

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.  
(From our own Correspondents.)

STOCKPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

APPEHENSIOH AND COMMITTAL OF WRIGHT.  
On Saturday James Wright was brought up at the Court-house, before the mayor, Sir Ralph Pindlbury, and Messrs. Richard Fox, John Harsland, P. F. Smith, William Andrew, Donald, Thornhill, Charles Baker, Robert Gee, and Thomas Wimbley, for examination on a charge of general conspiracy, and committing other illegal acts. The reporters were not allowed to take notes in the room, the town-clerk stating that the publication of the details of the present inquiry would possibly interfere with any subsequent proceedings which might be taken. We are, therefore, only enabled to give a general outline of the evidence.

Mr. Wright, of the Stockport police stated that the prisoner was apprehended that morning in the act of posting some placards near the Court-house. The following is a copy of one:-

"Delegates resolution (passed unanimously) That the conduct of the civil authorities of this borough, in suppressing meetings, is calculated to excite ill-feeling amongst the peaceable inhabitants; we therefore, approve the principle of clubs, societies, and others running on the banks for gold, to provide the poor with bread, until the rights of the people are established."

John Wright, Chairman.

August 19, 1842.

"P.S. People of Stockport, be firm as prudent, be determined, but be orderly."

On Saturday by the prisoner, Mr. Sadler said that he did not know that a breach of the peace had been committed in prisoner's presence, but, although prisoner had not publicly advised a breach of the peace, his conduct was calculated to cause it.

Policeman Longson was examined at some length as to the particular language used by the speakers at the public meetings at which Wright had either presided or spoken, and had called them together. He said there was evidently a unity of purpose in all their proceedings to effect by illegal means either the release of or the release of the Charter. At the meeting of the 17th inst. Wright had presided; there were some thousands present. One of the speakers, a Corn Law Repeater, dwelt upon the evils of the present Corn Laws, and attributed to those laws the whole of their present sufferings. He said the workpeople should go to their masters, and ask them why they did not give them higher wages; and if they said it was owing to the cost of the top shop, they should be made to put it through the masters of their workpeople, for the purpose of proceeding in unison. Wright, however, maintained them on the way with bread and cheese, and then they would succeed, but not till then. The prisoner told the meeting that he would not be responsible for the speaker's language, and if they proposed going to London on such an errand, he would not go with them. At the public meeting yesterday morning there were about 3,000 people, and the prisoner was among those who spoke. At the conclusion of that meeting the greater portion of the people went immediately to Messrs. Christy's Works and turned out all the hands.

Cross examined by the prisoner. - You always advocate peace, and once desired them to respect property. At that meeting yesterday, after a female had ranted, you said they must keep the peace, for the Mayor had given them leave to have meetings as long as they had a mind, if they were peaceable and orderly. As long as they did that, the Mayor was not responsible. This was somewhere about yesterday.

James Hirsch, sergeant of the Stockport police said - I know the prisoner well, and have done for many years. He was one of the parties apprehended in Stockport, in 1839, for the Chartist disturbances, and was convicted at Chester assizes for sedition and conspiracy, with other Chartists, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, but was liberated from ill-health before his sentence had expired.

At a subsequent trial he was tried at Liverpool, and found the documents now produced. On apprehending him and bringing him into the police-office, he pulled a MS. out of his pocket, and tore it in pieces. The portions were collected and pasted together, and the annexed is a copy:-

"Aston, Aug. 18, 1842 [2]. - Sir. - This is to inform you, that there will be a delegate from every trade in the cotton branch to represent their own interests in the delegates' meeting, that is to take place on Monday next, the 21st inst. At nine o'clock, at Sheriff-street, in the Strand, Manchester. We have done this in order that you will not be mistaken. We request that all the delegates will bring a list of prices paid in 1840, of all trades in the cotton branch, and hope you will let the cotton operatives' committee know about the letter. We remain yours, in the cotton operative. - J. Jackson, secretary." The subjoined were amongst the documents found in the prisoner's house:-

"AVERAGE REDUCTION OF WAGES PER WEEK SINCE THE YEAR 1840.

s. d.  
Block printers—no direct reduction, but have over lengths, apprentices, &c., to contend with.  
Sibbers, reduction since 1840... 6 6  
Beamers for power looms... 5 0  
Drawers-in and twisters-in for power-looms 2 3  
Hatters, stuff body makers, at eight dozen per week... 12 6  
— fine English wool... 6 0  
— short hairs, rowling of... 6 0  
— English wool proofs... 4 6  
France spinners... 12 0  
Jenny spinners... 7 0  
Dresses for power looms... 10 0  
Throstle spinners... 2 3  
Mill warprs... 10 0  
Bobbin reellers... 2 9  
Bobbin twisters... 1 3  
Self-acting pieces... 7 0  
Hand-loom weavers... 2s. 6d. out of 10 0  
Power-loom ditts, two looms... 2 9  
Spadem or out-door labourers... 6 0  
Card-room hands, strippers and grinders 4 6  
— drawing tenters... 4 0  
— lap carriers... 2 6  
Bricklayers' hands... 6 0  
Overlookers of power looms... 9 0  
Carders... 5 0  
Overlookers of threshes... 4 0  
Rag and bone collectors... 3 6  
Cap winders... 3 0  
Cap warpers... 3 0

There were various forms of notices for camp meetings in the neighbourhood—Heston, Mersley, Denton, Castle Hill, &c.; and an elaborate table of manufacturers, in black-lead, of the names of the manufacturers of the borough, and the different prices paid for their respective mills for particular descriptions of work.

"A large reduction in this town is about 2d. per week, greater spinning, and more speed. Stockport, Aug. 18, 1842; at Manchester on the 17th inst. John Wright, delegate to the Trades' Meeting. Average, nineteen mills at 2s. and 3d. over, five at 3s. and 3d. over."

There were two letters, one from Mr. Hall, shopkeeper of Macclesfield, respecting the £20 value of the sum which was obtained from him, and the prisoner's intended reply thereto written in black lead:-

"Macclesfield, August 12, 1842.  
Mr. Hall having stated, that he could not consistently give the whole £20 worth of flour to Stockport alone, and leave his own townsmen without, therefore he has left to the decision of the committee of Stockport and Macclesfield jointly, who have decided that it be equally divided between the two towns of Stockport and Macclesfield. Signed on behalf of this Committee." (Name to)

"Stockport, August 13, 1842.

