



certainly considered to be very mischievous, and realising in their tendency." The prosecutor of the indictment was Mr William Harris, a respectable licensed seller in Southwark, who had been extensively engaged in carrying out "sweeps" of this description; but would state to the jury, that since the public explosion, by the magistracy of London, of the illegality of the proceedings, he had desisted from the practice.

to do with them. The fraud imputed to the prosecutor was committed in June last, and there could be little doubt that a sum of money was obtained from the prosecutor by means of a fraud; and he appreciated that whatever opinion might be entertained regarding the illegality of the "sweep" or racing lottery system, that this would afford no justification for the

not of the prisoners, if it should be satisfactorily established that they were the authors of the fraud. The learned counsel then proceeded to state the circumstances under which the charge was preferred. It appeared, in June a 'sweep' was opened at the house of the executor, the Equestrian Tavern, in the Blackfriars, for one of the races to be run at Ascot, each chance

tion was 35, and the holder of the first horse was entitled to 27. Two persons, named Cockley and Ridge, purchased a joint chance in this 'sweep,' and ticket numbered 34, referring to a horse named 'Empire, was drawn for them, and this horse turned out to be the winner of the race. The defendant Liphsham acted as clerk to Mr Harris; and managed the different 'sweeps,' and it was his duty to have given intelli-

the persons who were the winners of the prize; but instead of doing so, it seemed that he marked the name of David on the ticket of a horse named Feargus, retained the winning ticket in his possession. Very soon after the race the other defendant, Worcester, went to the prosecutor's house, and tendered the ticket relating to Vampire, and Mr Harris having no suspicion

him the amount of the pris-. It turned out upon  
quiry that Worcester was brother-in-law to the other  
owner, and the latter, when he was apprehended,  
admitted that he had had the money from Worcester,  
said that he had been 'picked up' the same night,  
had lost the whole of it. The learned counsel,  
in concluding his statement of the facts, said that  
question to be decided by the jury.

question to be decided in this case was quite apart from any consideration as to the prudence or propriety of carrying on this sort of proceeding, and was simply whether a servant could have any justification for obtaining possession of his master's property by a false pretence.

Mr. Hoxby submitted to the Court that the charge could not be sustained, inasmuch as the whole transaction was one of a gambling and illegal character; and that the prosecutor had no such legal interest in the money as would enable him to the protection of the same.

some discussion ensued upon this point; but at length, RECORDED said that, although the transaction might be of an illegal character, yet he did not think the objection would apply to the charge of obtaining money from a prosecutor under false pretences. He would, however, he said, reserve the point for further consideration, such a course should become necessary.

rester, was then examined, and he deposed that when he took him into custody he denied all knowledge any fraud, and said that he merely presented the key at the request of his brother-in-law, and that he handed him over all the money.

The Recorder expressed his opinion that the evidence did not support the charge of conspiracy. The

Mr CLARKSON said, he felt the difficulty suggested by the lordship, and as he had no further evidence to connect that prisoner with the transaction, he should withdraw from the prosecution.

them that, by the law, a charge of conspiracy could not be supported unless two persons at least were shown to be concerned in it; and, therefore, as the evidence failed in this case to establish that fact, they must acquit the prisoners. He at the same time said, he could not help stating that this was a most useful lesson for persons who were connected with such illegal and dangerous work. He then adjourned the court.

...proceedings as these racing sweeps, in his opinion, clearly were. It was a proceeding merely for the purpose of getting custom and profit in a most improper manner. There was no pretence for saying that it promoted the interest of the turf, and it had none of the justification that was extended to horseracing, as tending to improve the breed of horses. On the contrary, it was entirely mischievous in its action and only had the

act of inducing persons to gamble and speculate small sums of money in the hope of obtaining a larger amount and had, in fact, nothing to do with racing. It had happened to him on several occasions to hear persons who had been convicted of larceny in that court ascribe the commission of the crime to the temptation held out to them to join these miserable lotteries or 'swoops,' as

The jury then, under his lordship's direction, returned verdict of 'not guilty.'

THE RECORDER, on handing back to the prosecutor the tickets connected with the sweep, observed, that he hoped he should never again see such things in a court.

justice. He, at the same time advised the prosecutor not to have anything more to do with 'Derby sweeps' in the future.

Mr HARRIS said, he had given them up entirely.

The RECORDEE said, he acted wisely in so doing, for, independently of the risk he ran with regard to his license, he would be liable, under a particular statute, to the payment of £500 for every offence.

N ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE FORTY-SIX INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED UNDER COLOUR OF CONSPIRACY.—VICTIMS OF WHIG MISRULE.

