite the others have shared her fate. The examination was had in at one side of the breeches flap and came out of the Gratidge at the Chartist meeting on Stone Flat, the line, but proceeded onwards to the mill of Mr. W. in the house of Danson, the police officer, in the prison other. It was reported that a poor girl had been tramparations evening. Roll being referred to death: whether correct or not I cannot tell. pled to death; whether correct or not I cannot tell. The Bradford men got scattered in all directions by being obliged to go into the town in the manner they did; but about half-past two o'clock the word was passed

throughout the crowd for the Bradford party to assemble at the top of the New Bank, when a goodly number mustered, and the procession was considered as large as Godley-lane, filing off up Shibden Dale, and stopping the people request them.

Field Head mill, owned and occupied by R. S. Akroyd, was next visited, and stopped.

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

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

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

ATTACK UPON THE STOCKPORT UNION WORKHOUSE. AND COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONERS.

It appeared that while an immense public meeting of the turn-outs of all branches was holding in Waterloomen took place in Wakefield on Monday last. Notice road, 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 workances, in which it was designated "a meeting of house, 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 were called out, and they having joined the crowd the gates were locked. Some of the men, however, said, Stop, we want something to eat," at the same time demanding that the gates should be opened. The lodgekeeper declined to unlock them, but offered to fetch the governor. Repudiating any desire to see the governor they vehemently, with uplifted aticks demanded admittance, or they would pull down feelings of fear and affection, threw the keys at them, and they immediately unlocked the gates, and the mob rushed into the yard, numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. Some of the more daring went into the house, and, being the distribution and pay-day of the

> On the first attack information was sent down to the Court-room, when the military, magistrates, and police, accompanied by the town clerk and a formidable body of special constables, consisting of the tradesmen of the town, hastened to Snaw-heath with all possible manry (commanded by Captain Worthington) and in-

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 yeo-manry maintained guard in front of the lodge. In the was assaulted with a buge stick by a man named Spencer. He was secured on the spot. In the meantime other parties had been detected in the workhouse; and many of them having been identified as of the number who broke into the pay-room, they were given in charge. The gross number apprehended was fiftyone, the majority of whom resided in this borough. A very small quantity of bread and meal was recovered. A magistrates' court was then formed in the work house, and the prisoners were examined on the spot where they had committed the depredations.

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

The deputation addressed the magistrates serialim.

carried unanimously. Mr. Hodgeon moved the thirdre- the discharge of thirty-six, they having only been found solution, which was seconded by Mr. Arran, and car- in possession of loaves, whilst of the remaining eighteen ried unanimously. It was as follows:-" That this prisoners, sixteen were committed to Chester assizes meeting recommend the people of all trades and callings for trial: two were remanded, and the other, Spencer, forthwith to cease work, until the above document be- was committed to Knutsford for one month's hard 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

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 tremen

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. Mr. Christy having still further gratifled them by giving breach of the peace.

Our market this day is very languid, and badly atthe workhouse. or th's morning.

NOTTINGHAM.

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

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, TWO O'CLOCK.

The people are resolved to hold a meeting in the Market-place, at seven this evening. A deputation from them was received very courteously by the Mayor; but the requisition was refused on account of the Queen's Proclamation. They have sent a deputation to Derby, 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 the truck system is in full operation; truly these are times to try men's souls—and bodies too. I imderstand several of the manufacturers here will close the moment

## Chartist Entelligence.

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

CRELTENEA II. - Mr. Bairstow is turning Cheltenham upside down: his lectures are bringing all Mr. Robert Burrell brought forward the second classes to their proper senses. He lectured on Menday and Tuesday evenings to crowded audiences, at the Mechanics' Institution, frequently interrupted by the meet and discuss their grievances, whether national shilling and tenpence. cheers and plaudits of the meeting. No man ever or local, when, how, and where they please, so long won the respect of all classes in the manner that Mr. as they do not disturb the public peace, or infringe Bairstow has. At the close of the lectures a vote of on the rights of others; and that the disturbing or thanks was proposed to Mr. Bairstow by Mr. Glenister. and seconded by Mr. Milsom; and likewise a resolution pledging the meeting to adhere to the principles so ably advocated and defended by the lecturer, which was carried unanimously. Several members were enrolled after each lecture. On Wednesday evening. Mr. Bair that it ought to be under their controll. That the stow lectured at the Temperance Hall, Bath-road, to a strempt to justify the conduct of the Staffordshire to be paid for by the spinner. crowded andience. The lecturer here went into his authorities by her Majesty'y Ministers goes to prove endject in an eloquent and forcible manner, crushing that they are unworthy of the confidence of her every folish objection usually brought against the Char- Majesty, and we agree to memorialise her Majesty ter. At the close of the lecture eighteen members to dismiss them from office, and take into her Council were enrolled. Three cheers were given for the worthy men who will make the People's Charter a cabinet lecturer, and three for Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the massure." Mr. Thomas Milne seconded the resomeeting separated, highly delighted. OLDHAM -According to previous announcement,

At the time appointed, great numbers were seen wend- for ourselves, and would recommend it to the country these daily casualties. ing their way to the place of meeting. Mr. Abel Swan, to unite, seeing that it is only in curselves that we of Ashton, and Mr. Roberts, of Warrington, delivered can have any hope for a redress of our grievances, very appropriate sermons on the occasion. In the after- be substituted. Mr. J. Johnson seconded the amendnoon, at two o'clock, Mr. Dyson, of Mossley, and others ment, and it was carried unanimously; after which addressed the people. At these two meetings not less the meeting broke up. than 12,000 persons were present. Another meeting book place at six in the evening, consisting of 15 000 persons. Mr. Edward Clark, of Manchester, and Mr. satisfaction. All was peace and harmony.

DUNDEE.—The cause of the people is steadily progressing in this quarter. The town is civided an association; this plan seems to be working beneficially for the movement, particularly in so far as at their welly meetings, where the principles of the Charter are regularly discussed, a number are induced to give their attendance who were never in the habit of attending general meetings of the Chartists. On Wednesday evening last, one of these meetings was held in Miss Easson's school room, Middle Wynd, Hawkhill, Mr. Alexander Rankin in the chair. It was addressed by Mr. Mitchell Messrs. Adam, Graham, and others afterwards capital. addressed them, when a district union was formed. We long had occasion to complain of the opposition knows we are getting over the middleocracy to us "holus bolus" or in other words all in a lump. We do not assert that they are coming from a thorough conviction of the truth of our principles, or the necessity of acting upon them. O no. but thank heaven what could not be accomplished by argument has been brought about by circumstances. What they could not make out to see they are now compelled to feel. The system is fast swelling the list of the non-electors from the ranks of the shepocracy. Shop-shotting is the order of the day. Let a stranger enter our town from the harbour, and proceed along Union-street, and there he will find every third shop to let. Let him turn eastward via High-street, Leogate, Blackscroft, &c. &c., and all presents to his view, the same dull and holiday-like indications of a want of trade. The fact is, that we need not particularise any ene part of the town to find out the distress which exists; for from the extremeties to treentre, it presents but one humiliating spectacle of departed glory. At this moment neither jeweller, watchmaker, bookseller, draper, nor grocer, can manage to eke out a middle-class existence without having recourse to what he has contrived to save in more prosperous times, or to the other alternative of eating up his stock. The working man is starving in his everlasting clothes. He has no money wherewith to buy the common necessaries of life from the shopkeeper. Talk of converts to the Charter, indeed, this state of things will make more converts to the Charter than all the arguments which could be ad-

day evening last, to represent the Huddersfield Marsh; and he received his credentials for that wood has accepted the invitation, backed by his friend purpose. Mr. E. Clayton was proposed to the Sturge. meeting assembled, cannot but express our deep. I doubt not Peel's scent keeps back the writ. regret at the occurrences of this day; and while we to lead to a breach of the peace." cliffe, near Huddersfield; Joseph Bray, shopkeeper, Upperhead-row, ditto; William Townend, smith, ditto; Henry Lucas, tinner, New-street, ditto.

