

ys ago at Castleton, Vt. and I am informed ploughed with several yoke of cattle, had by his first wife six children, and his present fourteen. I saw his young daughter, who appeared nearly as old her father. His fourth son by his second wife I knew some years ago in New-York. was a member of the Methodist Church and I suppose about 50 years of age. At the age of 110 Mr. Francisco was able to complete a day's work on a farm as soon as any man of fifty.

N. Y. SPEC.

GLASGOW, Sept. 15.

Agreeably to advertisement, the public meeting, which was formerly adjourned on account of the unfavorable state of the weather, was held on Saturday, in the Merchants' Hall.

As the day was particularly fine, the people began to collect at an early hour. The sheriff and magistrates had published proclamation, forbidding the appearance of any flags; but a band of about two or three hundred persons from Glasgow marched up the main street, and by the cross the place of meeting, with their flags flying. Eight flags were displayed before the hustings, with such mottoes as "Justice, Liberty," "Magna Charta," "Liberty, Civil and Religious," "Annual Parliaments," "Abhor the inhuman butcheries at Manchester," &c.

A drapery of black cloth from 4 to 5 feet high was hung in front of the hustings, and all the speakers of the Paisley Committee and several others were dressed in mourning. All the flags were edged with black.

The band from Neilston came into the hall playing "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace led," and other national airs.

Mr. Taylor was chosen chairman and began the business of the meeting by enjoining attention and good order. He then stated that the reformers had no wish for disturbance and revolution, as was falsely asserted by their enemies: they merely wished an end put to all unnecessary taxes, pensions and sinecures, and a proper share in the legislature of their country. He adverted to "the inhuman butchery at Manchester; and he, and all the orators, were particularly vehement and declamatory upon this mournful and ominous subject. "Will it be believed by posterity," said one of the speakers, "that a peaceful assembly of free born Irishmen were brutally murdered in open day. Oh, I could rather see the bodies of all my kindred whiten in the sun, and have my carcase thrown to the dogs, than that such an event should pass without a proper inquiry and punishment, upon the guilty perpetrators. This is no time to pause between two opinions, when murder and massacre talk in open day; when the inhuman magistrates have received the thanks of those who gorge their bloated carcasses with the lood of the artisan."

Another orator observed that "the British sword had been drawn upon starving men and fainting women; has it desolated every country in the world to be at last drawn among ourselves? and will you allow your brethren to be murdered without raising your voice against the infernal deed? No; sooner shall the lake wash Benlomond from its eternal site, than the sons of Caledonia shall be suent."

An orator stated "that such proceedings clearly demonstrate the necessity of a radical reform. If the Manchester magistrates had not concluded upon the applause and support of the Borough faction, his tragedy never would have been acted. None but fiends (it was stated) could have wished the slaughter of men, women and children; but a clergyman whose duty it was to pour the balm of peace and consolation into their wounds, had sanctioned the deed; and imbrued his hands in human gore."

An orator said "a pious person had sent his Reynolds, his Richmonds and Olivers through the country to ensnare the people. Sooner shall the wave which washes our western shore cease to roll, than we shall forego the right of assembling together."

A number of resolutions, deprecating the conduct of the Manchester magistrates, were passed; votes of thanks were given to the most illustrious radicals. J. Peacock, Esq. was thanked with great applause, for allowing the meeting to be held on the moor, and his portrait is to be painted by the hand of a celebrated radical reformer, and presented to him. A vote of censure was passed upon the Glasgow Chronicle for abusing the great leaders of radical reform, and for upholding a degrading and fallacious plan of emigration.

One resolution merits particular notice; "that as the contest between the Boroughmongers and the people is of vital importance; hence it becomes indispensably necessary that the people use every method in their power to cut off the resources of those relentless tyrants, whereby they may be expelled from their usurped authority, and the people regain their legitimate rights. That, at glancing at the vast revenue which the boroughmongers derive from tea, tobacco, and spiritous liquors, we conceive it to be our duty to abstain from the use of these articles ourselves, until a radical reform in the common house of parliament be obtained. And we hereby recommend to all reformers to adopt as far as possible the same measures. That major Cartwright, Mr. Hunt, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Charles Wolsey, Mr. Wooler, and other friends of reform in London, be respectfully invited to name a day, for a general

and read. Mr. Hunt was panegyrised at great length, and the address was carried with a fervent shout of applause.

After the speaker from the east side of Glasgow had spent some time in making some severe strictures upon the duplicity and unfeeling conduct of the clergy, the business of the meeting ended with the speaker requiring the people to depart with regularity and good order, and go peacefully home. About the middle of the proceedings a cry of "the Hussars" rose, and the people fled on all sides, and it was with some difficulty the committee could get them rallied & order restored. A collection was made when the people were retiring for the relief of the Manchester sufferers. Some light-fingered gentry honoured the meeting with their presence. It is supposed there were from 14 to 18,000 people present.