"Respected Sir.—Having been requested by the delegates of the Chartists to give you a copy to write you upon the subject of the 21st inst. I do so, (we understand) kindly promised the starting people here, the delegates hoping you will not think that the delegates desire you or any other to give against their free will, but at the same time it is considered well to inform you that it is their opinion that it is ungrateful in the extreme to expect that you should not only give the flour, but compel you to bring it into the bargain. Sir, if you can by any means end it over, the expense will be borne by us; but if not, please let me know. No more at present."

"Yours, &c.,  
John Wright, Secretary pro tem."

Policeman Rivers was examined merely in connection with the Hammerton conspiracy.

This being the whole of the evidence, the prisoner was asked what he had to say.

The prisoner then proceeded to argue that he had done as much as any man to prevent destruction of property by those from other towns; and when he had heard language made use of at meetings, he had no right to call the parties to order. He maintained that the only part he had taken in the meeting was to make the people who had been taken into the police.

The Town Clerk said, all the witnesses had admitted that he had exhorted the people to keep the peace; but that was not the charge; it was for attending certain meetings for a specific object, which meetings ended in a breach of the peace, he had been the first to call the parties to order. He maintained that the only part he had taken in the meeting was to make the people who had been taken into the police.

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## Chartist Intelligence.

**CHESTERFIELD.**—According to placards posted about the town, Mr. J. West delivered a lecture in the Market-place, on Tuesday evening last, “On the disrepute of the state, and the remedy for alleviating its impoverished condition.” The language of the lecturer was temperate and judicious, — that coarse and inflammatory tone, too often characteristic in addresses of this kind, being carefully avoided. This well-chosen course of the lecturer secured him a very attentive, and well-considered audience, who applied to him, with pleasure, to the expression of his principles, and the arguments by which they were supported. Mr. West, who was frequently cheered as he went on, met with no kind of interruption. The lecturer commenced by saying, that he wished it to be clearly understood, did not come there to create any disturbance, nor to cause division amongst any parties. All he asked for was free play; and if, after the meeting had heard what he had to say as to the cause of the distress and the remedy for it, individual felt disposed to put any question to him, he would be ready on what he had said, he should be very happy to have it. It is extremely requisite that the cause which produces the present distress should be distinctly known. This distress is not confined to a locality, to any particular calling, to the silk, woollen, or any other manufacturing or agricultural district; it is spreading the length and the breadth of the land; and no hope of relief is held out to us by those parties, who have too long assumed the power of government. It is therefore our duty as friends to the suffering humanity, as lovers of our country, our fellow-men, and to posterity, to set our course to get into the right course, to destroy that ruinous system that has ground down to the dust the honest, hard-working, labouring man, which system is preying upon the very sinews of society, and fast merging the middle classes into the same gulf of ruin. The parties who have so long stood aloof from us now begin to see their error. They see that the state of things is such, that a change must come. They have represented their fallen condition to Parliament; but all their representations, the entreaties of their prayers, have been unheeded, and repudiated with contempt. “A falser feeling,” it is said, “makes a better kind of distress has now come upon them—upon the employers as well as the employed; and the distress, which the middle classes now feel keenly, has caused them to come to the rescue at the eleventh hour. I believe this influential and talented body have fallen into error. I raise my voice against that error; but in so doing, I shall not give any one the least pain. The middle classes have endeavoured to trace us, in an effort to get rid of a cause, which they say all this is doing, in the course of their lives are decidedly a fact, not a cause; and it is to be attributed solely to class legislation. Therefore, if we are to go on successfully, we must attack the cause and not the effects. I will convince the most blinded and infatuated in this delusion of the truth of this assertion: in doing so, I will not make use of the weapons of decimation; we must use reason and argument, and not appeal to or excite the passions of the people. In the first period of our meeting, to show the fallacy of what the middle classes have faltered. The causes which have brought about the present distress were in existence before the present Corn-laws. I will take the period from the year 1798 to the year 1815: I find that during this period the exports exceeded the imports by thirteen millions; from 1815 to the present time we have gone on in the same way; so that at the end of the year 1841, the amount of money which we have received for five times the quantity of raw material and manufactured articles, which we export, whereas if we had got the full value of our goods, it would have amounted to 177 millions. We are continually sending away to foreigners what we ought to be enjoying at home. Our great object is to make the people consumers of their own productions, and no to send them abroad. When in discussion with Mr. Acland, of the League, and with Colonel Thompson on this subject, I stated this act. They said they could not believe that the merchants and manufacturers of this country could be such fools as to give away a sum of money without receiving a return in the shape of profit for them. But the figures were reduced from 32s. to 10s.; there was the secret. By this reduction of wages they cheapened the cost of production; and the manufacturers ran their goods into the foreign market, and hence the distress of the people. As to cheap food and cheap goods, I would remark that the term cheap is merely a relative term; the article being cheap dear to a man in proportion as he is the means of purchasing it. The cost of living in this country was about 115 shillings a quarter; in 1814 it had been about 60s. In 1814, the workman could purchase sixteen punds of wheat—in 1834 only about sixteen punds. This shows you that the nominal price of the thing does not make it cheap; but what does? why the means of getting it. Colours, calicoes, and woollen, were never known to be cheaper than they are now; and greater distress was never experienced than at the present time. They say it was necessary to send goods abroad to cheapen prices—in order to preserve the foreign trade. This is always the true argument. Now, so far from this proceeding being successful in preserving the so much valued foreign markets, it has had a contrary effect, and actually laid the foundation to destroy their interests in the foreign markets. While our traders were paying 40s., 50s., and 60s. duty, they encouraged the foreigner, they filled his coffers with gold, and he then becomes our rival. In this way we have been of infinite service to America; we have enabled the Americans to pay their taxes, to defend their country, and to maintain their slaves, and institute many now and valuable national improvements; till they have become so far advanced, that with all our improvements, and all our machinery, from the ability we formerly possessed of producing about seventeen per cent. cheaper than they could, we can now only meet them by about two per cent. cheape in the market of the world. It is therefore for the interests of the manufacturers to see whether they can restore the home market, which they may safely do, and upon which we give them every prospect of enriching themselves. The manufacturers abide to the years 1825 and 1836, and dwell on the commercial prosperity of those years. But I will tell you all about this; I will show you that notwithstanding these years of prosperity, our foreign trade has been a curse to us and not a benefit. We were blessed in those two years with an abundant harvest; joint-stock banks were opened to us; the reaction was well founded, and shall call him Mr. Dixie, for he did well so far as he could. He said he would tempt the Whigs to do what he wanted. He had a large quantity of bulls; they were thrown amongst and scrambled for by the stock jobbers. There was such a rush to get hold of this fictitious money. Mr. Dixie got the gold; and the first thing he did was to set the banks upon their legs again; public credit was restored; prices began to rise, and the price of land, which had been depreciated upon, had risen to double the price, and ultimately we were dished out of our lands and made to pay the American debts into the bargain. The lecturer then passed on to the subject of machinery, and asked—“Is it not the duty of the Government to find employment for those who are thrown out by machinery? We have a vast quantity of land called waste land, which is running to waste; why do we not employ the thousands upon it, to earn a meal for themselves and families? The waste lands and the unemployed operatives are both together, impoverishing the country, and actually impoverishing the middle classes; for it is an undeniable fact, that in proportion as the middle classes are poor, so will the middle classes be poor to support them. If the unemployed go to the poor-houses, the middle classes have to pay an additional amount of poor-rates, and are more heavily taxed, while they are less able, from the failing off in their business, to pay these exactions. The cultivation of the waste lands would take a large draft of labour out of the manufacturing towns, and would ultimately benefit the middle classes man, the shopkeeper, the workman, and confer a benefit on every individual. But this cannot be done, as it is proposed, by the Whigs or Tories; because they have always shamed their ears against the complaints of the people, have always legislated for themselves, and kept up a complete system of robbery, whereby every individual in the country is engaged in robbing the progress of popular opinion gives me the hope that the death-knell of