the news from Manchester reached us, the greatest; meeting was for the Charter. anxiety and most feverish excitement has prevailed, taking into consideration the propriety of sending principles. Mr. Clark is a Cobetite of the first's a delegate to the Conference, to be held in Man-water. the Conference might come to. Mr. John Armthe Conference might come to. Mr. John Armthe Conference might come to. Mr. John Armthe with John Sexty, a youth about nineteen years of
much to evade the stringency of such rules; and I am,
strong was called to the chair. He explained age, who wrote the poem you've had the opportunity of the object of the meeting, and called on the Secre- reading in the two back Stars. immense multitude, for there would not be fewer ference, and instructed the Council to make arrangedeputation waited upon the Mayor, Mr. George Mounsey, and informed him as to the real object of he meeting. The Mayor stated that he trusted well. Bent, at the present moment. The deputation soured the Mayor that there was no wish on the Nought will beat the name of Charter from them. Part of the people to mix themselves up with the Erike. On Monday, at the time appointed, the to preside. The following persons were duly nomi-Pated as fit and proper persons to be chesen :-Mr. Henry Bowman, Mr. James Arthur, Mr. John Shephard, Mr. J. B. Hanson and Mr. J. Rontledge. Mr. Bowman and Mr. Rantledge both declined being put in nomination. after which the three remaining individuals were separately put to the our friends. On Saturday, west to Melkaham. No meeting, when Mr. James Arthur was declared to meeting. be the person fixed upon as delegate; after which the delegate was unanimonely passed:—At a large public meeting held on Monday August the 15th, in Rig-street, Caldewgate, for the purpose of electing a callegate to attend the Conference of the working characters to be held in Manchester on Theaday. Ang. the following resolution containing instructions to the delegate was unanimously passed:—At a large the Democratic Chapel, in the evening. On Tuesday in the delegate was unanimously passed:—At a large the Democratic Chapel, in the evening. On Tuesday the Democratic Chapel, in the evening that a large that a large the Democratic Chapel, in the evening that a large tha class to be held in Manchester on Tuesday, Aug. one Brummell Knight, a Tory bully, who keeps the lifth, it was unanimously resolved, that the said clegate be instructed to give a full and particular list, received £700 on the part of Shepherd, the present of the residual standard of the said list, received £700 on the part of Shepherd, the present of the residual standard standa Sitement of the real condition, feelings and wishes sent misrepresentative, for bribery—writing under the freeman shall cease to be a distinctive appellation chants, Birmingham, Aug. 26, at ten, and Sept. 27, at he has now liberty—writing under the freeman shall cease to be a distinctive appellation chants, Birmingham, Aug. 26, at ten, and Sept. 27, at he has now liberty—writing under the freeman shall cease to be a distinctive appellation chants, Birmingham, Aug. 26, at ten, and Sept. 27, at he has now liberty—writing to the number of the nu

be put in possession of political power, by the seption of the People's Charter." A vote of thanks

deputation, which was carried unanimously, after which a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and the people peaceably dispersed. It may be proper to state, that Mr. Hanson wished to decline in favour of Mr. Arthur, but if the other parties persisted he would most willingly stand,

GREENOCK.—An important public meeting was ings, and also to give an expression of opinion in Cobden school of liberals. the case of Mason and the others who are suffering with him, Mr. James Boyd was called to the chair. and opened the business in a neat and spirited ad-oress. He impressed on the assembled multitude, solution, which was to the following purport:-That this meeting view with feelings of indignation the contemptable conduct of the Staffordshire auto suffe public opinion, by disturbing the people of Sedgley, when peaceably and constitutionally assembled for the purpose of discussing their grievances, and also in apprehending Mason and others when they were guilty of no orime, 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. resolution, "That this meeting is fully convinced that the inhabitants of this country have a right to preventing of such meetings by any party or parties is unconstitutional, and ought to be resisted; seeing that it is an undisputed fact that all government originated from, was deseigned to protect, and is supported by the whole people; it therefore follows, shilling. lution, and Mr. Samuel Kidd, from Glasgow, supporced it. Mr. M'Lean proposed that the part of

NOTTINGHAM .- On Sunday, Mr. Clark, of Stockport, lectured upon the Forest in the afternoon, and at Arnold in the evening. The people met upon Dyson, of Messley, addressed them, and gave great the Forest at six in the evening, and sung Chartist hymps, and read the Star.

Mr. MEAD preached twice at Ilkeston to very large congregations; and on Monday evening lecinto districts, and each district is being formed into tured in the Market Place of that town, upon labour's rights, labour's wrongs, and labour's remedy. WALWORTH.-A meeting of the Chartists (who formerly assembled at the Ship and Blue Coat Boy) are enforced with all due rigour. was held at the Montpeliar Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening, the 15th August. The members dered so, as they can be reeled; and it is not saways nobly responded to the call made upon them last the spinner's fault; it often happens that the guiding rance and fatulty 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 the propose of Nawsome. Smeeton. Reinhardt, Monday evening, the loth August. The members at great length, upon the absolute necessity of a the present alarming state of affairs, and devise stand. thorough union amongst the working classes, and means to assist the saruggle of labour against

MEXBRO'.-DELEGATE MEETING .- On Friday last, a delegate meeting was held at Mexbro', to take would, as has been the case before, get bagged himself. the powerful advocacy of the Northern Star. 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 over to you! Time, however, tells tales, and God from Doncaster, Rotherham, Wath, and Swinton. and to employ a lecturer. Delegates were present makes a man pay for all broken machiney, as if it from Doncaster, Rotherham, Wath, and Swinton.

Mr. William Gillinder was appointed Secretary. He enforced by the liberal and virtuous firm referred to. was then instructed to send a notice to the Star, requesting the following places either to send delegates to the next meeting, which will be announced, or correspond by letter on the subject-namely, Sheffield, Barnsley, Rotherham, Doncaster, Wath, Swinton, and Gainsbro'. By union, the above named places may form a powerful district, and through a lecturer can send the sound of Chartism to towns where, by the majority, it was only known to be reviled. The address of the Secretary is W. G., Mexbro' Glass Works, by Rotherham. SWINTON COMMON.—On Sunday last, Mr. Dickin-

son, the Manchester Packer, delivered a powerful Chartism require it in claiming a short space in your zermon here. At the conclusion, 7s. 4d. was collected for Mrs. Holberry.

Barnstaple.—Mr. Powell lectured to a large meeting here, on Wednesday week; and at a public vantages, the great battle of liberty. meeting on Thursday evening, the memorial to the Queen was adopted. Mr. Powell also lectured at

Devon. Much good has resulted from his labours. TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON.

MY FRIENDS.—I doubt not you will expect some account of my stewardship; without further introduction I shall lay it before you.

HUDDERSPIELD.—The appointment of a dele- honour me with their presence, safely stowed in their gate at a public meeting in Huddersfield, on Tues- own domiciles. I find a portion of the middle class of this borough, Chartists, at the great delegate meeting at Man- have invited Mr. Lawrence Heywood, of Liverpool, to chester on the 16th, fell upon Mr. James Shaw, of stand candidate on the Six Point ground. Mr. Hey- Chartism of the hideous mask in which intelligent

meeting, and also Mr. Forster; but Mr. Shaw was The Editor of the Nonconformist is foaming like a elected by a large majority. After the election the mad dog over the affair. The Chartists have received

following resolution was unanimously passed:— an invitation to lend their aid, and the proposal is under That we, the Chartists of Huddersfield, in public their consideration.

On Wednesday reached Oxford; found our friends had cannot but consider the employment of the military called an out-door meeting for that evening; was well and civil power, under the circumstances, as upne- received by Mr. P. Hurcomb, of Three Tuns-street, cessary and uncalled for, yet we cannot countenance Bbbs, and all the sons of liberty in this famed city for any riot or disturbance, or any proceedings likely the nourishing and suckling of parsons. The meeting in the evening was well attended. Mesars. THE FOLLOWING persons are nominated as can- Hurcomb, Paulkner, and others addressed the meeting. didates to be elected on the General Council of the Their remarks on the evils of class legislation were of National Charter Association, by the Huddersfield the first order; these gentlemen are indeed doing their mb-Secretary:-James Russll, calico printer, Cow-duty, being middle class men, whole hog Chartists, and guardians of the poor, Mr. Faulkner being chairman of the Board. An ent-door meeting was called for the next Chapel-hill, ditto; Jeshua Hobson, Market-walk, night; the people nobly responded. After my address ditto; John Kelsoe, calico-printer. Netheroyd-hill, Mr. Towle, the representative of Oxford on the Corn Law Conference, was called on; he stuck well to their CARLISLE.-STATE OF PUBLIC FRELING AND old song of the Corn Laws being a question by itself, LARGE PUBLIC MEETING, TO ELECT A DELEGATE TO and tried his best, indirectly, to show me up to the ATTEND THE CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.—Since meeting as a paid Tory spy. This did not answer; the

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

chester on Tuesday. Previous to the public On Saturday, left by coach to Cheltenham for meeting, the Council arranged to lay the state of the Winchcombe; found friends waiting at the coachfunds before the meeting, with a recommendation office. Left luggage; started on tramp; got to Winchnot to send a delegate, but to instruct the Secre- combe at half-past eight in the evening; meeting tions of the House of Commons do not now allow a tary to write to the Cenference, informing them of waiting; lectured in the open air. Next morn. discussion on the merits of petitions without a specific the state of the district, and the willingness on the ing (Sunday) lectured in the open air at motion for the purpose; but we also know, my Lord, part of the people to abide by whatever decision nine. At this place I had the pleasure of an inter- that legal ingenuity, which no lawyer living, perhaps,

of the Northern Started back to Cheltenham. Star, which was most carnostly listened to by the ternoon and evening, in the open air, to good andiences. petition, which is similar, though somewhat abated in Left on Monday, August 1st, for Gloucester. Lec- tone to the English National Petition, which you supthan from 1,600 to 2,000 persons present. The meet- tured in the Theatre in the evening, the Rev. J. Davis ported, that you will render us all the assistance which ander. Thomas Carter, Lenthall Coates, and James ing then determined to send a delegate to the Con- in the chair. This meeting was not well attended. Our your acknowledged ability and unquestionable adroitfriend desired me to call a meeting out-doors for the ness can afford. ments for a public meeting to be held on Monday next evening. The Rev. J. Davis again took the chair. My Lord, it would be presumptuous in me, it would be pre

trery thing would be conducted peaceably, and in Wednesday, visited Strond. Lectured in the Chartist Ath a way as not to create any unnecessary excite room to an excellent audience, and enlisted recruits. You of the important, and in my mind, glorious truth, The Chartists of this place are indeed working manfully. Lectured in the Market-place of Circucester, on

Thursday evening, to about seven hundred. This was People assembled in great numbers for the above the most attentive audience I have had the pleasure of 1,000 members who have taken out cards, despite all Purpose, when Mr. John Armstrong was called upon addressing. I again established a locality of our glorious Association. Enrolled nineteen members. The work was not done by cards being taken on the spot. I doubt not that the master minds of this place will knowledge of those by whom you are surrounded, if not nobly back up our friends of Stroud.

