

the riflemen to shoot at them. Of these (on one account) a number was picked out and shot by the riflemen. Amongst others, believe, the man who hit Col. Kearney with a stone was shot, at the same instant, by the balls one of which passed through his body, and the other entered the back of his head. About 100 shots were fired: but most of them over the heads of the mob. The following were either killed on the spot or died shortly afterwards of their wounds:—

Richard Lund, by trade a blacksmith, but who kept a small shop at Haslingden; shot through the belly.

James Rothwell, a weaver, at Haslingden; through the breast.

John Ashworth, a weaver, at Haslingden, through the body.

James Lord, fulling miller, at Newchurch; through the body and head.

James Whatacre, dresser for Messrs. Roston's power-loom; through the body.

Mary Simpson, wife of—Simpson, a weaver, at Haslingden, through the left thigh.

Three of these have left families, and one of them, Whatacre, was not engaged in the riot, but, unfortunately, had got amongst the mob. The female, it is supposed, had bled to death from want of assistance, the wound not being deemed mortal. Of the number wounded nothing certain is known, as they were carried away by their friends. The names of six were known, and four of them have since died. The destruction of lives did not however, intimidate the rioters. After destroying Mr. Aikins' looms, they proceeded to Messrs. Hamers' factory, on the road to Bury, and broke all the looms to the number of thirty-six; they then went to woodhill, and had broken fifty looms, when a party of the militia from Bury arrived in time to save the remainder, and took fourteen prisoners. Three of them were on Friday committed for high treason; the rest were admitted to bail on a charge of trial.

At Manchester serious disturbances have also taken place, but happily, with no loss of lives. Yesterday se'nnight several thousand individuals assembled on the south side of St. George's church, for what purpose was not stated. They were addressed by Mr. Prentice, and afterwards by Jonathan Higgins, who exhorted them not to aggravate their sufferings by committing a breach of the peace, and said that those who advised them to such conduct were not their friends. The latter stated that the distress was not confined to the working class alone, but extended to all classes; he urged them to be patient under their sufferings and privations, and concluded by proposing that a petition should be presented to parliament for a repeal of the corn laws. The multitude seemed but slightly to participate in these sentiments; and the speakers were frequently interrupted by cries of "we have petitioned long enough!—Send a remonstrance and not a petition!—The repeal of the corn laws will never be effected but by blood!" &c. A sudden panic now seized the multitude, caused by a distant noise. Many believing the military or the constables approaching, attempted to escape with rapidity, and some were trampled upon in the confusion. The alarm was groundless, but it had the effect of clearing the ground. On the same evening, a mob of young men and boys demolished the windows of two power-loom factories in Oak-street. They next attacked Messrs. Clegg and Co's power-loom mill, in Long Millgate, and afterwards that of Mr. Mortonshead, Miller's lane, where they broke the windows. Another factory in Pollard street was also about to be attacked but on being told it had no power-loom, the rioters desisted. A mob of lads

attacked Mr. Beaver's power-loom mill, in Jersey-street, and wantonly threw firebrands through the windows, by which the machinery and goods in the second story were burned. Fortunately the mill was fire proof. On Friday, a large multitude assembled at the New Cross, and the military were put under arms. No attack was made, but several persons were robbed, and levies of food and money were made upon provision dealers in the neighbourhood. The crowd at length dispersed. On Saturday, another assemblage took place at the New Cross, and some outrages were committed; but the presence of the military quelled any serious riot, and at ten at night all was quiet. On Monday, two prisoners were committed to Lancaster for trial, on charges of throwing stones at the military; several others were committed to the sessions, and a number were discharged.

The whole number of power-loom destroyed during the last week may be estimated at 1000; their value at thirty thousand pounds.

Considerable bodies of troops are on the march, or have arrived from various parts of the kingdom at Manchester. Their active interposition will, we trust, not now be wanted, although their presence in the disturbed districts will tend greatly to overawe the discontented, and restore confidence amongst those who had to fear from their depredations. We rejoice to observe that the subscriptions both in London and in all considerable towns, are proceeding with promptitude and liberality, and the supply of food which will be immediately thrown into the distressed districts will, no doubt have a more powerful effect in dispelling discontent than a military force. Beyond the relief of actual and immediate suffering, it is devoutly to be wished that work may be procured for the unemployed, though at a low rate of wages.

We have the greatest satisfaction in stating that his Majesty, upon being informed of the melancholy state of distress in which the poor weavers in the neighbourhood of Blackburn are at present reduced, has, with his characteristic humanity, been pleased to present to the committee for their relief the munificent donation of one thousand pounds. We learn from the Macclesfield Courier, that his Majesty has also made a donation of the like sum, in aid of the subscription for the poor in that town.

The subscriptions in the metropolis, for the relief of the famishing population of this country, already amount to £18,000. This is the work of a single day.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 5.

GREECE.—The latest accounts from Paris leave it still in doubt whether the fortress of Missolonghi has yet fallen into the hands of the Turks. The Paris papers state on the authority of a letter from Venice, dated 15th April, that accounts received from Prevesa, Santa Maura, Ithaca, and Corfu, of March 27, 28, and 29, confirm a brilliant victory gained over Ibrahim by the garrison of Missolonghi. The Pacha, we are told, to encourage his troops by his example, advanced sword in hand towards the town, as far as the place called Degana. He was there seriously wounded.

Another letter from Trieste, dated April 18, after blaming the Greeks, there for giving currency to false intelligence relative to their country, adds, "The brave garrison which defends Missolonghi still holds out; yet all letters received from different parts of the Ionian Archipelago agree that it must soon fall."