has sounded—that it has been consigned to a grave never again to a right with its deformity, and torture us with its iniquities. The aristocracy must set their houses in order, and open up the produce of the people, and allow them to enjoy the product of their labour. We look forward to great改良—old laws are to be done away, and new laws, suited to our times and circumstances, made in the place; all parties must have an equal protection for life and property. This is the end of legislation. We ask to have this principle carried out; the principle of the Constitution is, that taxation and representation should go hand in hand. The screw has been applied upon the labourer, then it has been applied to the middle-class man, and the middle-class man again shifts it on to the shoulders of the labourer. There cannot be security for life and property while starvation stalks about the land. We have given the people all the freedom and independence and a little more, but what besides do they give them? Why, scorn and contempt, for the most part; and the proceeds of charitable contributions, to be gathered from door to door after the preaching of sermons! Give us justice to the poor, and do not upon it we shall not ask for benevolence. It is not a mockery to say the people are in a state of starvation, and yet oblige us to pay taxes in order to carry on an iniquitous war against China and Afghanistan. But the day of retribution will come; and the noble-hearted who have gone down in the grave, and have been buried in the mud, will be the great system of things will bear witness against their oppressors in that awful day. Equal laws, equal rights, equal justice for all, are the great principles I contend for. I will illustrate the inequality of the laws, by supposing any two of you who hear me, were to accompany me on a journey; well, we become hungry; we go into a tavern and order dinner; we all pay an equal share; but when the roast beef is brought in, I say to you two, you fellows, go and sit you down the other side of the room; well, and fill my plate, say the waiter, and I will pay for you, say we may rotund our journey; and as for you and your dinner, you must be content with the meal. Having entered into further elucidation of the principles for which he contended, the lecturer wished to correct some misapprehensions which existed in the minds of many persons, that the organic change which the Chartist so earnestly desired was to be brought about by the employment of physical weapons. He begged to assure his hearers, that in their struggle for their rights, the weapons which they would use were not a physical nature, but arms, swords, bayonets, and the like, justice, and popular opinion. The press, in the hands of honest and public opinion their artillery; and with such an overwhelming force would public opinion fall against the bulwarks of the citadel of corruption, that it would be found wholly unable to resist its powerful and onward course. In conclusion, the lecturer called upon those of the meeting, who were favourable to the organic change, to pull up their hair, which he had done, and those who were not favourable did. No hands were shown to the contrary. The cause which have brought about the present distress were not less than 120 persons present. A party of them, under the leadership of Mr. Terry, the Chartist Secretary, accepted by Mr. Terry, Mr. Dixie, and others, were enrolled. The Chartist was set last week, but want of room compelled us to leave it out.”

**NEWARK.**—Mr. Clark has been lecturing here with great success. A large number of members have been enrolled.

**DUBLIN.**—[Received for our last, but shut out by press of other number.]—IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—The Association assembled as usual, at their great rooms, North Anne-street, on Sunday last. The meeting was well attended, and many speakers were present. Mr. Foy, having been called to the chair, addressed the audience with a few forcible terms. He said he had, in the past week, established his claim as a freeman of the city, and would take care to bestow that vote on no man who would not pledge himself to oppose any military but one which would acknowledge the people's right to universal enfranchisement. (Cheers.) The present system was barbarous and unjust. He had been brought up amongst Conservatives, and in every life was in courses directed with those prejudiced against the people. 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NOTED.

## THE TORY ADVENT.

The Tory leeches, gored with gore that fell  
From the devoted country they had druid,  
Grown lank with years of abstinence, would swell  
Again their reptile forms; and surfeit stain'd  
With Britain's dead, blood, would see her sink  
As heathen atrocity—her glories fad;  
Cut by Conservatism on ruin's brink;  
Her treasure wasted, and her freedom dead!

Mathinks I hear the dungeon'd captive's groan;  
The widow'd wife's and orphan children's wail  
For husbands, parents, doom'd to bondage lone;  
I see the transport-vessels' spreading sail!  
Lo! saving millions stalk in grim array,  
For famine's Victims o'er the Isles are spread;  
Yet sailors' shining equipage looks gay,  
While labour toils in vain for high-taxed bread.