Travelled all night by train, to be in Trowbridge, en Friday. Attended supper by invitation. Addressed

On Sunday, August 7th, lectured at the village settment of the real condition, feelings and wishes of the working classes in this dictrict, and to say, the working classes in this dictrict, and to say, the working classes in this dictrict, and to say, the working classes in this dictrict, and to say, the working classes in this dictrict, and to say, the working classes in this dictrict, and to say, the working classes in this dictrict, and to say, the working under the has my liberty of stating to the public.

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In the secountries; who have resolved to devote twelve, at the Walleton, Take and Son, Bedford on the last of the working under the has my liberty of stating to the public.

In the secountries; who have resolved to devote twelve, at the Walleton, Age, at ten, and Sept. 27, at the working the has my liberty of stating to the public.

In the secountries; who have resolved to devote twelve, at the Walleton, Age, at the Walleton, Age, at the working the has my liberty of stating to the work of the last of the work of the last of the work of the last of the work of the

Yours truly, RUPPY 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 centroul, I send you a copy of the rules stuck up for the edification of the cotton spinners employed in a held here on Friday week, in the open air, to take mill or hell not a hundred miles from Bardsley, near into consideration the right of holding public meet this town, and the worthless proprietors are of the

Those rules are adhered to with the most savage rigidity, and the persons to whom they do not or cannot extend, whether male or female, are visited by 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 scorn on all who toll for bread.

They employ ten spinners, and it is well known in this town and neighbourhood that since their entry thorities and their emissaries, in their late attempt into the trade, they have had more than twenty sets of spinners; they are ever watching the poor slaves while at work, just like policemen watching thieves; and one of the parties is ever present from the starting time in 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 one thousand hanks of forty's two shillings and threepence, and for one thousand hanks of thirty-nine's, two shillings and twopence.

2. If any spinner spins less than twenty-one hanks hundred electors. to the spindle, his price shall be two shillings and twopence, and if less than twenty hanks per spindle, one 3. Every set of cops under fifty-six pounds weight

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

6. Any part of the machinery broke while at work

The first rule may not admit of complaint, although the price is considerably lower than is paid on the same number of spindles for the same work at many calling upon the people to attend a meeting in the field the resolution to memorialise her Majesty, be dents or other causes often prevent men from doing and truth the syllable which exactly expresses the

The third rule has been put in force not a month ago, where the set was only one ounce above the fifty-six, pounds, and it is a physical impossibility which the employers well know, to make them always that weight, as the weather, the quality of the cotton, the speed of the propelling power and other unforeseen causes, pre- than a thousand speeches. He is already sensible vents, and a certain number of sets must be done or they undergo the penalty of the second rule. But the fourth rule is decidedly the worst, and

clearly shows th avaricious propensity of the monster of liberality in its true colours. The proprietors are the sole judges of this offence ing dollars in bushels from America, has been called called general bad spinning," and it is very easy to a "mongrel," is offended, and will send no more. The find fault, as it rarely happens that two spinners make wardens are musble to wring, by menace and bullying, a cop the same shape or in the same way; and if they even farthings from the impoverished and already sufhave only been in their employ a single day the rules Cops lashed under are not reckoned useless or ren-

mit them; the overlocker must do it or the wheels well prepared to transfer their devotion from a political

And how iniquitous is the fifth rule, to make man and creatures with the spoils of their confiding credulity, responsible for the faults or follies of another, who if he to those eternal principles of justice, freedom, and was to chastise or discharge for this same throwing, he And then the villainy of the sixth rule which Hoping you will allow the light of the Star to shine en the darknesss of these accursed "rattle boxes."

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—Although personally unknown to yeu, I feel not the slightest hesitation, where the great interests of columns, and as little doubt that you will willingly afford your powerful assistance to your Irish brethren, fighting under many and almost overwhelming disad-

Notwithstanding all that the true friends of the peo ple have had to contend with here: the undisguised and Braunton, Ilfracombe, and other parts of North bitter hostility of all those that batten upon the rottenness of the present system, and who, of consequence, hate the name and aims of Chartism; the narrowminded prejudices artfully fostered by designing knaves and True Scolsman? 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-Left town on Monday morning, July 25th; lectured notwithstanding the covert insinuations and public in the evening at Reading, to a good sudience. A corn denouncements to which we have been subjected by the repeal gentleman, had appead the news of me being a repeal gentleman, had apread the news of me being a licentious tongue of the arch-impostor himself, who very violent man. This kept some of our fair country- beheld his craft in danger, and dreaded the diminution women, who had previously made up their minds to of the rint-maugre all these obstructions, and in the absence of either wealth, influence, or great talent amongst us, perseverance alone has procured us success desperate! to this amount—that we have anrolled on our books at the present moment 1,000 men-that we have stripped roguery and superstitious ignorance had dressed itthat we have set men a-thinking and a-talking on the subject—that thousands in our city now declare they are ready to join our ranks, and impatiently await the moment when their capricious fugle-man shall have given the permissive signal—that we have silenced the second rate orators amongst the Repealers completely, of Java, in the East Indies, but now of 17, Adamand taken the squeak out of the "Liverator" himself. street, Adelphi, London, merchant, Aug 23, at two, Added to which we forwarded the other day to and Sept. 23, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Mr. Sharman Crawford, Esq., a petition nearly the same as Belcher, official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs Simpson the national one, subscribed by at least 3,000 genuine and Cobb, 11, Austin-friers. signatures! I much fear, however, that owing to Mr.

At the suggestion of some in our Association who still entertain the lingering impressions of politieal chi.dhood 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, presentation to Mr William Sharman Crawford: My Lord, the main prayer of that petition is for an vict of felonious crime, who has attained the age of twenty-one years; in other words, for what (without) being hypercritical) may be justly, logically, and gram-

matically styled Universal Suffrage. We are very well aware, my Lord, that the regulatherefore, to request, on behalf of the body for which Lectured in the after- I act, that should you approve of the contents of this

lecality of the National Charter Association. Many cials and adherents by whom you are surrounded; who 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 that the people of Ireland are rapidly learning, and as and Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. frightful a foot and leg as I am not provided with

> England. My Lord, our Association has now upon its books legality of our organization. It must be also within the Carey-street, Lincoln's inn-fields. within your own, that thousands are predisposed, nay, those motives of prudence which master principle in mercantile men, that dread of denunciation which restrains convinced but timid politicians.

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

was then given to Mr. George Mounsey, mayor, for FACTORY TYRANNY AND THE CORN rance with our English brethren, to upturn and to rally the courteous manner in which he had received the LAW REFEALERS. which has degraded and reintered destitute the really valuable and virtueus portion of the nations—the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland. In the great change contemplated we can only see real and enduring relief. Resident legislatures made up entirely of the aristocracy of rank and wealth may throw more circulating corruption amongst the people, but even the tripartite parliament of London has failed to provide either sustenance or satisfaction for the masses—respect ence to either, and thereby effect a most impor- Also to the cause of Chartism. or safety for the ruling powers. Ireland's aristocratic tant Saving. parliament sold her, while the people remained firm. Throw then, my Lord, the magic influence of your Pound : Superfine Quality, 8d. name, the mighty power of your example into this effort for "Testotal" reform, and believe me, with the

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

P.S.—It may be as well to remark, that the first occurring names, those on the sheet containing the printed thereon. All others are spurious, and some petition itself, are those of electors; of course there are of them highly pernicious. many others scattered through the subtended ones.