'We, the Chartist Defence Committee, appeal (as in duty bound) in the name of common humanity, in favour of the above unfortunate persons, nearly all of whom are working men: It will be recollected that many of these men were dragged out of bed in the dead hour of night, and torn from their homes and families, as prisoners, without any trial or

authority. The police selected whom they pleased and their caprice was substituted for law. These poor defenceless beings were arraigned at the Manchester City Magistrate's Court—no charge was preferred; they were released there (thanks to their attorney, Mr W. P. Roberts) and liberated upon bail. The magistrates saw their dilemma—they occupied a false position, and knew the

...the police. The crown lawyers were required—  
feminization contrived—an indictment hastily drawn  
—the grand jury purposely detained—Beswick  
superintendent of police, dispatched by special train  
with the work of the lawyers—the grand jury imme-  
diately found a true bill, (all of a piece.) During  
this time the soldier and police were all

...in readings at the Town Hall. The paid agents of the government conveyed by electric telegraph the moment the bill was found, the names of all the parties contained in the indictment. The police immediately realised out of hand, and recaptured their victims, along with many of those who were known to take an active interest in the cause.

Charlton. These Whig victims were transmitted by rail to the Assize Court in Liverpool. The Attorney General, as well as the prosecuting attorney at the Borough Court, refused to enter into the cases even though some of the prisoners, presuming their innocence, desired to be tried during the then pending assizes. The Judge fixed heavy bail, and in default committed them to Kirkdale, near, York.

observe, the government agents were unprepared. Evidence was wanting, time was needed to concoct the number of Powels was incomplete; newspapers must be reviewed; speeches carefully examined; detached sentences selected; a brief made out; yes, and much more must be done, in order to blacken the prisoners' characters, insure conviction, damage the

thereby uphold the system of fraudulent government for a little longer. Oh, friends, they who have penned these lines are somewhat acquainted with court intrigue. Bitter experience has taught them that almost insurmountable difficulties of obtaining justice in political trials. Strategem, prejudice, party and aristocratical bigotry are all potent, and

These unfortunate men, through the exertions of their Chartist friends, are now restored to their families, and have to appear at Kirkdale on the 12th of December, 1848. Eighty pounds in bail fees

...thousands of pounds more will be required to employ Council, and the necessary witnesses in favour of our friends. We are unable to raise amongst our Chartist brethren, the requisite sum, in due time; and are therefore obliged to appeal to all of our neighbours and friends of humanity. It is a well known fact that the

Courts of Law are very costly and expensive. Poverty is an obstacle in the way to justice ; whilst wealth often buys out the law.

We trust you will generously respond to this appeal, and enable us to make an effort to save these poor men from the merciless grasp of Crown lawyers, and unprincipled spies, and informers.

Let not their families, without an effort, be bereft of husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, merely to crush the cause of those who advocate the universal rights of all mankind. Severance unjust and uncalled for assertions, in reference to the acts of other individuals, have been made, in order to prejudice the minds of the people against the Chartist body generally. I say generally, because

By order of the Defence Committee,  
G. H. SMITH, Hon. Secretary,  
WM. KERSHAW, Chairman.



band of "patterers" in a double sense, will excel him in the art of "keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope." If Mr. Roebuck is brought forward, of course he will not have the slightest chance of being returned, and the Conservative will walk in between the so-called Lib-

dicates. Under any circumstances we should imagine  
 that the return of Mr Denison is pretty certain, and  
 as things stand, it is better that it should be so. I  
 is much preferable to have an open, honest, and  
 straightforward opponent, than one who fights in the  
 dark, and whom you never know where to catch. He  
 the greatest industrial constituency in the country  
 cannot continue to send an enlightened and energetic  
 friend of the "rights of Labour" to Parliament, it is  
 at least advisable that it should an upright man of  
 business, and a Yorkshireman, instead of a stranger  
 and a trickster, of whom the only thing certain is  
 that he is a religious bigot, who, for mere diffi-

There is something in the way in which the religious gentleman has been foisted on the constituency, which is eminently characteristic of the double-dealing and disregard of true morality, which distinguishes the party of whom he is the representative.