When the people were going home, those from the west, with their flags, and the Neilston band of music, went down Story street in a compact body, and got quietly out of the town, but those from Glasgow were less fortunate. The special constables were ranged on both sides of the high street, with the civil authorities at their head. The first flag was seized at the cross a scuffle ensued, and the public mind being in a state of the greatest fermentation, an immense crowd instantly collected. The special constables did their utmost to clear the streets, but the mob continually increased; stones and other missiles were thrown with violence—the windows of the council chamber were broken, and similar outrages were committed in other parts of the town; the riot act was read at a little past 10 o'clock, and the mob increasing, the cavalry were sent for at 11, and came from Glasgow about 1. When they arrived, the people gave them a hearty cheer, and immediately dispersed.

Next day as the magistrates were going to church, they were insulted by the populace; and one of the most active of the mob was seized by Bailie Bowie, who with the rest of the magistrates conducted him to gaol before proceeding to church. During the evening of Sunday, gentlemen were generally assailed with stones wherever they were found. About a dozen of the large panes in the Coffee-Room windows were broken, and the gentlemen prevented by the mob from retiring for about an hour. The cavalry dispersed the mob without using their swords. The prisoners in the police office attempted to force their way out; but were prevented by the watchmen; who were brought from their stations to guard them.

The riot became serious at 7 o'clock. The riot act was read 3 times before 9—The windows of the Tontine, Bailie Bowie, Mr. Burns' old and new houses, Doctor Findlay, Birkmyre's ware house, Bailie Leishman and son, Buchanan of North Bar, Mr. Sharp, captain of the Batomen, Mr. Lumburn, and Mr. P. Block's windows, with the lamps of Causey-side, High street, Story street, New street, are all destroyed. The iron railing of the Methodist Chapel was torn to pieces, and used as weapons against the cavalry and Batomen, and the mob charged them clearly up Story street. All was quiet at one in the morning.

The mob began to assemble about eight o'clock on Monday morning, and continued to increase till one, when the riot act was read, and the cavalry and constables endeavoured to clear the streets. Two companies of the 80th arrived 3 o'clock, piled their arms, and remained in readiness at the cross. In the mean time, the reform committee were met with the provost, and a meeting of the people was held at the foot of St James st; about 6 or 8000 men assembled in an instant to hear the report. The orators spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, we have had a long conference with the Provost, and he has pledged his honor, that every person who has sustained any damage in the late outrages, shall have ample justice done him, and should any person accuse any Batomen of wanton cruelty in the discharge of his duty, the affair shall have a complete and candid investigation; and if he is guilty, he shall be brought to condign punishment, though he were his own father. Now, gentlemen, you must disperse immediately, as the Provost is determined to use every effort to keep the peace; (here the mob shouted, who broke the peace? restore the prisoners, restore the prisoners without bail, give up the flags, &c.) "Our message is delivered, one quarter of an hour only, is allowed you to disperse, every man's fate is in his own hands."

The great body of the people still continuing in the streets, the military were forced to interfere. The cavalry and Batomen immediately scoured the streets, and dispersed the mob in all directions. At night every close and lane was searched with torches, and quietness was completely restored at 12 o'clock. All the lamps in George's street, Canal street, and Broomland street, were broken at nine o'clock. Several people were severely hurt with the Batons of the constables, but we have not heard of any one being dangerously wounded. All was quiet at six o'clock.

When the order arrived at Glasgow from Paisley for the cavalry, the sounding of the bugle brought a great multitude into the streets to learn the news; and we are sorry to say that a number of the poor soldiers were hit with fragments of brick and otherwise hurt. They arrived at the Black Ball Inn at several different times; and several of those who were late, having to enquire the road, were by evil disposed persons misdirected.

Another account from the Glasgow Journal.

Monday night, our streets exhibited one scene of confusion, alarm and mischief. A body of men and boys to the amount of near