What, Sir, do you think was the Man of the People's gentlemanly reply?—the word Bah!!! super scribed on each paragraph! Thus expressing his contempt, not only for the principles embedied in the letter and petition, as well as the association of which I have the honour to be an officer; but also for the entire of . lies from the possession of a Medicine of known the subscribers to the petition, amongst whom should he ever again dare to stand for the City of Dublin, he used with success in cases of temporary sickness,

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

and every reflective man will regard it rather as the is respectfully submitted :very highest triumph that the Irish Universal Suffrage Association could achieve over their most formidable and dextrons enemy. "Put your opponent in the giving old man put in the wrong here! In order to gratify his own bad passions, and the malignant revenge which he feels for those who have struck the barb of truth through his hitherto-considered invulnerable sides, and exposed the dark iniquities of his temper of a philosopher and a statesman-nay, by the mass! he flings aside the dignity of an un-be-knighted lord mayor too-pitches the solemn recollections of other mills. But the second rule is so unbearable that satin breeches, velvet robes, and cocked hat to the enmity, the pen, he scrawls over the words of justice and appreciated. the length required, and yet no allowance is made for amount of his regard for either. "Bah!" for the Charter, and a button for Repeal!!! How thankful ought we to be that this man's weakness has here betrayed his wickedness! The publication of this letter, and its ridiculous reply, will do more to undeceive the unthinking supporters of this huge incubus on the progress of real and rational liberty in Ireland. of the re-action of the public mind, exemplified in the failing funds of the Loyal (humbug) Repeal Association. The people are asking after their £10,000. Mooney, who sought to depreciate his master's personal vengeance, for having made himself too popular, by sendficiently fleeced people. The mendicant knows we have been greatly instrumental in traversing his designs on the pockets of the poor; and hence his rabid hatred

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

adventurer who has plundered them to glut his family

common sense contained in the Charter, and upheld by

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 shout 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 Dandes 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 Charlist Circular 8th. Is it this same J. G. Burns, who when he thought he had brought honest men into trouble, borrowed

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

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

Bankrupts, &c.

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

George Garden Nicol, late of Batavia, in the Island

Joseph Till, formerly of Nine Elms, Surrey, and since Crawford's having left London on the day on which it of Shirley-Mills, Hampshire, brewer, Aug. 20, at arrived, that the petition cannot be presented till next twelve, and Sept. 23, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' session, when the signatures will of course be greatly Court. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. John James, 5, Basinghall-street. John Litchtield, of Bethnal-green, builder, Aug. 23,

at half-past two, and Sept. 23, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. Huson, 34, Old Jewry. John Thomas Ring and John Groombridge, of 12, Crimscott-street. Bermondsey, carpenters, Aug. 18, at

two, and September 23, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Mr. James Foster Groom, official assignee, 12. Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street; Solicitor, Mr. Joseph Raw, 248, High Holborn. William Cooper, of Belfast, Ireland, Manchester

warehouseman, Aug. 25 and Sept. 23, at two, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. were we to omit enclosing your Lordship a copy of the petition emanating from their body, and intrusted for R. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's inn-fields, London; and (for which see small placards on the wall,) who 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. Finabury-circus, London; and Mr. Nicholas Earle. Manchester. Peter Seddon, Middle Hulton, Lancashire. cosl lealer, Sept. 9, at one, and 23, at eleven, at the Com-

missioners'-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, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, merchants and commission agents. R. Alex-

Eckersley, Liverpool, printers, stationers, and pub-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Aug. 16.

William Freeman, builder, Acton street, Bagnigge rapidly adopting the political creed of the Chartists of Pennell, official assignee; Solicitor, Levy, Crescentplace, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Henry Oglan, victualler, late of Holywell-street, Shoreditch, Aug. 24, at half-past eleven, and Sept. 27, the opposition afforded by those whom I will in charity at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, had come for my end, and would most certainly cost suppose misunderstood our objects, or doubted the official assignes; Solicitors, Martineau and Malton, Thomas James Fehr, draper, Birmingham, Aug. 26 and Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Waterloo Rooms, Bir-

eager, to join our ranks, were they not held back by mingham. Selicitors, Holme, Loftus, and Young, Newinn, London; Bartlett, Birmingham. George Boyd and Wm. Boyd, millwrights, Kingstonupon-Hull, Aug. 30 and Sept. 27, at one, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Hicks and Mar-

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 Substitute for Coffee hitherto discovered. It is Prepared from a Grain of British Growth, and is Mart, Crown-street.

Sold by Agents in most Towns, Price 6d. per

The Public are cautioned against imitators in London and various parts of the Country, who acknowledge the inferiority of their own, and pay a tribute to the excellence of this Preparation. by copying as closely as possible the name, labels, and packets. Each Genuine Packet has the words, "Edwards, Brothers, Manufacturers, London," A Liberal Allowance to Agents and Co-operative Societies.

99. Blackfriar's Road, London,

August, 1842.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. THE manifold advantages to the Heads of Famiefficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and will find, to his discomfiture, there were at least one occurring in families more or less every day, are so obvious to all, that no question can be raised of its importance to every householder in the kingdom. most cutting order by Mr. O'Connell; but, I think, you From among numerous testimonials, the following Street.

" To Mr. Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London. "5. Cooper-street, Manchester, March 12, 1842, wrong, is his own favourite axiom. How completely is to you the result of my experience after repeated "Sir.—I have much atisfaction in communicating 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 dealings with the pillaged and betrayed Irish people— in declaring that they supply to me a means long wanting, of being able to recommend to Families, Schools, and especially Mercantile men, whether at the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource n an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit scores of useful and steady workmen have left this devil—and solving with a hand trembling with age and of making Frampton's Pills more generally known where he intends carrying on the above business in

"I am, Sir, respectfully yours, WILLIAM SMITH." The unprecedented sale of these Pills, arising from Will ever be his study to deserve. the earnest recommendations of the many thousands lengthened comment unnecessary; they are not put forth as a cure for all diseases to which mankind is liable, but for Bilians and January Revision of Books and Periodicals, s 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, Bowols, 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-

end, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, post-office order for 3s. 6d.)
Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER. mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

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

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

per Box. PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE PILLS,

For both sexes. Price ls. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box. money from every source, and found his way to Aber- A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel, Dropsical Complaints, &c.

ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT, For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indo-

Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per rack ge; the Ointment can be had seperate, is. 13d. per Pot. UNIVERSAL CINTMENT,

Price 1s. 13d. per Pot. are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must nent and radical cure. be far better adapted to our constitutions than A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatwell they may be compounded. These Preparations only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency throughout the whole Human Frame.

Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti-

No pretensions are made that any of these Mediclaiming the merit of universality as is frequently done by all-sufficient pill proprietors.

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. 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 recently remedied by the above medicine, she having been subject to long and violent attacks, and never found medicines to act visibly on the complaint oefore. JOSEPH LAYPISH.

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

Sir, I certify by these lines the praise I think due 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 Wells-road, to surrender Aug. 27, at half-past eleven, that had been previously scalded, which made so 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 me my life and it continued for a month or five weeks, getting more and more frightful. But by a friends I was recommended to try your invaluable Pills and Ointment; by this inducement I accordingly did, and in a very short time the pills, with the application externally, made a perfect cure, to the surprise of all who saw it.

A SERIOUS WOUND OF THE LEG. most alarming appearance at the time of my first consulting him. I was induced to remain in Hull a short time under his instructions, and to the surprise

JANE GREEN. population of this surpire.

Yes, my Lord, calculating upon obstruction and prepared for delay, we are yet determined to week in the spirit, not of fanaticism; but of enthusiastic perseve
Birmingham.

William Trubridge, groser, Swindon, Wilts, Aug.

William Trubridge, groser, Swindon, Wilts, Aug.

Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T.

Bounds, Aug.

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Bounds, Aug.

Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate;

Bounds, Aug.

Bo

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN AND PARISH OF HALIFAX.

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

known to be far more nutritious than Tel or Aliberal portion of the Proceeds will be appropri-Coffee. Thousands of families now use it in prefer- ated to the charitable objects connected with us-

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,

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

Entrances—From Guildford Street and Land's

Stabling and other Accommodation may be had at the Cock and Bottle, Upperhead Row, and other Inns in the immediate Neighbourhood.

Leeds, July 21st, 1842.

Lane for Carts: and a Foot Passage from Albion

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

HUDDERSFIELD. DWARD CLAYTON begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, all its various departments, and hopes, by strict attention to all Orders confided to his care, to merit a share of the Public's patronage, which

Orders received, and promptly attended to, for all

Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, and Liverpool Papers. Agent for the Sale of Dr. M'Douall's Cele-

BRATED FLORIDA PILLS, which have only to be known to be duly estimated; no Family should be without these Pills in the House, read M'Douall's Pamphlet and judge for yourselves. Wholesale and Retail Agent for Jackson's Break-

fast 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

Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richiers, Wiley, Easingwold; in all their forms and consequences; especially Strice. in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous consequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; An ample consideration of the diseases of women; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, also nervous debility; including a comprehensive dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various

other interruptions of the Laws of Nature. Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on its victims.

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

> BY M. WILKINSON. CONSULTING SURGEON, &...