live, and especially of the professors of cant. The party hunted Mr Fitzwilliam from the field, because he was not capable of giving such explicit answers to the questions put to him, as were satisfactory to the people. That youthful scion of the aristocrat

house of Fitzwilliam, and, at all events, the good sense and honesty to retire from the contest, at the moment the people of Leeds pronounced so unequivocally as they did ; and of his brief canvass it may be said, nothing became him so well as its close. But having secured his secession, the Free Trade candidates seem to have been determined to impose their selected candidate upon the Riding, at the bazards, and in despite of the popular will. Hence the fact that the candidature of this most pious and liberal Baronet commenced with a *Ne Me Carbo* grossly and deliberately misstated the result of the show of hands in the Cloth Hall Yard, and secured

have done so on several occasions since. We observed that the so-called "Liberal" Morning Papers had opened mouth in support of Sir Culling Eardley. What "consideration" may have been offered for that support we know not, but we have a strong recollection that those very advocates were, not long ago, the most violent opponents of the same. The Baronet, when he stood for Edinburgh, was not defeated. The West Riding will surely not put up with the rejection of "Auld Reekie." If his patriotism was too strong for the stomachs of the inhabitants of that somewhat extra-pious city, it will surely never go down with the sturdy, liberal-minded men of Yorkshire.

**MR. CHARLES BULLER.**

The sudden death of this gentleman in the very prime of life, is a sad blow to the party at present in office. There can be no doubt that, taking him all in all, he was the cleverest man among them; and apart from his undoubted talents, possessed the art of conciliation in a remarkable degree. His humorous speech and good hearted manner, made him popular all with all parties.

His recent appointment as President of the reconstituted Poor Law Board gave promise to the country of a more humane and satisfactory administration of a law which has from the moment of its enactment been universally and deservedly unpopular. Doubtless the new office, and the office, comprising respectively a harshness, cruelty and oppression formerly so frequent—greatly diminished, and though he was prevented by the pressure of other business from attending to the question—a prominent member of Parliament—yet he gave indications of a careful and thorough consideration of the subject with a view to introducing beneficial alterations in the existing deplorable and disadvantageous system. But the alterations not suggested by a financial code of political economy, but by the actual circumstances of the rate-payers and rate-receivers. Just at the close of the session he introduced a batch of bills of a somewhat temporary and transitional nature, which the impress of his own peculiarly generous and humane character, and his humane sympathies stamped, and it was curious enough to watch the address, and the invariable good humour of

which he managed to carry all parties with him as far as he went. There can be no doubt that, had not been thus suddenly cut off, we should have had some very beneficial alterations and amendments made in the law during the ensuing Session. His death another man of much influence has been removed from the Lower House. It opens a wide field of speculation as to the effect which the death of such men as Lord G. B. Beckinrich and Mr. C. Baller, have on the political destiny of their respective parties. The Whigs were too weak, both in talent, influence, and personal popularity to spare a saintly man; and the loss of one who possessed all the qualities in a pre-eminent degree cannot fail to be

serious and damaging blow to them. On the other hand, the "ruck" of the Protectionists—no longer withheld by the sturdy honesty of Lord G. Bentinck from fraternising with the abler Peel section of the Conservatives—are not at all unlikely to join the Government for the purpose of driving the present Ministry off office. We observe that the war between the Protectionist and Peel organs, to which we referred a few weeks ago, is still carried on; but, in the course of the latter, with a boldness and determination indicates its labours are telling upon the parties who address. If a fusion of these two sections is effected, the lease of Whig office-holding will be run out—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

not—abs we will Add our most fervent hope that when they may, they may never again be allowed to insult, deceive, and oppress the people of England. Some rumours of a reconstruction of the Cabinet caused by the contemplated retirement of Lord Russell, seem to be entirely without foundation. It is merely the common fabrications of the Press about this time of the year, which appear as regularly as the accounts of the "sea serpent," or other periodical wonders, in the imaginative columns of our contemporaries.

✶ We are sorry to announce that we cannot put any forthcoming meetings &c. in future, unless for as advertisements. We are compelled to adopt this course, in order to avoid the heavy duty we have to pay for the publication of notices. The publication of ballots, raffish, &c., are illegal.

JULIAN HARNET has received from Mr Phillips the sum of 9s. 6d. to be divided between Mrs Jones and M'Donnal. J. H. has forwarded the money.

W. HYATT, lecturer.—No reflections were cast upon the British by the Conference.

H. WILLIAMS, *L'Ami du Peuple* is happy you are so pleased. Amongst the best works advocating the cause of the poor.

cluded Paine's Political Works, Cobbett's Works (particularly his *Legacy to Labourers*), Bray's *Labor Wrongs and Labour's Remedy*, Louis Blanc's *Organisation of Labour*, Buonarroti's *History of Babeuf's Conspiracy for Equality*, Rousseau's *Social Contract*, and others 'too numerous to mention.'