The latest letters from Corfu are of the 5th of April. They say that since the taking of the Anapodi, Ibrahim had made se-

veral attacks upon Missolonghi, but without success; nevertheless, they represent the besieged town as in danger of being soon obliged to yield.

LONDON, May 1st.

Lord John Russell brought forward his motion on Parliamentary Reform in a speech of great power and eloquence on Friday last. On being put to vote the votes were for 123, against 247. Majority against 124.

It is generally thought that the dissolution of Parliament will take place on or about the 20th inst.

Letters from Glasgow, received yesterday, state that every thing was tranquil; there was however much distress & the numbers in the West of Scotland out of work were estimated at 60,000 men.

By the letters and papers of Saturday, it appears, a most calamitous condition of poverty and almost starvation has broken out in Ireland, and that the chief Magistrates of Dublin have called a meeting to take into consideration what can be done for their relief. In the population of Dublin comparatively with that of London, so small and utterly insignificant, there are upwards of 21,000 persons out of employment; and as there are no poor laws in Ireland, it may be imagined how miserable their situation must be.—*B. W. Messenger.*

The Duke of Wellington has returned from his embassy to Russia. He reached town on Monday last. The Duke has had an audience with His Majesty.

May 2.

Agricultural operations generally throughout England, have gone on with speed during last month. Barley has been sown with the soil in excellent tilth, and promises a good harvest. Oats came up with a good blade and healthy, and wheats are looking well. The rains however that have fallen are cold, the nights chill, and this has very considerably retarded the growth of the young grass.

In Addington the mob have destroyed 865 power-loom. The total number in the neighbourhood may be stated at 1000 and their value at £30,000.

By letters from Trieste this morning of the 20th April we learn that the Austrians are fitting out a fleet to cruise against the Greeks in the Archipelago, chiefly on account of the injury done to the Austrian Trade. The losses of the different Insurance Offices at Trieste are estimated at £70,000.

The estimated expence of the Duke of Devonshire's mission to Russia is £30,000. His Majesty contributed to the London subscription for the relief of the Manufacturing districts £2,000.

May 4.

A report is circulated that Ibrahim Pacha has fallen at the siege of Missolonghi. All accounts agree in stating that he has been wounded.

The disturbances in Manchester and the Manufacturing districts are much quieted. The subscription in London; the proposed measures of the Ministry relative to the bonded corn have had a very happy and soothing effect upon the people. In Manchester some very large orders had been received which would be the means of again setting to work a number of the distressed.

Timber Trade.—The following are extracts from the evidence of Mr. Guyton, an Agent in Liverpool, given before the Committee on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill:

Has the trade of Liverpool in cotton diminished since the year 1825? The year ending last March considerably so, in our share of it.

I believe in the last half of the year 1824

and 25 there was the same active spirit, and I may say glut in cotton as in 1825?—There was.

Both in Cotton and Timber the quantity has been much reduced?—I has.

Can you state, within the last 3 months, how much it has fallen off in your timber yard? Within the last 3 months we have used 119 flats less than the corresponding 3 months last year, which is equal to more than 3000 tons.

Can you state the falling off in cotton during the course of last year?—27,500 bags last year.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

GREECE, THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

Lord Grosvenor alluded to the very gallant resistance made by the Greeks at Missolonghi, and inquired whether it was the intention of Government to abandon that gallant people to their fate.—Lord Liverpool replied, that by later accounts it appeared that the reported capture of Missolonghi was not correct; but, with regard to interference in the war, the policy of Government was a strict neutrality.

CORN LAWS.

MONDAY, MAY 1. Lord King presented a petition from a number of Weavers in Manchester which he considered worthy of earnest attention, from the time at which it was presented, and the circumstances of the Petitioners. It was also distinguished by good sense and moderation. It deprecated the folly of breaking machinery, to which it did not attribute the existing distress, but alleged that that distress was mainly attributable to the corn laws;—first, because they prevented food from coming to the country; secondly, because they prevented other countries from buying our manufactures.

The Marquis of Lansdown declined entering upon the question of the corn laws, but thought something should be done by ministers to relieve the extraordinary distresses in the manufacturing districts. He suggested, that, to meet the emergency, the House should address the Crown to agree to any advances which Ministers might think necessary for that purpose.

Lord Liverpool lamented the distresses, but objected to any grant of Parliamentary aid, as a precedent, before other expedients were tried, and he relied much upon the voluntary efforts of the community. He admitted, however, that some revision of the existing corn laws was necessary, and added, (as stated in the Commons by Mr. Ganning) that it was intended by Ministers to release the bonded corn in store, to be thrown into the general stock for consumption, and to invest the King in Council with power to admit a further supply of foreign Corn, at certain periods during the recess, if such should be deemed necessary.

The Earl of Malmesbury denied that the distress arose from the corn laws. Lord Grosvenor was satisfied with the statement of Lord Liverpool, and did not think the corn in store was so great as was expressed. Lord Lauderdale expressed the opinion that there was no want of a demand for our manufactures; that the distresses were not attributable to the price of food, but to the shock which credit had received, and said that if the corn laws were interfered with, alarm would be excited amongst the agriculturists, who would be reduced to equal distress with the manufacturers. Lord Liverpool saw no cause for such alarm; corn should not be kept at a famine price. The circumstances of the country were altered since 1815, when the present corn laws were fixed. The foreign corn was to be admitted on paying a duty of 12s. a quarter. After some further conversation the petition was laid on the table.