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 Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years stand-only one personal visit, will receive such advice and

ing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance These Medicines are composed of Plants which from business, will ensure to the patient a perma-

Medicine concocted from Foreign Drugs, however ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can 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 tution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood cines form a PANACEA for all Diseases; but they are into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy conand for all Complaints closely allied to them; not sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by at another period producing the most violent pains the Proprietor, GEO. KERMAN, Dispensing Chemist, in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mis-&c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes

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

of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he 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

ledge of a bed-fellow. 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. Voble'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, Knaresboro' and High Harrogate—Mr. Langdale

Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6. Market-Beverley—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston—Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth—Mr. Hurton, Bookseller.

Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519. Beledere-street.

Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Recidence, from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-IS TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS Attendance every Thursday in Bradford, at No. 4. George-street, facing East Brook Chaple.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY DEARLY BELOVED FRIENDS.-Little did 1 classes that I should be so soon called upon to pre-Long have I cautioned you against the endeavourof the Corn Law League, to push the dominion of machinery even to the war point. They have done reproaches against the Chartists for turning the makevolence of faction to general purposes, yet, believe me, that no move short of this which the
people now contemplate could have saved this land
people now contemplate could have saved this land
people in a bloody revolution. The League dreaded the

amount to less there o, our persons. It o damage was done where the demand to stop the engines was combined their by a party of soldiers, but they had no terror that could intimidate them in the least; hungry men fear him and said. You scoundrel, what are you doing to the people in large quantities. At Stanningley, the people allowed them to enter the town.

The League dreaded the

They were met at the entrance of the wall of St. Paul's have looked quite as seemly, and answered their by a party of soldiers, but they had no terror that could intimidate them in the least; hungry men fear him and said. You scoundrel, what are you doing of the peace.

The League dreaded the main bedy of the people allowed them to enter the town.

They were met at the entrance of the wall of St. Paul's have looked quite as seemly, and answered their by a party of soldiers, but they had no terror that could intimidate them in the least; hungry men fear him and said. You scoundrel, what are you doing of the peace.

Since the capture of poor BILL BOARD by the pierced his arm. Many respectable tradesmen were eighteen policemen and specials, almost up to lie which a good harvest and the operation of Sir Robert Poel's Tariff would have given to their Free Trade nostrums; and they were anxious to frustrate was given to them was devoured in a raw state. but did no further damage to either person or maker. Mr. Jonathan Leece, twine and cord honour! We have often wished that the senders of lacies, and carried out by their own friends.

They saw trade reviving, after years of desponding; and to save their masters from the charge of the mills immediately gave up work on the arrival ignorance and themselves from the edium of discom- of the multitude, and this prevented anything apfiture, they have originated a revolution! aye, a proaching to a riot or disturbance. One millowner, revolution !! It deserves the name, for already has society been paralised and life destroyed. In this 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 organization of the Chartist body, had no alternative but to turn all attention to the League Revolution. Our language was cool and temperate; our unanimity was complete; while our in one vast body on the military, which only numpromptitude and courage will. I trust, be evinced in our address, which will be read throughout the

Bear in mind that Acland informed me of the devils of the Corn Law Conference recommended "rising" and "rioting;" and that the Sun and all give ear to my counsel, and especially when that cess of your cause? Don't mind "big talkers." We had them in the old Convention! We have had them in our several assemblies, and they were the first to abandon the cause when danger threatened.

Look to the renegade Stephens, and to many movement is peaceable there is no law to make you work; but should you once abandon your peaceable position, then there is law to shoot you like dogs!! have taken a false step; they have bribed some, length they have adopted our principles! May heaven bless them; and when our object is achieved;

If I have weight with you, and if my name has the destructive sacred holiday, in 1839, if I now stood alone, I would say, "flesh and blood, never bow to as a means for carrying the Charter, and had the people been the originators of it; but as we have effect what your physical strength would fail to person or property.

Let no blood be shed. Let no life be destroyed. Let no properly be consumed. Let us, in God's name, get an example to the world of what moral power is stopped. Some prisoners were taken. A meeting capable of effecting.

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

# STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

LEEDS. On Saturday this town was thrown into a state of great excitement, on learning that the operatives' strike had extended from Lancashire into Yorkshire and was making rapid progress in all the Western districts of the county. On Sunday the excitement was not abated by the marching of troops through the town, on their way to the disturbed districts. Two troops of the 11th Hussars from York barracks arrived in Leeds on Sunday afternoon, and set out next merning, at four o'clock for Bradford. A troop of the 17th Lancers left Leeds barracks early on Sunday morning for Halifax; a second troop left shortly after for Huddersfield. The Leeds troop of Yeomanry Cavalry left Leeds for York barracks at Six A. M. The Harewood troop of Yeomanry Caand left for Dawsbury and Gildersome on Tuesday morning, their place being supplied by the Ripon troop. A company the 87th Foot from Hull arrived in Leeds on Monday evening, and left for Bradford and the neighbourhood the following morning. A deances 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., Lientenant-Colonel of the Yorkshire Hussars, arrived in Leeds from his Parliamentary duties, and proceeded to assume duties of a different character. The Earl of Harewood, Major of the same Regiment, arrived in the evening of the same day. Prince George of Cambridge, Colonel of the 17th Lancers, has also been in constant communication with the magistrates. Lord Cardigan. Colonel of the 11th Hus ars, has also

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

In the course of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednes-

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

Tresday saw a considerable accession of strangers in the town, and the fears of the inhabitants at the dreaded approach of the turn-outs hourly increased. Dispatches arrived from Halifax in which it was stated that several of the Hussars had been killed or taken prisoners in the neighbourhood of Elland. It was rumenred tipt a collision between the military had taken place a: Huddersfield and Halifax, which had been attended with fatal effects. It was remoured in the course of the day, that the term outs had reached Birstal, that they had stopped all the mills there, at Gomersal, and in the neighbourbourhood and were in full march upon Leeds, Orders were given to all the troops and constables in the town to hold themselves in instant readiness. However, that night they came

bled on Hunslet Moor, at one o'clock on Tuesday diness, should they be wanted. There also appears noon. The proceedings were of a quiet character, to be something going on of a serious nature, but Several operatives addressed the meeting on the what that something is, we have not yet learned. rights and wrongs of the working-classes, and en- The officers of the soldiers, with the magistrates,

actment of the People's Charter, was also , carried evening in the Chartist Association Ro om, for the facturers of this town a request that they would stand. sent our cases to you in a completely new light. purpose of determining what steps ough t to be taken agree with the work people on any terms, and as on Thesday morning an immense body of people of some new place that has struck work. The present crisis. The meeting the n separated.

On Thesday morning an immense body of people of some new place that has struck work. The gistrates; but I am glad to say that all has passed of gistrates; but I am glad to say that all has passed of quietly.

The people in milliances nice were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, and preparations were made to meet them by the majornations were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, and preparations were made to meet them by the majornations were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, and preparations were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, and preparations were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, and preparations were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, and preparations were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, and preparations were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, and preparations were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, and preparations were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, and preparations were expected to-day. ley, Pudsey, &c., stopping all the malls on the road. was thrown into a state of great excitement on During "the charge" on Monday afternoon, Dr. it! and, however the servile press may teem with The numbers increased as the party proceeded, and Monday afternon, by the arrival of about 15,000 of

by the time it arrived at Stanningley, did not the turn-outs from the neighbourhood of Bolton and ing out of the heart of the town, walked from his amount to less than 6,000 persons. No damage was Bury. They were met at the entrance of the town own door across the road to the wall of St. Paul's have looked quite as seemly, and answered their main bedy of the people divided, taking different tion of the people answed them to enter the town. plerced his arm. Many respectable tradesmen were eighteen policemen and specials, almost up to routes, and united again at Bramley. Hunger They visited the whole of the mills, which stopped struck at whilst standing within their own doors; this hour, we have had four policemen parading consequence to the policemen and specials, almost up to the struck at whilst standing within their own doors; this hour, we have had four policemen and specials, almost up to the struck at whilst standing within their own doors; the rest was Mr. Walter Hirst, liquor stantly in front of the Star office. The boilers, to let off the whole of the mills, which stopped struck at whilst standing within their own doors; this hour, we have had four policemen and specials, almost up to the struck at whilst standing within their own doors; the rest was Mr. Walter Hirst, liquor stantly in front of the Star office. The boilers, to let off the whole of the mills, which stopped struck at whilst standing within their own doors; this hour, we have had four policemen and specials, almost up to the standing within their own doors; the first time out of the boilers, to let off the whole of the mills, which stopped struck at whilst standing within their own doors; the first time out of the boilers, to let off the water they contained we have been thought worthy of such a guard of the water they contained the standing within their own doors; the first time of the standing within their own doors; the first time of the standing within their own doors; the first time of the standing within their own doors; the first time of the standing within their own doors; the first time of the standing within their own doors; the first time of the standing within their own doors; the first time of the standing within their own doors; the standing within their own doors. all hope of improvement, save from their own fal- After stopping the mills at Bramiey the people re- property. united in one body and proceeded to Pudsey. On the serival of the vast body at Pudsey, it con-