J. SWEET acknowledges the receipt of the following (sent herewith) for the Victim Fund, viz. :—

Mrs Joynea	0	0	6	Mr Gee	0
Mr Shepherd	0	0	3	Mr T. Holmes	0
	0	0	0		0

A Friend	0	0	6	Mr Chipindale	0
Mr Dann	0	0	6	From Ripley	6
From Arnold	0	5	0	Mr Smith	6
'Newton's Head'	0	2	0		

J. SWERT acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for Conference expenses:—

Sutton-in-Ashfield	£.
Mansfield	0

BIRMINGHAM.—Messrs Wills and Goodwin beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

Councillor J. Baldwin		1
<b>DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND.</b>		
Councillor J. Baldwin		0
Councillor H. Holland		0
Councillor J. Hawkes		0
Councillor T. Footton		0
Alderman Weston		0
Councillor C. Perry		0
A Friend, J. W.		0
Charles Goodrick		0
William Blaxland		0
Mr Thomas Field		0
Mr T. Store		0
Sundry sums by members		0
Miss M. Howard - Mr Roberts		0
Total £104-16-8 from a few friends		

VICTIM FUND.	
E. SHERLOCK begs to acknowledge the following sum	
S. Auckland ..	0 1 0
E. Ward ..	0 6 J. Thompson ..
C. Roffe ..	0 6 J. Johnson ..
W. Carter ..	0 6 W. Taylor ..
ELIAS BAKER, late of Crowland, will oblige E. S.	
of Peterborough, by communicating to him, his (E. S.)	
address.	
Received for Executive, by JOHN ANNOTT:—	
Mr Robert Jervis, Snig's End ..	6
THOMAS OAKSHIER has received the following sum.	
Preston, per J. B. Brown ..	1
Padham, per R. Dodgson ..	0
Winchester, per G. Sturgess ..	0

Mr. DONOVAN, per E. Stallwood .. ..  
 at Huddersfield .. ..  
 John Woodhouse .. ..  
 John Glouchill .. ..  
 Joseph Gilbertsen .. ..  
 Ellis and Members .. ..  
 All other monies will be announced next week.  
 A CONSTANT READER of the Holyoke.  
 Queen's Head-pancase, Paternoster-row.  
 TUDVIL.—We cannot answer your question.  
 Mr S. R. KDYD informs Mr Side, junior, that he will, at  
 the London Hall on any night next week, an-  
 nounce a new form in medicine, what night w  
 most convenient.

R. RICE, Wilmston. George Vandell, Wilmston.

William Kibbey, Tiverton; and G. Cavill, Sheffield.  
Julian Harney has handed the Post Office Orders  
Rider.

SECRET

some further remarks from the Lord Mayor, who  
 his account was not at all satisfactory; and he  
 therefore indited a heavy accusation upon him if he  
 receive a favourable acceptance of skin found  
 him. The prisoner was then looked up, but  
 in, he was afraid really the Lord Mayor, who  
 him, he was indited really smoked him, maybe so  
 to to sentence him, as it was useless to send to  
 him, his friend having probably removed from that  
 farther north, The Lord Mayor, of skin found  
 in afterwards argued, that the skin found  
 on the mouth upon the ground, or imprisonment for one  
 or more months upon the ground, for the preferred  
 alternative.

ADAMIAN SKIN NAILED ON CHURCH DOORS.—  
 This institution at the College of Surgeons, in  
 in's Inn Fields, have curiously confirmed some  
 notion long prevalent in Essex and in Worcester-  
 The church door of Hadstock, in the former  
 is, displayed for generations what was said to  
 be the skin of a Danish pirate who had been flayed  
 as a punishment for sacrilege; his skin found  
 on the door of the church, and the thief he  
 robbed. A similar strange and terrible story  
 circulated about Copford church door, also in Essex,  
 and the local historians do not fail to repeat the  
 story that explained how sacrilege was punished

[illegible]

pushed since it was nailed to the door. The spears were clearly shown to be human. The powder was found in a hundred directions of the microscope and these things were thus proved to be of scientific and historical interest. The powder was proved how much times were some of the most important in the 'good old times'.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Friday, 18th September, 1871, the ship *Scythia*, of Scilly, was wrecked on the rocks of the Scilly Islands, between four and five o'clock a.m. The ship was a three-masted schooner, of 100 tons, and was bound for London, John Henry Freeman, of Plymouth, being master. The ship was wrecked on the rocks of the Scilly Islands, between four and five o'clock a.m. The ship was a three-masted schooner, of 100 tons, and was bound for London, John Henry Freeman, of Plymouth, being master. The ship was wrecked on the rocks of the Scilly Islands, between four and five o'clock a.m. The ship was a three-masted schooner, of 100 tons, and was bound for London, John Henry Freeman, of Plymouth, being master.