Britain! thou'rt cursed, if stern and ruthless sway  
Once more its withering influence extend;  
And candidates for place and venal pay  
Thy hard-earn'd rights and liberties should rend;

Roar not, tyrants!—else would thy laws,  
And glut the scold with thy son's again,  
A sop for Moloch's mangy jaws!

G. SHERIDAN NUSSEY.

## SONG FOR THE MILLIONS.

God of the world! in mercy bend thine ear,  
Unto a starving nation's grievous prayer;  
Let not the stolid stiff and burning ear  
Be vain appeals for thy protecting care.

O stretch thy strong right arm to succour those  
Who hunger's pangs and poverty's woes.

God of the millions! crush thy people's foes,  
And in thy mercy save the suffering poor.

Then great First Cause, eternal, just and good,  
Whose attributes are charity and love;

Shall not thy people share like the food?

Which thou hast sent in plenty from above?

Shall partial laws, made by usurped power,  
For ever curse the nations of the earth?

Shall millions of thine image ever cower,  
And glorious freedom never wake to birth?

It is thy will that men shall grieve, and pine,  
And the unaccused, helpless, have the mine—

Then who can tell the slaves the mine's grown?

Then will not that this shall be true?

In all thy works fair purity is found,

The winds, the waves—all elements are free—

Shall man alone in fetters base be bound?

Perish the nation formed of basest clod,

When manhood's not to be found that dare

In face of day to approach his God.

Then all equal privileges share,

Given of life and light come to our aid,

Soe then Our anguish, listen to our call,

Let the oppressors in the dust be laid,

And freedom give exulting joy to all.

Then who control's the planets in their course,

And rules the varying seasons of the year,

Whose hand can stay the lightning's mighty force,

And stop the whirling in its mad career?

Then who givest time and space its breadth and length,

And in the justness of mankind delights,

Give to the people fortitude and strength,

Then they may gain their long-lost sacred rights.

BENJAMIN STOTT.

## Brief.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY, its Pictures and Painters. A hand-book for visitors. By H. G. Clarke, Esq.—London: Clarke and Waller, 66, Old Bailey.—1842.

THE NAVAL GALLERY OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL; its Pictures and their Painters. A Guide-book for visitors. By H. G. Clarke, Esq.—London: H. G. Clarke & Co., 66, Old Bailey.—July, 1842.

THE DULWICH GALLERY; its Pictures and their Painters. A Guide-book for visitors.—By HENRY G. CLARKE, Editor of the "Naval Gallery" and "Dulwich." London: H. G. Clarke, & Co.—July, 1842.

These little works are evidently intended to be useful, and they are well calculated to answer the end designed, and to be safe guides to visitors, such as visitors of but limited information would naturally desire. They have a merit which catalogues, even when put forth by authority, do not always possess: the of accuracy. Much pains has been taken by the Editor, more especially in the National Gallery, on this point; and it is much to the credit of the Trustees that they have permitted it to be sold at the entrance. Some of the Pictures are accompanied with notes. This gives additional value to the Guide, and we hope that a similar plan will be adopted in future editions of the others, as it would enhance materially their value as guide books to the public.

THE LADIES' HAND BOOK OF FANCY NEEDLE WORK AND EMBROIDERY; containing plain and ample directions whereby to become a perfect mistress of these delightful arts. London: H. G. Clarke and Co., 66, Old Bailey, 1842.

This little work, cheap, elegant, and accurate, will become a favourite with every fair votary of the art of needle work. The directions are so plain that any young lady who will exercise her thinking powers upon what she reads may soon learn to excel. The author appears to have had a perfect conception of what a hand book should be, and the task is executed with clearness and precision.

The work is divided into chapters, and embraces ample directions for the working of various materials for working, instructions for working, instructions in embroidery, &c. &c., besides which, there are special instructions, explanation of stitches, suggestions as to patterns, and an introduction and conclusion full of valuable matter. The work is, in truth, *multum in parvo*, and deserves the encouragement, which we doubt: not it will receive.

## Foreign Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the *Arethusa*, which came to anchor in the Mersey, last Saturday morning, important intelligence is received relative to the boundary question, which is believed now to be finally settled.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 20th ult. has the following remarks on the negotiation:—Lord Ashburton is believed to have held out for the entire Mawdaway settlement. But the Maine commissioners are not yet been removable as any four pine stumps on the disputed territory. So Maine under the arrangement goes to the *St. John's*. It is not unlikely, we learn, that the line which the Dutch arbiter decided for, the line of the *St. John's* and the *St. Francis*, will be agreed to. But then Maine gets what the Dutch king did not give her, the navigation of the river; and this troubles the value of all her tall pine trees. Westwardly of the *St. Francis*, England has a tract of mountainous land, and, although there is no earth, there are as banks, and the relinques to the United States' Routh's point, the head of Lake Champlain, and a large territory heretofore supposed to belong to New York and Vermont, but which turns out to lie north of the 45th degree of latitude, and is therefore a part of Canada. It is said to be, and probably is, in consequence of this cession, that the United States Government agree to pay a sum to each of the States of Maine and Massachusetts, the acres they have parted with the *St. John's* as much, however, as General Jackson offered to give to Maine during his administration in the year 1832. It is thought there are questions of boundary further up, as the secretary of state has summoned here the commissioners, &c. Who can the line, or endeavoured to do so, under the treaty of Ghent (but could not always agree), from the river of *St. Lawrence* to the *Lake of Woods*; and it is supposed that all remaining questions, in that far-off world, will be settled.