people on that refusal, began the work of destruction. arrived, accompanied by two of the Messrs. Eyres, of Armley. The Riot Act was read, and a few minutes allowed for the people to disperse. bered thirteen privates and one superior officer. Seeing the vast superiority of numbers, the soldiers orndently turned their horses' heads and retired, ollowed by the groans of the people and a few stones, which served to quicken their pace. No conspiracy at Halifax; that Taunton and the further destruction occurred on the part of the people who were gathered. Had the proprietors of Bank Mill complied with the demands of the people, no damage whatever would have been comthe organs of the Revolutionists trumpeted forth the misted. The entire object of the people was the stop-unnatural advice with unbecoming joy. The plot ping of the mills, and food for immediate subsistence. was of long concoction, and deeply laid; but I rely | The latter was given readily and generously by every upon your firmness to frustrate the evil designs of party called upon-rich as well as poor. Several the wicked! How, you will ask? By holding no did not begrudge their contributions. Some who secret meetings; by not allowing strangers, or hired had previously declared they would not give a demagagues to invade your localities! by remaining morsel of bread or a farthing of money, were strictly within the boundaries of the law—and upon touched by the congregated mass of misery which presented itself, and could not withhold assistance no account present your naked and unarmed perfrom 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 proceeded to Bradford, whence they had at first set out.

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 Meadow-lane and other formidable weapons of destruction. The road from Holbeck, and effected an entrance into Messra. Marshall's mills. They stopped the engines at Messrs. Benyon's mill, and all the hands turned out with apparent universal exultation.

From thence they proceeded to the shops of Messrs. Macles and Marsh, where a number entered by the others who shall now be nameless. So long as your watch-house door, and opened the large gates. Immediately the yard was filled, the engine stopped, the bell rung, and as the men were turning out, the mob began to leave the yard. At this instant, Mr. Read, chief-constable, rode into the yard amongst them; The League have put the wrong leg foremost; they he was quickly dismounted, but beat off the mob with his stick. A general rush was made to the and have tampered with others of our leaders; but gates, and when the greater part had effected their enough of virtuous power still remains to render the gates, thus securing a number of prisoners.

desertion harmless, and treason fruitless. We have long courted the Trades of Manchester; and at upon them with sticks, bludgeons, and stones, but were eventually compelled to fall back without again getting possession of the yard. The volley of stones poured upon the police was terrific for a short time. which shall give peace to all, then will their names | When the military arrived they were speedily disstand prominently forward as the saviours of their persed up the road and across the fields in all direcions. Many amongst them were strangers, but the majority of them at this time were townsmen. During the time the military were drawn up at Dewsnot lost its wonted charm, I say foster the opportu- bury Road End and opposite the Union Foundry, nity which faction has given you, to accomplish many prisoners passed in the custody of police and your Charter; and though I stood alone in opposing special constables towards the Court House, amidst the most awful execrations, and loud and deep curses of an immense crowd of men, women, and children, who had been turned out of Messrs. Benthe lewd sway of the owners of machinery." I yon's mill, Titley, Tatham, and Walker's, and would not have counselled; I would not have coun- those living in the neighbourhood. The masses tenanced, the present strike, had it been suggested who were of our own population, expressed freely, openly, and loudly, their sympathy with the

About four o'clock the riot act was read, and two 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 ing by a large party of police, both horse and foot, are at this moment; and O! how my mind would and remanded. In the evening, and during the be eased, by a general announcement from the whole whole of Thursday, the town continued nearly as body of Chartists, that they would not peril their quiet as it ordinarily is. In the course of the latter lives by any recourse to physical force. Will you day, however, the coal-pits of Messrs. Bower, wilson, and Brandling, at Hunslet and Middleton, act upon this my suggestion! and believe me that 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

> FRIDAY 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 fall by the Charter. the police and soldiers. Six hundred foot soldiers arrived by train, and 650 more are expected to-night. The White Cloth Hall has been converted into a

# BRADFORD.

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 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 without any speeches or instructions they started off. The intelligence of their commencement was immediately conveyed to the Court House, and the military headed by the magistrates proceeded after them to the mill of Messrs. Lister, at Manningham. from it matter of amusement. The turn-outs on seeing the soldiers coming left the valry arrived in Leeds on Monday morning, followed as far as Frizing Hall, and on their mill and went in the direction of Shipley, they were 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

> and they, together with the magistrates, repaired interest seemed to be taken in the inquiry. The to the Court House again. No further attempt was jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide" in made until about one o'clock, when they succeeded each case. in letting off the boiler of the mill belonging to Messrs. Wade, canal side, and another situated very near Messrs. Wade's. They then proceeded to the mill of Messrs. Rouse, but at this moment the magistaates, with the soldiers and a great body of constables arrived on the spot, and the attempt was unsuccessful. The mills of Messrs Rouse and Horsfall were guarded most of the afternoon by the pensioners and special constables, and no attempts were made to stop any others.

mense numbers of the men belonging to the various constables, went out of the town in the direction of mills in the town, were sworn in as special conToller Lane, and when they had got as far as ManConstables, went out of the town in the direction of the town in the direction of the town, were sworn in as special conToller Lane, and when they had got as far as ManConstables, went out of the town in the direction of the town in the direction of the town.

Toller Lane, and when they had got as far as ManConstables, went out of the town in the direction ningham Lodge, they saw the crowd approaching.
Orders were immediately given to the soldiers to form eight a-breast, and in this form they started off

of Spen, near Cleckheaton. When they had got into post. We have the considerations, and not because to stop the boilers belonging to Messrs. Atkinson's, of their peculiar fitness for this most important post. We have the theory that the constant of Spen, near Cleckheaton. When they had got into post. We have the theory that the constant of Spen and not because to stop the boilers belonging to Messrs. Atkinson's, post. We have the constant of Spen and not because to stop the boilers belonging to Messrs. Atkinson's, post. We have the constant of Spen and not because to stop the boilers belonging to Messrs. Atkinson's, post. We have the constant of the cons at full gallop, and dispersed the people; the streets the mill yard they were attacked by a small force of so we know that we echo the sentiments of nine

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

# MANCHESTER.

WEDNESDAY. The town is, at present, in a state of extreme peacefulness—the clank of the factory bell is no where to be heard, and the deafening buzz of machinery in the streets, where our factories stand, is heard no more; all is silent and peaceatile, the working men walking the streets, and to all a pearthey appear to be at a loss what to do, for the peacefulness of the people has put a stop to anything like the shedding of blood, or necessity of the soldiers parading the streets; but they still have About three or four thousand eperatives assem- them stationed in various parts of the town in res-

Intelligence arrived in the town this morn- was told by one of the brutes, if he did not being a quiet, retired street, is often used by some noisy authorities were preparing for their reception. All ing that they intend paying us a visit, in consequence 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 On the serival of the vast body at Pudsey, it constitutes and thus every means of resisting the sisted of eight or ten thousand people. Nearly all of which the magistrates made necessary arranging indignantly replied. Then d—n you, it shall be cut in it; yet the presence of the police could never be carted away, and thus every means of resisting the ments to preserve the peace of the town, and as is off, before I will move one inch." The soldier still obtained before now. But now it has come, it has military was cut off. Near eleven o'clock, the usually the case, the respectable inhabitants, as they threatened, but he could not possibly frighten him; come thick! We have four of them all to ourselves! strike men arrived, and commenced operaplease to call them, were summoned to be sworn in so he at last rode off. The old man's courage evi- The only supposition we can give for their presence however, at Far Pudsey, refused to do so; and the beauth of the cavalry who came upon the capture of the cavalry who came upon the capture of the cavalry who came upon the capture of the capture of the cavalry who came upon the capture of the cap truncheons They were assembled in front of the was cut very severely across the cheek. Many others boiler; and that they have sent these policemen to menced an attack of the most sanguinary character. Royal Hotel, when the turn-outs were coming up were seen running away bleeding; whilst others guard our premises till the Northern Star be fully The people instantly fled, and then the soldiers fired Mill-gate to the Market-place; and on this being were trampled upon by the horses. told to the specials, some spit upon their hands, and grasping their bludgeons firmly, exclaimed, "we The people, however, instead of dispersing, moved are ready;" and this was very soon verified—they were ready; but it was to run away as soon as the sons of toil made their appearance, and off they scampered in all directions to the merriment of all who heard their boast but a few minutes before.

## "He that fights and runs away, May live to fight another day.

On Tuesday morning, a public meeting was held in the Orchard Scholes, when the turn-outs, amounting to several thousands, formed a procession, and went to Chorley.