**DISTRESSING AFFAIR.**—A highly respectable gentleman of Baltimore city was taken ill, a short time since, and was supposed to be recovering. Being a native of an adjoining city, his friends desired to enter his remains there, and he body was accordingly placed in a coffin and conveyed to that city. When the coffin arrived, the master and seven men, who were on the vessel, were swept away by the fury of the waves and perished. The vessel was wrecked, and the men were in the water, where they remained till they broke, when they were rescued, the tide having fallen. The fire part of the wreck high and dry. I saw the cargo, together with two small boxes, and some old shoes and some jewellery, have been recovered and taken charge of by Mr Tupper, the agent for the insurance company. The bodies of the drowned men also been found and taken to the *Grandes Rocas* by the *arrancars*, and every attention has been paid to the survivors of this deplorable shipwreck.

[illegible]

deceased dead, and cut her down with a knife. Layman, landlord of the house, said the door was open on Friday night the prisoner knocked at Ann's door, saying 'Ann is dead! what shall I do?' went down stairs and found deceased lying on the floor, quite dead and cold. A rope and a knife were lying on the bed. He proposed fetching a doctor when prisoner said, 'What's the use, as she is dead already.' He then said, 'There must be an inquest!' to which she replied, 'Something must be done, for I did it myself early in the morning, with direction from her work on purpose, and when I turned at eleven o'clock she had done nothing but to lie there.' He then told this witness that he should have nothing but bread and butter in order to prevent her sitting down. I purchased round her neck and made it fast to the wall, and then he took a rope and tied the ends of the rope round her head. He also told this witness that when she returned deceased was in a standing posture, but leaning forward as if she were dead.

said that the deceased died from suffocation caused by hanging, the neck being deeply indented by the rope and the skin cut through. On a post mortem examination, found the general appearance of the body was good, but there were no signs of food in the stomach. My Pullen, sister of deceased, a servant, said she had known her mother tie deceased to the bed post or her hands together two or three days at a time. Deceased was an idle girl, and her mind was very severe. Never heard the prisoner threaten the life of the deceased, or the latter threaten to destroy herself. It was stated that the heiress had the intention upon the bed-post, to which the rope was attached was 3ft. 10½in., and that the heel of deceased's heel to the marks upon her back from the rope was 3ft. 10in. The Jury, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of "murder," and the heartless mother was commended by the Coroner to Newgate for trial on charge.

Nov. 1891. A CONVICT FROM BARBERSBURG, - Gloucester County Prison for stealing, who had been convicted at the last assize and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, died on Wednesday last; an inquest was held on the body yesterday before Mr Lovegrove, coroner, when the following facts were ascertained: the deceased, whose name was Fanny Pritchard, was a married woman, sentenced six months' imprisonment with hard labour in Gloucester gaol generally consents in washing and ironing. At that time she appeared in robust health but in the course of a month she became very weak and emaciated, and was weakened to a dangerous self. She afterwards became ill, and died of starvation from hard labour, and was allowed to keep her bed in her cell; but she continued very violent and partially abstained from food. On the 1st of November she threw the contents of a bucket of water into the air in consequence put on her a water dist for the first time, and died on the second of the three days she did not take anything, and died with anything; on the second she took water, and on the third, and

afterwards she became much worse  
 violent. She was removed by force to  
 her room, where she died on the 10th  
 Mr Hicks, surgeon to the regt, deposed  
 had been on hospital duty about  
 that he had ascertained that she  
 greater part of her food. He  
 she had died from exhaustion,  
 quantity of food which she had for  
 ed upon. The jury thereupon  
 that the deceased had been  
 caused by abstinence from food.

SUNDREDAE  
 members' meeting  
 January last, when  
 session, gave an account  
 motion of the audience  
 the meeting.

VD BISHOP WAS MOTED—A  
 of these branches w-  
 Mr. Jude, delegate  
 us of his minist-  
 Vt and New

a person to authorise a robbery. (A laugh.)—  
Lord Mayor: But the station-house must have  
come to the suspicion that they were swindlers.—  
Some further remarks from the Lord Mayor, who  
his account was not at all satisfactory; and he  
therefore indited a heavy fine upon him if he  
did not receive a favourable account of him from  
him. This prisoner was then looked up, but  
he afterwards begged that the Lord Mayor, who,  
he was afraid really smoked him, would be so  
kind to sentence him, as it was useless to send  
him, his friend having previously removed from that  
quarter north. The Lord Mayor consented, and

the penalty of £10, or imprisonment for one month upon the prisoner, who preferred the alternative.