The *Weekly Herald* of the 30th says:—“We have received highly important intelligence from Washington, indicating that the new treaty with England will probably be rejected at the senate of the United States, and that the whole of our commercial relations with that power will be thrown open to the winds of the north. The pronouncement of the fact that a treaty for the settlement of the boundary had been successfully made by the American executive and the British plenipotentiary, had created great excitement among the political circles of Washington. We are informed, on what we conceive to be competent authority, that the ultimatum of the United States will form a coalition, and reject the treaty by a very considerable majority. This treaty, it will be observed, is neither a commercial nor a political one, and the terms are not deemed so favourable as that was. That treaty is rejected by the senate, and the president of General Jackson—the Whig party, then in the minority, being the principal opponents of its passage. We

are now informed, positively, that the democratic senators—particularly those in favour of Mr. Van Buren—are already out in opposition to the treaty, denouncing it as anti-slavery and anti-American. Mr. W. W. Wright and Mr. Bingham, are both of this opinion. On the other side, it was also stated that Mr. Mangum, and those who sat with him, intend to assume a similar position. A council or consultation was, however, to be held on Monday, to determine what line of conduct they would adopt. The chances were that the Ultra-Whigs would assume the same grounds as the Ultra-Loofocos had, and that the treaty would be rejected by a large vote. This intelligence may be relied upon. It is obvious, therefore, that our relations with England are in a most critical condition than they have been for a number of years. We are assured that the rejection of the treaty, London's answer will immediately return home in the *Wasp*, and Mr. Fox will demand his passports and follow him.”

BAUDS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—An important inquiry is now pending at the custom-house, connected with frauds to a great extent on the revenue, having been committed by a party holding high and responsible situations. Already seven officers have been suspended. One of the officers has absconded.—*Times*.

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## STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

## NOTTINGHAM.

The soldiers succeeded in capturing nearly 200 yesterday at Radford, on their way to stop the colliers from work. They marched them into the barrack yard; the men willingly went with them and were glad of the change. The officers supplied the men with a large quantity of bread and cheese, forty-two of whom were sent to the county gaol, and were remanded for further examination. Clarke, from Duketown, and the old commodore, Head, had left us, for there were warrants out against them. Mr. J. Wall is in gaol.

MONDAY, ELEVEN A.M.

Nottingham still remains in state of quietude, notwithstanding the efforts and machinations of the enemy, to force the people to commit acts of violence. Things are still stand. The colliers of Radford have evinced a disposition to out. A deputation from their body this morning aware they would not work any more until they had a fair day's wage for a fair day's work; and it is generally understood that the whole of the colliers in this district will be out in a few days.

ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.

A disturbance has just taken place between the people and the authorities; the result was four magistrates, mounted on horseback, had to gallop off at full speed; two men were handcuffed to two policemen, but the men could not get the ruffians off or they would have escaped. The people are getting more determined; they talk loud things; they say they will not be bludgeoned without resisting it. They have assailed the magistrates twice to-day, and driven them off.

SIX O'CLOCK, P.M.

Numbers of persons, to the amount of nearly six thousand, met upon Mapperley Hill. The soldiers and police attended, with two or three magistrates. Ten thousand are, at this time, parading the streets, singing "Millions be Free," and "Spread the Charter."

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

A meeting was held at the Democratic Chapel this day, from whence parties to collect contributions from the shopkeepers proceeded round the town. Subscriptions were liberally dealt out to them; and then, according to agreement, the people went to Mapperley Hill to enjoy a quiet repast. They were prevented from doing so by the military, police, and a valiant soldiery, who had the courage to attack an unarmed multitude, peaceably assembled to celebrate *Maplerley Frost*.

Query—Will they attack the castle on Thursday when the Tories are assembled to celebrate their orgies?—We shall see!

SIX O'CLOCK.

Never was the town in such a state of excitement. Expressions of disgust are everywhere heard both from the middle and lower class, at the brutal conduct of the magistrates and soldiery. They seized the provisions which were collected and being conveyed by cart loads, and then rode amongst the crowd, and took about 500 prisoners. They seemed much disappointed at not being able to find fire arms, for which they searched. Amongst the rest they have taken blind Peter, the Chartist chief; and there were out 500 who volunteered to go along with the other prisoners, and the military and magistracy had more trouble to prevent this than they had to take the others.

## CARLISLE.

I wrote to you on Monday last, August 15th, giving you a brief account of the proceedings at a large public meeting held for the purpose of choosing a delegate to attend the Conference of the working classes. I also stated that Mr. James Arthur was sent to you, and that he succeeded to be chosen to represent the district in the same evening. In consequence of this, the most intense anxiety prevailed, and on Wednesday evening there was a public meeting held in Rig-street, Caldewgate, to hear the communications from the delegate. There would not be fewer from 2,000 to 3,000 persons present, all of whom conduced themselves in the most quiet and orderly manner. Mr. John Armstrong presided. Letters and other communications were read to the meeting, giving an account of the alarming state of Manchester and the surrounding districts, and to call a demonstration on the minds of all present. Another public meeting was held on Thursday evening, which was still more numerously attended than the former. It is gratifying to be able to state that the utmost order prevailed, and the best advice was given to the immense multitude by the various speakers who addressed the meeting. On Friday evening another meeting took place, which was much larger in point of numbers to any of the former. Several documents of public interest were read to the meeting, after which Mr. James Arthur, the delegate who had returned from Manchester, gave a very full and satisfactory account of his mission. He strongly advised the people to be peaceable and not run into any excess which would only retard the progress of the righteous cause in which they were engaged. The meeting was then adjourned until seven o'clock, for the purpose of reading the *Northern Star*.

On Saturday evening another large meeting took place, in Rig-street, Caldewgate, when the address of the Conference, and several other articles were read over to the meeting from the *Star*, *Sun*, and *Bidder's Statesman*. The meeting was then adjourned to with the greatest attention. The meeting was then adjourned until the following evening. I have just heard this (Sunday) morning, that a large meeting of the operative cotton-spinners took place last night, when three delegates were elected to represent that body at a Conference of the various Trades. I am told that many are disposed to strike, but I think it is not probable that this will be the case generally, for the cotton-spinners are the most numerous of all the trades, and this is a great source of trouble to them. The cotton-spinners are very little or no sympathy for their less fortunate brother brethren. Though great excitement has prevailed during the last week, there has not been the slightest breach of the peace committed. The Mayor very prudently did not allow the police to attend the meetings of the people, and thus every chance of collision was happily prevented. Great credit is due to the members of the Council of the Chartist Association, for the very wholesome advice they have given to all the trades in the town. The *Whig* journal has been applauding some of them for their good sense. While this has been the state of the town on one hand, on the other, the authorities are taking steps to secure the peace of the town by giving written orders for the yeomanry cavalry to be in readiness, and for no canon to be mounted at the Castle.—Correspondent.