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

MISSAL OF THE ARMED PARTY BY THE MAGIS-TRATLS.

bourhood of Pendleton, they were discovered by one of the indefatigable specials, who, having the thoughts of daggers in his head, conjured their fishing rods, which they carried ever their shoulders, they being mounted with brass, into pikes fears of the man were such that he dare not approach them: he therefore, instantly rode off warned his party, who lost no time in making themselves ready for a fierce encounter. More than twenty of these "raws" surrounded the men of pleasure to their great consternation: it was in vain they pleaded that the 'pikes' were only fishing rods. They were ultimately brought before the magistrates of the night watch. The constable being drunk, in telling his shocking tale of pikes, murders, &c., said any man that has eyes could see that the prisoners were all armed

informs us that the authorities, after consulting together for some time, allowed her to see him; he was in good spirits. The Chartists of Manchester are all actively engaged in procuring bail and the best on the state of the country. 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 mornwith a large posse of special constables, and seized the whole of their papers and books; but the Secretary eluded them, and is at present at large.
The Mechanics held a general meeting in the large room of the Sherwood Inn, Tib-street, when the fol-

lowing resolution was passed unanimously:-"That we, the Mechanics of Manchester, do meet whether the present movement becomes a national one or not; and that we will not commence work The "Massacre" cut we had from the Engraver boilers, and the party should be too numerous to be until we have the reports from the various parts of

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

HUNT'S MONUMENT.—TEA PARTY AND BALL.—The tea party was holden pursuant to announcement. The Hall was crowded, and the company obliged to temporary barracks. General Brotherton has been sent from London to command the district. All is take tea at twice or thrice. That the authorities might have no pretence on which to disturb them. Mr. O'Connor did not attend, lest his presence should attract a crowd around the door. The various delegates to the National Conference who were expected to take part in the proceedings, being actively engaged in their own duties, were also absent. The Manchester "lads" had it, therefore, to themselves; everything was peaceable, orderly, and harmonious, and as gratifying as anything constables were divided into parties, and received could be under the unpropitious circumstances of the times. Various appropriate toasts and sentiments were given from the chair, and ably responded to, after which the "jawing tackle" was "belayed" were not near so many as on the previous day; and the fiddles and toes put in requisition and 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

PRESTON. 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 were attempting to stop the mill of Messrs Rand, in House of Correction, at eleven o'clock, before Mr. tachment from the Royal Sappers and Miners has Horton Road: the magistrates, military, and con- R. Palmer, coroner, and a jury of fifteen men. After stables then proceeded thither and found a great being sworn, the jury went to the House of Recovery, cannot be called upon to pay the rates! You crowd surrounding the mill, but the sorters and where the bodies were lying, and immediately after unable to pay; and let the shopkeepers, out crowd surrounding the mill, but the sorters and where the bodies were lying, and immediately after overlookers inside had prevented them making their the examination of the witnesses was proceeded with, occupying nearly six hours. Several of the About eleven o'clock the soldiers were drawn off, Preston magistrates were in attendance, and much

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 About five o'clock a messenger arrived at the generally take no part in the affair, but inquire with for an assault. You may thus be the means A meeting of the master manufacturers was held in the Court House, ou Monday, to advise as to the proper steps to be taken. On the following day, immense numbers of the mense nu were soon after cleared by the same means, and the town was quiet for the night.

Cavalry, who rode furiously up amongst the people, tenths of the shopkeeping class that more excitation was quiet for the night.

Cavalry, who rode furiously up amongst the people, tenths of the shopkeeping class that more excitation was quiet for the night.

Wednesday.

We know that we cond the sentiments of hine tenths of the shopkeeping class that more excitation was quiet for the night. over their heads, as there does not appear to be any parations they have made, and the clarm cavalry firing before. wounded by the shots. The authorities have taken they have Exhibited, have been on a scale. The Venerable Arch twenty-four prisoners.

# HUDDERSFIELD.

THURSDAY. Thursday. We object to their making arrangements to preserve road.

The specials assembled this morning at seven the peace? By no means. But we do object to The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that dev'clock, and was compelled to remain there until their making these preparations in such a manner, half-past eight in the evening, although there was and so conducting their operations, as to create and neither riot nor persons to create one. Nothing extend the excitement and ferment they should could be more peaceful than at present. The specials are requested to assemble every morning at the following:—Mr. Hobson, our publisher, has seven o'clock during the week. Lord Wharneliffe during the week, regularly exhibited at his shop door visited us yesterday and had an interview with the notices of what has occurred in other towns, for the of extra specials have been sworn in; and between magistrates, and about three o'clock this morning satisfying of the curiosity and great anxiety of the six and seven hundred foot soldiers have just arrived. their , vorkmen.

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." unanimously. A committee was then app ointed to 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 wait upon the various trades to induce the majoritates might have been think, when writing my last letter to the middling meetings and appoint delegates, to meet or a Thursday stand that Sir James Graham has sent to the manu- places are to commence work to-morrow I under- accomplished without all this mischievous parade

Cameron, a gentleman of great respectability, residmaker, who was looking out of his own house, police would send them into Market-street; for it

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

HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK. Placards are now posted on the walls, calling a Early this morning, as three gentlemen were returning from a fishing excursion in the neighbourhood of Pendleton, they were discovered by

## 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 mmense meetings are being held at Duddeston Row every evening, which keep rapidly increasing. Yesterday evening, about 10,000 attended, and were contrast now, as compared with the early part of addressed at great length by Mr. George White, the week, is striking in the extreme. The mills in on the state of the country, the rights of labour, the town have all recommenced work—those in the and the necessity of uniting for the Charter. He neighbourhood are all expected to do so, and no eyes could see that the prisoners were all armed 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 knew one of the prisoners. and another of their Mr. Thomas Soar and Mr. John Fussell also delivered known; probably they never will be. Some there worships knew the other two. The specials were cloquent addresses. The greatest enthusiasm are who have not been heard of since. Those who heartly laughed at, for making fishing rods into prevailed, and a strong sympathy evinced in are in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth in the later was a converted and the strong sympathy evinced in are in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth in the later was a converted and the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth in the later was a converted and the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth in the later was a strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth in the later was a strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth in the later was a strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the strong sympathy evinced in the Infirmary are recovering to the sympathy e eloquent addresses. The greatest enthusiasm are who have not been heard of since. Those who pikes, &c. The prisoners were dismissed.

Leach was arrested last night, at his own house, in Oak-street. All his papers were seized, not excepting his day-book, and ledger, in which he kept his business accounts. The charge against him of two hundred chrolled their names in the National of the Infirmary are recovering; poor Booth is favour of the men on strike. A large body of podad. I enclose you a copy of the depositions taken at the inquest, which was held last night. The burgess, Head Supintendant of Police, was seen the verdict, of course, is "Justifiable homicide." Crow-parading on the outskirts of the meeting. Upwards ther is said to be getting better; you are aware he of two hundred chrolled their names in the National was deliberately shot at in King street; the wound, is the issuing of an inflammatory and illegal placard. Charter Association; and, after cheering for the it appears, is only superficial, the ball having Immediately after his arrest they took him to the Charter, Feargus O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and passed just under the skin, and gone out within station at the Town Hall, King-street, where he is Jones, and the Colliers and brave men of the North, a few inches of the place where it entered at present. We have just seen Mrs. Leach, who and Mr. White, the meeting separated. It struck the wall of a house with great

# TO OUR READERS.

Another large meeting will be held this evening.

should have dispensed with it for this week, had not yesterday morning's post brought us a letter Bent the LATEST NEWS We could collect.

ment Committee to Manchester to be redrawn. several instances we have forwarded the papers hazards. in parcels by coach and mails, sooner than keep

# 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 include 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 aworn in, ye unemployed! Never mind where the money comes from; never mind that it will cause a "swingeing borough rate;" never mind this; you of whose pockets it must come, quarrel with the reckless spenders of the money when the sober day your share of the meney flying about. None need it so much as you who are starving. Remember, too. that you will be constables; that you will be invested with " office," and have to perform "official duties." WEDNESDAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK.