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**HUMAN SKIN NAILED ON CHURCH DOORS.**—At investigations at the College of Surgeons, in London's Inn Fields, have curiously confirmed some notions long prevalent in Essex and in Worcestershire. The church door of Hadstock, in the former county, displayed for generations what was said to be the skin of a Danish pirate who had been flayed alive as a punishment for sacrilege; his skin being nailed and nailed on the door of the edifice he robbed. A similar strange and terrible story was told about Copford church door, also in Essex, and the local historians do not fail to repeat the tale and that explained how sacrilege was punished in old times. But the flaying of church robbers was not peculiar to Essex, for at Worcester the skin of a man some years ago taken from the gallows was nailed on the door of the church.

The door of the cathedral was open, and I saw  
of Antiquaria in London. It was now pre-  
and Sonneted Home with the description that  
one belonged to a man caught in the altar  
stealing the sanctus-bell from the high altar.  
So old stories have recently been verified in  
science which shows how modern science may  
be useful in the elucidation of doubtful his-  
torical assertions. A small portion of the suppos-  
ition taken from Hadstock church-door in 1846 b  
Rev. C. Townley, was sent to the College  
regions and there submitted to examination by  
powerful microscopes there in use by Mr Queke-  
that practised anatomist at once recognises  
as a hair-shedding agent—that of a light-haired person  
seen from the back. This was  
in the character of a few hairs that still ad-  
to the skin, after the centuries that must have  
passed before it was called to notice. The  
from Worcester was called to notice from Copford w  
is clearly shewn to be human. The "powder  
has gently diameters" of the microscope

leagues has thus satisfied the doubts of sceptical a-  
theists, and proved how church doctors were some-  
times used in the 'good old times'.  
SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday  
the 26th, between four and five o'clock a.m. the  
brig Scawich, of London, John Henry Freeman,  
master, from Sierra Leone, with a cargo of African  
kiss and ground nuts, was totally wrecked in Por-  
tuguesa Bay on the north-west coast of Guernsey  
owing to the long continuance of cloudy weather  
and observation had been kept for several days.  
The ship was seen either at Scilly, the Lizard, or  
Portland. The change of the wind on Thursday  
night co-operating with the powerful indraught  
of the gulf in which Guernsey is situate, drove  
the ship on shore, and she was wrecked on the  
beach, when a wave carried her into rough  
water, and she almost instantly was broken in half  
by the master and seven men, who were on the  
deck, were swept away by the fury of the waves  
and perished. The three men who escaped

in the bows, where they remained till dark, when they were rescued, the tide having left the fore part of the wreck high and dry. It was the cargo, together with two small boxes of gold dust and some jewellery, have been recovered and taken charge of by Mr Tupper, the agent for the Lloyd's. The bodies of the eight drowned men so been found and taken to the Grandes Roches barracks, and every attention has been paid to rescue survivors of this deplorable shipwreck.

**DISCREPANCY AFFAIR.**—A highly respected gentleman gentleman of Baltimore city was taken ill, a short time since, and was supposed to be recovering, having a native of an adjoining city, his friend, to attend to him in his room there, where he was accordingly placed. When the coffin was conveyed to that city. When the coffin arrived, it was opened, in order to transfer the remains to more suitable one, which had been prepared, for interment. When the lid was removed the body was found lying upon the face, which, upon examining

was bruised. A moisture was observed upon the skin, and on close examination it was found that the vital spark had not as yet fled. All the relatives that "the best medical skill could devise" used, and the man was actually revived and lived two days afterwards.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A GIRL HUNG BY HER MOTHER.—On Tuesday Mr Wakley heard an inquest upon the body of a Pullen, aged fourteen and a half years. Deceased had been with her mother at No. 3, Princes Street, Fitzroy Square, and it was alleged had been hanged by her mother, John Pullen, the accused, strangled in answer to the Coroners' jury. She was the wife of a sailor; at the last saw the deceased all half-past eleven on Friday morning, she had been in the room, having fastened her with the bed-post; that she returned home at half-past eleven at night, and on unlocking the door found deceased dead, and cut her down with a knife. Layman, landlord of the house, said that at eleven o'clock on Friday night the prisoner knocked at

door, saying "Ann is dead! What shall I do?" went down stairs and found deceased lying on floor, quite dead and cold. A rope and a knife were lying on the bed. He proposed fetching a doctor when prisoner said, "What's the use, as she is dead?" He then said, "There must be an inquest," to which she replied, "Something must be done, for I did it." I left her early in the morning, with directions to attend some of her things. She had been kept informed from her work on purpose, and when told her friend's clock she had done nothing to prevent it from being rung, but had been waiting in order to prevent it from falling. I put a rope round her neck and made it fast to the post of the bed, tying the ends of the rope over her head. Prisoner also told this witness when she returned deceased was in a standing position, but leaning forwards.—Mr Derbyshire, who said that the deceased died from suffocation caused by hanging, the neck being deeply indented by the rope and the skin cut through. On a new

