11 Feb. 1819

By the hands of Mr. Watson, I this morning received your letter, which I now sit down to answer.

So far have I ever been from observing that you are not sincerely attached to the cause of radical parliamentary reform, that, whatever your conduct has of late been blamed, I have uniformly declared, that I never supposed that you had swerved from the principles of that reform.

That I have, at times, sometimes thought your mode of advocating it, in reality injurious, is certainly true; but it has not been my custom, but the contrary, to condemn by the censure of disapproving of particular acts; nor to remain silent when others have done so; for, desperate indeed, would be the cause of Reform, were we to buy it dear as a rule, not to co-operate with any but inma elecute beings.

You expressly ask—"At what period you have failed to support my fair claim to the seatages of the Elector of Westphalia?"

"Having no right to expect from you such support, I certainly could not presume to find fault, with you for not giving it; and you had as much right as I had to just forward claims of your own; as you did on occasion of the General Election."

I recollect that a short time previous to announcing yourself a candidate, you called on me, when I was sick; on the expectation, that I should be put in nomination; because I thought it was your intention, to ask of me any such assistance.

Having resolved not to become a Candidate, but to leave it to my fellow citizens to call on me or otherwise, as they should think fit; and inclining to an opinion that you had thoughts of offering yourself, I told it as a point of delicacy not spontaneously to mention to you my own expectation, lest I should appear to have a selfish hope of your favor for bearing to offer yourself; an act which would not have become me."
Indeed I naturally concluded that had it been your wish to have supported or that receiving any supposed claim of your wish you would have done as have said; and is, just to me the question whether it would be open to me to be held in submission or which was much the same whether I were or were not willing to serve, if I did. No such point of delicacy as presented my speech in that topic stood in the way of any gentleman who desired that information which I was readily to have given, and it been asked for. No right to say anything as your object for offering yourself as a candidate, I have that subject in the hands of yourself, to whom it alone belongs.

Your letter having reference to some one who is subject to have a power of preventing my judgment and warning me against such influence, I should have otherwise seen no reason to have said anything on such a matter. If I am not mistaken with respect to the person alluded to I am, with truth and certainty assert that that person never did influence my judgment, so as to cause the slightest change in the object of my measure of mind, and I am with equal truth add that in my whole life I never had intercourse with a person who appeared least disposed of attempting to influence all my opinions on my conduct:

nor have I known any who have manifested toward me an equal degree of personal regard, or more zeal in promoting, according to the best of his ability, that great public object for which I have laboured.

It was with much contrite I observed what occurred between that person and yourself at the last election: Not to say the honest truth, I thought you the first to go out of the line of public discussion on the matter then before the electors. Whether or not, I was right in that opinion, I am not now desirous of arguing.

We regard to your publishing the letter written to you respecting the unhappy men at Deal. I reflect my name having been printed in large capital letters, or having been used in an objection which you strongly repudiated, and apparently we are coming of remedying one and subject of comparison with the friends of liberty.

I therefore take the present opportunity of me mentioning that the more loudly language of a private letter to yourself from a second person was not a very good ground for insisting which I was disowning of blame on a point of public duty or of humanity.

I also understand this opportunity of informing you that I was by your means in different or more great, in respect of the fate of the unhappy persons, as may be learned by requiring the evidence of the high street of Deal, to whom I was solicited in time of legal argument, by which, in my judgment, the Council of the Magistrates might have made his best of your case, provided more counsel had had his evidence to have used my argument, and the jury had been sufficiently authority and bound, to have decided making themselves instrument of mischief in the hands of wicked men.

So far as you are directed to disown the same justice in respect to my wishes and my actions, as I have very long desired to do and have done, in respect of your last letter in your debt, and in your humble opinion the more so, inasmuch as we shall be not to go out of not going the road without a strong necessity, the better.

For any letter in that letter, in the writing of which numerous intervals have occurred, which also much age for your not honoring receiving it: I shall touch to your ear, and I remain very truly your well wisher,

Messrs. Cartwright & Co.

[Address]
Copy of Mr. Hunt's Letter to the Manchester Magistrates
New Bailey Prison Wednesday Noon
August 13, 1819

Gentlemen, as I was informed by the Magistrates before whom I was
taken yesterday that a Coroners' Inquest would sit tomorrow (Thursday) on
those persons who lost their lives on Monday last in consequence of the dreadful
of the Military upon an unarmed & peaceable Multitude & as I was present & saw
the Commencement of this illegal & unconstitutional Act of Violence I can identify
some of those who first committed a breach of the Peace - I demand as an Act
of Common Justice that I may be permitted to be present at such inquest
in order that the Coroner if he thinks proper may interrogate me before the
Jury, also I beg to suggest the propriety of the Gentleman who is the Reporter
of the Times London News Paper being also present at the said Inquest as he was an
Eye Witness of the whole & being altogether unconnected with those who called the
Meeting or meant to take any part in the proceedings of the Day will be a
peculiarly important because a disinterested Evidence - And as I have seen quite
enough already to convince me that the real Murderers are endeavoring to wipe
the bloody stain from their remorseless guilty souls by casting imputations and
Succursum upon others that they knew had no hand directly or indirectly in the
fool & cowardly deed - I am bold to say that such inquest will be esteemed in
the Eye of God and Man worse than suspicious unless all the parties who are
imprisoned or said to be instrumental to the Act, be permitted to be present and
interrogated before the Jury by the Coroner. You will recollect Gentlemen that you
have no common Case in hand and leat the Eyes of the whole Country will
shortly be fixed with a scrutinizing penetration upon every Step you take in
this bloody affair. I am Gent. Your Prisoner W. Hunt
JONES

Mr. New Mexico

its my duty

any of the...
New Bailey Prison Thursday 10 o’clock

Gentleman

Having just learned by my servant that Mr. W. W. West a respectable tradesman of London of a particular private friendship of mine has arrived here in hopes of being permitted to see me. I have to request that you will give him an order to do so in the presence of the Governor, as his business with me is more of a private nature, nothing improper can take place in the presence of you and your officer than a public nature. I trust that this request will not be refused.

Sam. Gentleman

At present your Prisoner

To the Magistrates of Manchester

[Signature]
P.S. Resp. Maj. J. of Manchester
August 26 1819
To John Wett.

Memo 2

aff. to prove the malicious of —— Holburn & the Germamy
— aff. to prove the infamous & violent prejudice of Jane
Sage. Magistrates as caused the Germamy to take the people.
Wll be the grand jury to find a Bill at Lancaster. If the Germamy will be the jury of
there be any great harm — They have nothing else
that will serve any thing —

Counsel said that Counsel for the defendant of
threatened Newman — never said an offensive word
to the said Newman or Isaac Lowe.
In the King's Bench

The King v. Stevens and

John Henry, under the motions served to you this day, as in the premises of the said

John Henry, being ordered to swear the

Chief Justice being ordered to swear the

John to swear to the same oath, which

shall

afford access to a future between you

their duties of justice.

Dated this 16 day of October 1818.

To the above named Defendants
New Bailey Wednesday Nov.

Gentlemen

I have to request that

you will permit my servant, Henry

Andrews to see me (in the presence

of some officer of the Prison if you will) at convenient periods of the day,

that he may procure some clean

linens and other necessaries during my

stay here.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

[Signature]
To the Sitting
Majestates
New Bailey