You will be sworn to do your utmost to preserve
the peace and it will be your duty to put down stopped this afternoon by the colliers, who took the any disturbance that may arise, even if it should be nesday night. caused by an indiscreet use of the power invested in vour colleagues; an occurrence not at all unlikely. Should you see a mad-cap zealot, big with his own quite large enough, to have met the case had it

two company's of the Cavalry arrived. The inhabitants to "learn the news." This is what is large placard which emanated from Manchester and regularly done on all stirring occasions; such as regularly done on all stirring occasions: such as here to-day. The prisoners have been examined, working men walking the streets, and to all a pearance determined to maintain the struggle. On the
part of the authorities we have very little to say;

which has appeared in some of the public papers elections. To-day he had on a board a notice of and some of them committed to York Castle; others
the arrest of Mr. Leach, and of the fact reported by have been sent to Wakefield; and others again ears of the authorities, than they ordered the whole to be torn down, and the man who posted them to be taken into custody, which was promptly exemited. Mr. Edward Clayton had one in his shop men to apprehend the Board! There were eighteen ul on a board; this was peremptorily taken away. policemen drawn up in file, headed by a serjeant Sol te of the mills have commenced working, and all with truncheons in hand, and cutlasses by their some of the masters have sworn in as specials all side, and attended, too, by a number of specials to

and fuss. A simple message that they deemed the The people from Lancashire were expected to-day, exhibition of the paper on the board imprudent, resorted to the other step of removing it themselves: though, had they even had to do this, a less number of policemen and specials than they sent would

## DEWSBURY.

A large meeting has just been held here: the people were addressed by two or three working men, whom had taken no part with the turn-outs, were who, besides commisserating their condition, warned badly wounded, a ball passed through the coat of them of the danger that would accrue to them from one young man, and grazed the skin of his side; but any attempt at a breach of the peace. The people, however, commit no breach of the peace; they bear their sufferings calmly and patiently—they hope for the most active amongst the turn-outs, seven or bet or times. The mills and the works of every eight at least, and some reports say many men, but description are standing—the plugs of all the boilers in the excited state of the populace, it is no easy by the soldiers, and yeomany, and special constables have been drawn, but all are expected to commence matter to get at the truth.

### BRIGHOUSE.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. A change has come o'er the spirit of our dream we are all now as peaceable here as ever we were known to be; in fact more so, because the mills are standing, but they are standing only because their owners think proper to keep them so for the week people have borne their sufferings with the greatest arrive from Cleckheaton increases the confusion. resignation. There have been no soldiers, and there The knowledge that Leach is arrested has caused has been no rioting.

### ELLAND.

FRIDAY 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 NOON.

Peace has resumed her empire in this town. The Notice was given that a great meeting, called by requisition to the Mayor, would be held on Tuesday evening, to take the sense of the men of Birmingham posterity. The affair it appears has been investigated by the officers of the regiment to which the soldier belongs, and they have found that some stones were thrown in the streets, after the soldiers had left it; of course they must have been thrown by Crowther. I am sorry to say that two tried We are sorry to have to slightly disappoint some of friends of the people have been placed in custody by our readers in the receipt of their papers. It is the authorities here; I allude to the veteran Rush caused by a delay in the execution and delivery ton, and to a young man named Illingworth.

## should be furnished to us by Monday last. It was to the MILL OWNERS OF HALIFAX AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

"The Magistrates earnestly exhort those mill from the Engraver saying it would be with owners who have not already set their mills to work, unsuccessful, although the mayor and military arranged the "matter" for its reception. with arms; and also to give them instructions to I have heard, to day, that warrants of arrest have The late period we received it prevented us apprehend all persons that are seen skulking about from getting off the required quantity by the their premises, and instantly to seize any man who first posts. To make amends for this we have may bring an order to turn out their people; and should any one attempt to touch the plugs of their 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 re- consequences will be fatal, as they had received turn the drawing furnished us by the Monu- orders from their masters which they were determined to enforce, to protect their property at all

"The Magistrates, in issuing these suggestions, are them for the next post. We hope this will be persuaded that the millowners (with the aid of their satisfactory to the agents. 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 and went in procession through the principal streets any comment on it. Eight persons were this of the town, and from thence to Chorley. As the morning sent off under a strong escort to York Castle; they were put on the train at Sowerby divided the people in the centre, and marched along Bridge; the soldiers have no relish for the Elland with them a mile upon the road, then without station. This is exclusive, I understand, of those the least provocation charged those in the front, and who are yet in Wakefield House of Correction, then turned round upon those behind, and charged awaiting their examination; some, also, have been them also. Many are said to have been severely 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:

Jonathan Booth, who was shot in the riot of Tues- ing was held, and it quietly dispersed about seven of reckoning comes. All we say to you is, have day last. The deceased was a delver of Northowram, aged 44.

Infirmary, stated that on Tuesday afternoon de- more foolish than the rest, would not give over for ceased was brought to the Infirmary, and his in- any one, either master or people. The crowd juries were a gun shot wound entering the right shouted him, upon which one of the magistrates side, and coming out in the front. He died on Wed- proceeded to read the Riot Act, and said he would

George Shaw, of Blackledge, stonemason, stated announcement was hailed with a loud burst of that he was in the house leading from opposite the Coach and Horses, on Tuesday last. Being informed that a man was shot, witness went down,
formed that a man was shot, witness went down,
formed that a man was shot, witness went down,
soldiers were on their way from Manchester. This that he was in the house leading from opposite the shouring. All, however, eventually, went quietly the road, below the Coach and Horses, and higher announcement was followed by the specials making than Mr. Dawson's mill. Assisted him to the In- their appearance in the street. Now then excitement the military on Tuesday last to disperse a riotous moo at the bottom of Haley Hill. Mr. Pollard and Mr. seriously hurt. One of the soldiers stuck his horse, third, magistrates, came. The firing took place into Gath's garden, at the bottom of Haley Hill. Stones taken prisoners. The soldiers then made their way were previously thrown. There was one discharge to Ashtou. One company of the 50th Foot, and of a gun from the mob. A large meb was collected one troop of the 1st Dragoons, and two pieces of nearly opposite Mr. Ackroyd's mill, and stones and artillery, arrived here at five o'clock; but there bludgeons were thrown. There was much hooting was no need for them. All was peaceable and and shouting. Orders were given to the soldiers to continues so up to this hour, eight o'clock. fire, and they did so. There might have been some

The Venerable Archdencon Musgrave stated that deceased told him that he was forced to leave his 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

ceased was mortally wounded and shot in a riot, by which wound he came by his death. BRADFORD.

# PRIDAY NIGHT.

All the mills here have resumed work. A number General Brotherton and Lord Wharneliffe were been bound over to keep the peace. The town has resumed its general quietness.

# COOPER BRIDGE.

THURSDAY. The excitement here to-day is very great; but Several operatives addressed the meeting on the soldiers, with the soldiers, with the soldiers, with the soldiers, with the soldiers of the People's Charter. A resolution was passed unanimously, pledging the meeting to take their to take and capture, and if the countenance is the index to the ing to keep the peace. A second resolution, pledging the meeting to support as agitation but for the political rights which would give them a just protection relation of any breach of the peace. The excitament here to-day is very great; but there is no anticept to protect the protect the protect the protect the peace. The excitament here to-day is very great; but there are determined to take and capture, and converged the protection of the peace. The excitament here to-day is very great; but their vorkmen.

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The excitament here to-day is very defined to protect the protect this poor unoffending Bill-Board. It is excitated, too, by a number of the teamed to protect the prot

## MILL-BRIDGE.

The turn-out here is compulsory. No good is anticipated from it. The boilers had been tapped and provisions had been obtained by means of threats and other modes of incimidation. All was quiet to-day (Thursday) but no work was going on. The lame 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 in this village. Had the turn-outs intended to have been taken, they could not have taken more effectual steps to have accomplished that object. They had taken care that the time of their coming should be known, and for the whole day on Widnesday the tions, but were instantly attacked by about lecturer, was doing all in his power to keep the excited mob from committing acts of violence, when he was dashed on the ground, and was left for dead. He was only stunned, and got away as soon as the cavalry had gallopped on. Several persons, some of whom had taken no part with the turn-outs, were we have not heard of any life being lost. The

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

## HECKMONDWIKE.

All is excitement here, and the number who 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 Cleckheaton has roused a spirit of vengeance which, we fear, will produce some fearful consequences. The village is crammed with specials, police, and spies, and 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 be reduced to a heap of ruins. All this is the work of the "Plague" men; but they have raised the storm, and they can neither put it down nor guide it. All labour is at a stand, and nearly all the pits in this locality are closed. The general opinion here and in the vicinity appears to be, that this inconsiderate and sectional strike is only a Corn Law plot to serve the designs of the masters, and tothrow 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 ar-

rest of Mr. Leach. At present, the mills, factories, workshops, and large establishments of every description are at a complete stand. I have seen Mrs. Leach, who has had an interview with her husband. He told her 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 placard:—

would be allowed to bail. The soldiers have just brought in upwards of forty prisoners from Oldham. An attempt was made near Ashton to-day to resume work, but it was been issued against every trade's delegate; also one for every member of the Executive, and the Con-

ference. 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

FRIDAY, 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.

this morning, under a strong escort of soldiers and

# 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, procession was passing the barracks the soldiers

# ASHTON.

On Wednesday morning a meeting was held at 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 meeto'clock. At ten a great number of persons collected to stop some brick-setters, who were engaged finish-Mr. W. H. Peacock, house-surgeon to the Halifax ing some shops in the Market-place. One of them, allow ten minutes for the people to disperse in. This

THURRDAY

# WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18. The reports from the neighbouring manufacturing districts are more satisfactory; the mills were partially resuming work, and it is expected they will commence generally on Monday. Our market is nevertheless, very thinly attended by buyers, and the transactions are so limited, that prices of all articles may be stated nominally the same as last

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 FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-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. Honson, Northern Star Office Leads, Saturday, Ang. 20, 1842.