examination, found the general appearance be-  
cause there were no signs of food in the stom-  
ach. Mary Pullen, sister of deceased, a servant, said  
she had known her mother tie deceased to the bed  
or her hands together for two or three days at  
a time. Deceased was an idle girl, and her m-  
anner was very severe. Never heard the prisoner threat-  
en the life of the deceased, or the latter threaten  
to destroy herself. It was stated that the high  
commission upon the bed-post, to which the  
prisoner was fastened by cuffs, 10 1/2 in., and that the  
prisoner had been fastened to the bed-post by  
from deceased's heels to the marks upon her  
made by the cord was 3 ft. 10 in. Mary Pullen,  
two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of mur-  
der, and the heartless mother was commended  
by the Coroner to Negrevate for trial on  
charge.

[illegible]

ed had been on hospital diet, so  
 that he had ascertained that she  
 greater part of her food. He  
 she had died from exhaustion,  
 quantity of food which she had for-  
 gotten upon. The jury thereupon  
 that the deceased had died  
 caused by abstinence from ne-

VD BISHOPTWENTMOUTH. -  
 of these branches w.  
 M. Jude, delegate  
 us of his minist-  
 VD and

SUNDERLAND: A members' meeting Sunday last, when M. Jude, delegate of his mission, gave an account of the audience at the meeting.

## TO THE CHARTISTS.

## MY FRIENDS.

At foot you will find the indictment of Adams, Cochrane, and Harley, the Glasgow and Paisley delegates to the National Assembly, and if you feel inclined by so much space being occupied, in the only newspaper in the Empire that is devoted to the cause of Labour, you must blame your friends and mine, rather than Adams, Cochrane, and Harley; because had it not been for the application of those friends, such rubbish never should have been printed in the columns of the Northern Star, nor do I attribute the anxiety for its publication to any other than the best of motives, as my friends in Glasgow and Paisley, who come in contact with those three delegates, may naturally presume that the non-publication of their oft-repeated nonsense, may give some colour of truth, not only to what was withheld, but to what may be extorted.

I consider this short apology necessary for the publication of the matter, as during the same time, that henceforth and for ever, I shall leave all such charges to be discussed by the friends and enemies of Chartism, while I think I may without vanity, ask the reader whether any other proprietor of a newspaper in the world would open its columns to such absurd and insulting trash; and yet I understand, from one of my correspondents, that the writers have declared that the composition did not contain a single word of abuse. However, here it is, and you shall judge for yourselves, and following it you will find, not a mere evasive answer, but the most unshakable refutation of every charge, and the most unmistakable conviction of the plaintiffs.

## STATEMENT OF ADAMS, COCHRANE, AND HARLEY, AS PROMISED, WITHOUT CURTAILMENT OR ALTERATION.

## "We never seek the battle, nor shun it when it comes."

## TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## RESPECTED FRIENDS AND BROTHERS,

At the conclusion of a public lecture delivered by Mr O'Connor, in the Chapel, 100, East Regent Street, Glasgow, on the evening of the 26th of October last, it was settled by mutual agreement between that gentleman and us, that the differences between him and us, respecting the proceedings of the National Convention and Assembly, and his conduct in reference thereto, should be fully and fairly discussed through the medium of the Northern Star, (Mr O'Connor) pledging himself to give full insertion, without curtailment or alteration, to whatever we might have to communicate on the subject; in accordance, therefore, with that agreement, we now proceed to lay before you, as we best can, a faithful statement of the facts regarding this (hitherto) somewhat mysterious matter, resolved to be as brief as a direct and to a full disclosure of the requisite facts will allow us to be.

In this discussion we have two duties to perform—one to ourselves and another to the public, more particularly that portion of it which we now address. First, we must defend ourselves against the charges of Mr O'Connor; and second, and by evidence—at once clear, direct, and complete—the charges we have to prefer against him.

First, then, we will vindicate ourselves. Mr O'Connor, in his letter of the 7th October, speaking of the conviction of Cuffey, Dowling, Lacey, Fay, and Ritchie, says—"They are the victims of the National Assembly—An Assembly whose very constitution—from its numbers—was illegal, as I told you at the time; an Assembly which, from its mode of election, did not represent the feelings of the Chartist body." This short extract contains no less than three distinct charges, all of them important, and the first of a rather serious character, affecting as it does the moral integrity and personal honour of the members of the National Assembly, charges which—could they be clearly and fully substantiated—were sufficient, we confess, for ever to disentitle those against whom they are preferred, to any degree of public esteem or confidence. We have transported poor honest Cuffey, and his unfortunate fellow-sufferers," so says Mr O'Connor. Assuredly such charges are no child's talk, and the public must see therefrom that our demand upon Mr O'Connor to throw open the columns of the Northern Star, to afford the accused an opportunity of meeting them, is by no means an unreasonable demand indeed. Well—we shall meet them, and meet them fairly; and be content to leave the decision in the hands of a discerning and impartial public.