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On Monday morning, however, another meeting took place, at which it was agreed that the trades would strike for an advance of wages, and the adoption of the Charter. The cotton-spinners of Mears, Peter Dixon and Sons accordingly left work, and on the spinners of Mr. John Slater (another extensive master spinner) returning to their work, they were told by him that he had stopped his mill until he saw what was to be done. The masters of Alesha Parker and Co. have also left their work. There are also two or other mills in the neighbourhood where labour has been suspended.

While these proceedings are going on, the magistrates are busily engaged in the Town Hall, swearing in special constables. I have just been told that the magistrates held a long consultation on Saturday evening, and finally agreed on issuing the following "Caution," which I cannot but look upon as a suspension of the Constitution, and the civil rights of Englishmen:

MONDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.

"Caution.—We, the undersigned Magistrates, acting for the County of Lincoln, and for the Borough of Colchester, having received information that disturbances have been, and are about to be held in Carlisle, and in the neighbourhood, deem it our duty (under the present state of disturbances unfortunately existing in other parts of England), to make known to the public in general, that after the publication of her Majesty's Proclamation, all assemblies of persons in considerable numbers having a manifest tendency to endanger the public peace, and to excite the fears of her Majesty's possible subjects, are illegal, and, therefore, to be abhorred and proscribed, and will be sternly repressed by the magistrates, who may not at the time be attended with acts of open violence. And we declare our intention to prevent the same, and to subject any individuals who may be found assisting at such assemblies to the penalties of the law. And we further caution all well-disposed persons from joining in, or being present at, any meetings or processions, with which they thereby bring themselves into peril and incur the consequences of any measures which may be adopted for the apprehension of the ill-disposed and the preservation of the public peace."

W. P. JOHNSON, T. H. GRAHAME, WILLIAM WILD, THOMAS SALTER, J. FERGUSON, GEORGE SAUND, JOHN DIXON, E. K. SMITH, W. E. HODGSON, WILLIAM BROWN, JOHN HEYSHAM, JOHN SLATER, G. G. MUNSON, Mayor.

"Carlisle, August 22nd, 1842."

In consequence of the above caution, and in order to prevent any collision between the trades and the magistrates, the Council of the Central Chartist Association issued the following address to the public:

"To the public.—In consequence of a 'caution' having been issued by the Magistrates of this district, pronouncing 'all assemblies of persons in considerable numbers having a manifest tendency to endanger the public peace, and to excite the fears of her Majesty's possible subjects, are illegal, whatever may be their avowed objects,' and wherever had, notwithstanding the manner of the issue, and the acts with which it was accompanied, it is deemed highly adviseable not to hold the public meeting named for this evening, so that not the slightest collision may take place between the authorities and the people. The Council of the Chartist

Association of Carlisle, beg leave to state, that they feel the deepest sympathy and most intense anxiety for the wretched and degraded condition of the working classes of this once-happy country.

"As a strike has, however, partially taken place in Carlisle, the Council would strongly advise all persons engaged therein, to conduct themselves in a peaceful and orderly manner, and above all, not by any act of violence, to stop the meeting. The officers supplied the men with a large quantity of bread and cheese, forty-two of whom were sent to the county gaol, and were remanded for further examination. Clarke, from Duketown, and the old commodore, Head, had left us, for there were warrants out against them. Mr. J. Wall is in gaol.

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On Monday morning, however, another meeting took place, at which it was agreed that the trades would strike for an advance of wages, and the adoption of the Charter. The cotton-spinners of Mears, Peter Dixon and Sons accordingly left work, and on the spinners of Mr. John Slater (another extensive master spinner) returning to their work, they were told by him that he had stopped his mill until he saw what was to be done. The masters of Alesha Parker and Co. have also left their work. There are also two or other mills in the neighbourhood where labour has been suspended.

While these proceedings are going on, the magistrates are busily engaged in the Town Hall, swearing in special constables. I have just been told that the magistrates held a long consultation on Saturday evening, and finally agreed on issuing the following "Caution," which I cannot but look upon as a suspension of the Constitution, and the civil rights of Englishmen:

MONDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.

"Caution.—We, the undersigned Magistrates, acting for the County of Lincoln, and for the Borough of Colchester, having received information that disturbances have been, and are about to be held in Carlisle, and in the neighbourhood, deem it our duty (under the present state of disturbances unfortunately existing in other parts of England), to make known to the public in general, that after the publication of her Majesty's Proclamation, all assemblies of persons in considerable numbers having a manifest tendency to endanger the public peace, and to excite the fears of her Majesty's possible subjects, are illegal, whatever may be their avowed objects,"

W. P. JOHNSON, T. H. GRAHAME, WILLIAM WILD, THOMAS SALTER, J. FERGUSON, GEORGE SAUND, JOHN DIXON, E. K. SMITH, W. E. HODGSON, WILLIAM BROWN, JOHN HEYSHAM, JOHN SLATER, G. G. MUNSON, Mayor.

"Carlisle, August 22nd, 1842."

In consequence of the above caution, and in order to prevent any collision between the trades and the magistrates, the Council of the Central Chartist Association issued the following address to the public:

"To the public.—In consequence of a 'caution' having been issued by the Magistrates of this district, pronouncing 'all assemblies of persons in considerable numbers having a manifest tendency to endanger the public peace, and to excite the fears of her Majesty's possible subjects, are illegal, whatever may be their avowed objects,' and wherever had, notwithstanding the manner of the issue, and the acts with which it was accompanied, it is deemed highly adviseable not to hold the public meeting named for this evening, so that not the slightest collision may take place between the authorities and the people. The Council of the Chartist

Association of Carlisle, beg leave to state, that they feel the deepest sympathy and most intense anxiety for the wretched and degraded condition of the working classes of this once-happy country.