ly 3000, assembled at the next end of the town at darkening, from Bridgeton, Calton &c. Paisley, it was understood, was the place of their destination. On their way through Gallowgate street they left only six whole lamps, and at eight o'clock that part of the town was in complete darkness. Breaking lamps in Trongate, Candleriggs, Argyle street, Stockwell, Glassford street, they proceeded to the west end of Trades-town, leaving not one on the bridges. On arriving at Bridge street they assailed the Methodist meeting house there while the people were at worship, and broke almost every window. The windows in Clyde street, West street, Dale street and King's street, were more or less broken, and the shops of Jamieson and — Dunn, bakers, were broken into, and bread and other articles carried away. John Cochran, spirit dealer, had his house completely emptied of rum, whiskey, porter, &c. and the jars broken to pieces. In Calton, several shop keepers' shops were ransacked, and the windows of many respectable inhabitants broken. At the Black Ball, the riot act was read by the sheriff at nine o'clock, and the streets, which were in the utmost confusion with deprecators and women and men, who had collected from mischief and curiosity, were cleared in a very short time. Two pieces of ordnance, accompanied with a body of infantry and a troop of Hussars, were speedily brought out. We have heard of no particular accident further than a fire that happened in a small wright's shop in Stockwell, which was soon extinguished; several of the military, by the throwing of stones from a new building there, were much annoyed and hurt. Several of the inhabitants received light sabre wounds; but owing to the good conduct of the Hussars, which deserves the highest praise, nothing of a serious kind happened. At two o'clock this morning, the military retired leaving a small picquet behind; and till this moment all remains quiet. The house of the Rev. Dr. McLean, Gorbals, was also assailed, and the whole windows in the second flat broken. Two hundred and twenty city lamps have been demolished. During the night upwards of two hundred men and boys were made prisoners. They have not yet all been examined; but of those more than thirty have been sent to gaol to undergo a precognition. Those found in the new house corner of Stockwell, have been wholly sent to prison. At this place the rioters threw a fence, made with tresses and mason planks at the time the fire was burning, across the street to prevent the cavalry and the firemen from advancing; besides the military, many have got themselves much bruised, as those of the mob who had climbed up into the interior of the new building threw stones indiscriminately on those on the streets.

A person who witnessed the breaking of the lamps, states that seemed to be their first object. The night was exceedingly dark, and rendered it still more irksome by attacking every window on their route, even at the height of three stories, in which the light was put out on their approach; this, with the horrid yells they emitted, swelled their numbers almost to infinity in the minds of the terrified inhabitants. When the drums beat, it was conceived that the revolutionists had set fire to the town and that all was over.

Kilmarnock.—there was to be another grand meeting at Kilmarnock, on Saturday last, the 18th inst.

Dublin, Sept. 20.

Revival of Manufactures.

A correspondent from Leeds informs us that a considerable improvement has taken place in the woollen trade at Leeds. This favorable alteration is felt chiefly in the shawl and pellice departments, which is confined to the home market. The stuff trade is also gradually improving, and it is hoped that this alteration, conjoined to the bountiful crops with which Providence has blessed the country, will render the approaching winter less distressing than was some time ago apprehended.

Hunt.—An obscure morning paper of Saturday states that Hunt is coming over to Ireland, and will visit this city and Cork on a reform mission.

The following regiments have been ordered to be disbanded.—21st, 22d and 25th, eight dragons, on their arrival from India; 3d West India regiment, on arrival at Sierra Leone; Royal African Corps, on arrival from Sierra Leone and the Cape; Royal York Rangers, Royal West India Rangers, and York Cheshures, on arrival in North America.

City of London Address to the Prince Regent.

At twelve o'clock on Friday forenoon, the lord mayor, attended by the two sheriffs, alderman Walthman, the recorder, the common serjeant, a number of common councilmen, &c. waited on the Prince Regent, agreeably to the appointment made on Thursday, with the address voted by the common council, on the subject of the late transactions at Manchester.

Their reception from his royal highness was most gracious. On the right of the Prince were lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh; on the left were the duke of Wellington and lord Liverpool.

The address having been read by the recorder the Prince Regent made the following answer: "I receive with feelings of deep regret, this address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

"At a time when ill designing and turbulent men are actively engaged in inflaming the minds of their fellow subjects, and endeavoring by means the most daring and insidious to abdicate them from their allegiance to his majesty and the established constitution of the realm, it is on the vigilance and conduct of the magistrates that in a great degree depend; and a firm, faithful and active discharge of their duty, cannot but give them the strongest claim to the support and approbation of their sovereign and their country.

"With circumstances which preceded the late meeting at Manchester, you must be unacquainted; and of those which attended it, you appear to be incorrectly informed.

"If, however, the laws were really violated on that occasion by those to whom it immediately belonged to assist in the execution of them, the tribunals of their country are open to afford redress; but to institute an extra judicial inquiry under such circumstances as the present, would be manifestly in-

consistent with justice.

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By the arrival of the ship Courtondon paper exclusive, on the morning occupied with the country, September, 1830, 5 o'clock for the election more violent at recollection and unadvisedly cheere as a dread to occur and Mayo make his objection to describe ears from "r" form that r, to give gene. The sale—the man and civ very thing incorporate ritual trium and hitherto ailed, in the ur reported

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