"As a strike has, however, partially taken place in Carlisle, the Council would strongly advise all persons engaged therein, to conduct themselves in a peaceful and orderly manner, and above all, not by any act of violence, to stop the meeting. The officers supplied the men with a large quantity of bread and cheese, forty-two of whom were sent to the county gaol, and were remanded for further examination. Clarke, from Duketown, and the old commodore, Head, had left us, for there were warrants out against them. Mr. J. Wall is in gaol.

MONDAY, ELEVEN A.M.

Nottingham still remains in state of quietude, notwithstanding the efforts and machinations of the enemy, to force the people to commit acts of violence. Things are still stand. The colliers of Radford have evinced a disposition to out. A deputation from their body this morning aware they would not work any more until they had a fair day's wage for a fair day's work; and it is generally understood that the whole of the colliers in this district will be out in a few days.

ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.

A disturbance has just taken place between the people and the authorities; the result was four magistrates, mounted on horseback, had to gallop off at full speed; two men were handcuffed to two policemen, but the men could not get the ruffians off or they would have escaped. The people are getting more determined; they talk loud things; they say they will not be bludgeoned without resisting it. They have assailed the magistrates twice to-day, and driven them off.

SIX O'CLOCK.

Numbers of persons, to the amount of nearly six thousand, met upon Mapperley Hill. The soldiers and police attended, with two or three magistrates. Ten thousand are, at this time, parading the streets, singing "Millions be Free," and "Spread the Charter."

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

A meeting was held at the Democratic Chapel this day, from whence parties to collect contributions from the shopkeepers proceeded round the town. Subscriptions were liberally dealt out to them; and then, according to agreement, the people went to Mapperley Hill to enjoy a quiet repast. They were prevented from doing so by the military, police, and a valiant soldiery, who had the courage to attack an unarmed multitude, peaceably assembled to celebrate *Maplerley Frost*.

Query—Will they attack the castle on Thursday when the Tories are assembled to celebrate their orgies?—We shall see!

SIX O'CLOCK.

Never was the town in such a state of excitement. Expressions of disgust are everywhere heard both from the middle and lower class, at the brutal conduct of the magistrates and soldiery. They seized the provisions which were collected and being conveyed by cart loads, and then rode amongst the crowd, and took about 500 prisoners. They seemed much disappointed at not being able to find fire arms, for which they searched. Amongst the rest they have taken blind Peter, the Chartist chief; and there were out 500 who volunteered to go along with the other prisoners, and the military and magistracy had more trouble to prevent this than they had to take the others.

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STATE OF THE COUNTRY.  
(From our own Correspondents.)

HYDE.

TUESDAY MORNING.  
The magistrates have discharged the specials, telling them that he believed they would not be wanted again; and it is generally expected that the masters will come to some conclusion to-day at Manchester market. All is quiet and peaceful to-day in Hyde.

PRESTON.

WEDNESDAY.  
The cotton-spinners, numbering thirteen, who struck work at Mr. Ainsworth's mill yesterday, were brought before the sitting magistrate, Messrs. M'Gowen and Gurney, at the Town Hall this day. There were about thirty-one spinners, in the whole strike work; and those who were brought up to-day had been arrested this morning by warrant, and taken out of their beds.

A copy of printed rules was produced by the manager, which stated that the person entering the employment of Mr. Ainsworth shall give a month's notice in writing when leaving their employ, and that the employer shall be empowered to dismiss his workpeople at any time he thinks proper.

Mr. Gurney, attorney on behalf of the men, called witness to prove that the men had authorized a deputation to wait upon the manager for an advance of wages; and that the master had stated that if they were not satisfied with their present rate of wages and work, they were at liberty to leave it. It appeared, upon cross-examination, that this answer had been given a week ago, and that the men had continued at their work up to last Tuesday.

The magistrates urged upon the men the propriety of their going to their work, and serving out their master's notice, or if they had no alternative but committing them to prison, and begged they would take it under their most serious consideration.

After the examination of the spinners had been disposed of, the spinners again asked how they had been considered, when one of them, on behalf of the rest, stated that they would willingly go to their employment, providing Mr. Ainsworth would consider their situation, and be stated further that it was impossible to live upon the wages paid; that after a spinner in Mr. Ainsworth's employ had worked thirteen hours per day for a week, the whole amount of his wages after the master had deducted the rent of his house, would only amount to the paltry sum of 2s. 6d. and all they wanted was to be paid the same rate of wages as the other mill-owners in the town were paying.

Mr. Ainsworth would promise nothing, and the whole of the men were committed for a month to hard labour in Preston House of Correction.

A portion of the men at Messrs. Smith and Crankshaw's mill went to their work on Monday morning, and were sent back again, their places being supplied by paupers from the workhouse. Smith and Ainsworth are Corn Law Republicans, and Ainsworth is one of the Liberal Party. The men, and you will see, has an excellent opportunity to fill the mills of his own and brother Leagues from the inmates of the workhouse, or recipients of out-door relief, and if these men should refuse to go to their mills at their own prices, of course they must quit the workhouse, and their relief is stopped. Smith has been heard to say that he has plenty of men at his mill, and at half price.

KEIGHLEY.

GLORIOUS VICTORY OVER THE TURNOUTS BY THE MILITIA AND SPECIALS.

Since the temporary stoppage of the factories on Tuesday, this neighbourhood has undergone a great variety of changes. During the two weeks, rumour with her usual accuracy, has reported to us the accounts of bodies of men, armed and unarmed, advancing from various parts, to repeat their plug-drawing operations. After the panic had in some measure subsided, the authorities and manufacturers, (which may be considered one and the same body), commenced securing themselves against a second invasion of these modern Goths and Vandals. Such indeed was the promptitude of all parties in power, from the magistrate to the hum-bum-bill, that towards the close of the week, a determined band of five hundred specials and men in destruction, were sent to Keighley, and forty yeomen cavalry, under the command of B. Ferrand, Esq., brother to W. B. Ferrand, M.P. This formidable display of civil and military power had the effect of restoring confidence, and hopes were entertained that nothing further would take place to disturb public tranquillity. Under this impression, the quiet and well-disposed inhabitants had assembled at their respective places of worship on Sunday, morning; no doubt returning Providence thanks for the safety of their long-continued residence in a town which the uncertainties of human affairs not to Keighley! when a report came, the commander of the Yeomanry drew his sword and ordered his men "to turn out." The alarm bell from the steeple had, by this time, commenced ringing, and the church presented a scene of indescribable confusion. One thing very observable was, that every man appeared afflicated with the palsy, and such was the shaking of limbs, that a stranger unacquainted with the circumstances might have taken it for a Shakespearian drama. The alarm spread through every church, and in the course of a few minutes the "plugs" were all drawn—the people preparing for battle, and the Parsons left to address empty seats. The collecting together of the forces (what became of the other "collections" we know not) took place on the Skipton Road, in front of the Court House; and such was the activity of all the parts to make danger, that they detached a force, under Major Wemyss, the commander of the Rurals, with a posse of that body to attend it. They came, too, accompanied by the Editor and Reporter of the *Durham Advertiser*, so that nothing was wanting to complete the arrangements for a prosecution, if the needful words or actions, could only be called forth. They were, however, most completely and most laughably baffled. The morning meeting was only addressed by Mr. Chappell, of Buxton, and Mr. Emblemton, that evening, old soldiers. Mr. Emblemton, indeed, spoke most liberally from the scriptures, was at the close of his address complimented by Major Wemyss, for his orthodoxy. In the afternoon, the attendance would be much larger; not less than 1,000 persons would be present, including a good sprinkling of gentry. Mr. Chappell led off the meeting by an address on human brotherhood. He was followed by Mr. Richmond, of Durham, who made some excellent application of the principles developed in Mr. Chappell's address. Mr. Wemyss then stepped forward, to wind up the meeting. He did so in a speech of considerable length, and in such a style as to make the gallant Major, his force, and their literary friend, the *Advertiser's* reporter, the subject of great mirth to the people, while he also impressed a most serious and somewhat melancholy air upon the audience, elsewhere, have not been in operation here, and the peace of the town has been easily preserved. We have had two or three arrivals of military since Sunday, but no attempt has been made at putting down, or interfering with our meetings.

THORNLEY.

The camp meeting held here on Sunday must be regarded as one of the most important meetings held in the County since 1839. Such alarm did it excite in the minds of the authorities, that they detached a force, under Major Wemyss, the commander of the Rurals, with a posse of that body to attend it. They came, too, accompanied by the Editor and Reporter of the *Durham Advertiser*, so that nothing was wanting to complete the arrangements for a prosecution, if the needful words or actions, could only be called forth.

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STRIKE AT THORNLEY COLLIERY.

On Monday morning, the men of the colliery struck work and laid the entire works in. This, by the authorities, will be attributed to the Chartist camp meeting held on the Sunday, but the strike had no such origin. For a long time it appears the colliery, in some parts of its workings, has been in a very foul state, and the men have even in some of the most foul parts, been kept at work with the tools instead of lamps, and the proceeding, the lives of the workmen have been in imminent peril.

The men have frequently remonstrated with the masters, but to no purpose; apparently the lives of the poor pitmen were of no consequence to those who were enriched by their labour. The men obtained an order from the magistrates to have a view appointed to inspect the pit, and the masters were at all required to furnish another. They have not done so, and the men determined to cease working until their just and proper demands are complied with.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

On Thursday, after the introduction of the military, Horse, Foot, and Artillery, the police commenced their work of apprehension. On that night they arrested one of them, Abel Duke, for being chairman and Harbinger, for addressing a public meeting, held on Monday evening, in this town; at which meeting, according to evidence, the Chartist had been spoken by one of the speakers; while another had talked about wages; and one speaker said they would have both the Charter and wages; and the people were advised, if they had any money in the Banks, to withdraw it and keep it in their own possession, when they left it in the hands of others; while it was evident they were committed to a class of conspirators.

I should have stated that Hindle is a very young, strong man, blind, who was deprived of his sight in a weaving factory, with a shuttle, and one who, I believe, would not speak a violent or harsh word if he was to speak at all. Two were committed to the same place for riot, having compelled a master to leave his work. These were quite deaf. The other was deaf and dumb man for knocking at a door, being rather in liquor at the time. Discharged on promising not to repeat the offence.

Mr. Smith moved, and Mr. S. Bins seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, too much praise cannot be given to Fergus O'Connor, Esq., for his manly and straightforward conduct in defending the Corn Law League, of that occurred and the interests of the people have endeavoured to create a physical rev-

olution.

The rest of the evening was occupied in making the necessary arrangements for a public meeting to be held in the Town on Tuesday evening.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Newcastle upon Tyne and environs was held in the Town, on Tuesday evening. The adverse state of the weather (being wet), prevented many that otherwise would, from attending; but as it was, there could not be fewer present than 10,000 persons.

Saturday and Sunday passed off without any occurrence taking place worthy of notice.

Mr. Hawkins moved, and Mr. Holmes seconded the following resolution—

"That there is no hope that even this system of injustice will be remedied, while those who profit by it have the power of withholding it. That they will ever continue to uphold it, while the franchises is confined to the few, whom they are enabled to bribe and threaten into a compliance with their will, and that the only effective remedy will be the extending of political power to the whole people, according to the provisions of the People's Charter."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hawkins moved, and Mr. Holmes seconded, the following resolution—

"That the Secretary of State for the Home Department be respectfully requested to furnish her Majesty's loyal subjects in this neighbourhood with 10,000 stand of arms at his earliest convenience, for the purpose of repelling any unconstitutional outrage that may be perpetrated by the disaffected classes of the people."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Livingstone, seconded by Mr. K. Robson:—

"That the Secretary of State for the Home Department be respectfully requested to furnish her Majesty's loyal subjects in this neighbourhood with 10,000 stand of arms at his earliest convenience, for the purpose of repelling any unconstitutional outrage that may be perpetrated by the disaffected classes of the people."

This was also carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Frazer, seconded by Mr. Frankland:—

"That the Secretary of State for the Home Department be respectfully requested to furnish her Majesty's loyal subjects in this neighbourhood with 10,000 stand of arms at his earliest convenience, for the purpose of repelling any unconstitutional outrage that may be perpetrated by the disaffected classes of the people."

This was also carried unanimously.

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