Well, let us now look at the proof which Mr O'Connor has adduced in support of this first and most serious charge. Here is the burden of it, and if you examine the letter in question, you will find it to be the only thing in the shape of evidence insisted on—that the law of organisation propounded by the National Assembly was illegal! Now, waiving discussion for a moment on that point, let us ask: Does Mr O'Connor really mean to affirm that Cuffey and his brethren in bonds were transported for being members of that Association? Were they not rather tried and convicted of allowing themselves to be mixed up with an organisation of a character altogether distinct, and entirely different from the National Charter Association, and of having had recourse to measures neither sanctioned nor contemplated by the National Assembly? Were they not, as upon the evidence adduced in court they have been clearly proven to be, instigated to these criminal acts by the miscreants Powell and his co-conspirators, acting under instructions and paid by the Government itself? And yet Mr O'Connor unflinchingly affirms, "they are the victims of the National Assembly." What are the acts of the Assembly? Are they not its resolutions? And where is the resolution of that body which either sanctions or enjoins a resort to secret combinations, or open armed aggression, or even resistance? But we will go further. Where is the rule in the Plan of Organisation requiring any of these things? or even, what member of the Assembly made the speech in which such proceedings are recommended? Although we hold it would be unfair to condemn the body for the words of individuals, as it would be unfair to hold the House of Commons responsible for one half of the barney contained in the speeches of Mr O'Connor. Does he adduce any facts of that description? or does he simply make the assertion, in the consciousness of his own power of guile, and the proportionate fallacy of his readers, many of whom take for fact and argument, without examination, whatever he chooses to affirm, to serve his own purpose?

But we have something to say regarding the legality of the Association. No one will dispute the fact of Mr O'Connor exerting a great influence upon the British Chartist mind. A large portion of the Chartist body are, undoubtedly, influenced by his example. Now, it is a published fact, that Mr O'Connor actually became a member of this very "illegal" Association. Why, then, has he not been victimised? Why is he not transported? If, as he would have you believe, the simple fact of being a member of the Association (for we link between these victims, and the National Assembly), constitute ground sufficient upon which a person may be tried, convicted, and transported for life, why we not ask: Was his example might induce to join, should share the fate of Cuffey, Dowling, Lacey, Fay, and Ritchie? Did Mr O'Connor, previous to his election, know the rules of the Executive Committee, and the laws of the Association? Then, why did he publish his acceptance of office, and thereby appear to sanction the legality of an Association, which, for its illegality, he now condemns? Did Mr O'Connor, previous to joining, not know the rules? Then what kind of a political leader is he for the millions—who acts before he thinks, thereby

entailing the possibility of consequences the most disastrous to the freedom and safety of those who confide in him? But was it not *in* the trial of Cuffey, he came to be aware of the illegality of the Association? Then, what kind of a lawyer must he be, who did not know before? Did he know the rules to be illegal before the trial of Cuffey? Then, why did he not publish it in time, and thereby, at least, absolve himself from whatever consequences might result to those who, otherwise, might be entrapped through ignorance, and, perhaps, poor Cuffey among the rest?

But, Mr O'Connor says, in the same letter: "Chartism has been declared by the Attorney-General to be an illegal combination." Daniel O'Connell, long ago, declared Chartism to be a transportable offence; and, it is certainly somewhat surprising, that Mr O'Connor, after so many years' opposition to the great Irish leader, on this very point, should come, at last, to the same conclusion, upon the overwhelming authority of a Whig Attorney-General. But we take it, though he says it, he does not mean Chartism, but the Charter Association. Well, and are all things to be held as illegal, which a Whig Attorney-General chooses to call so? Splendid authority, certainly. Upon the same authority, Mr O'Connor is a seditious-monger, a libeller, and a conspirator. But, will Mr O'Connor, plead guilty to these charges—simply because the Whig and Tory Attorneys-General, who preferred these charges against him, said so? An Irish Whig Attorney-General, backed by the verdict of an Irish Jury, has declared Smith O'Brien and his co-patriots guilty of High Treason; but will Mr O'Connor dare to say these men were traitors, or will he insult the Irish bar, of which he is a member, by saying that English Whig legal authority is more to be relied on than Irish? Let him answer these questions, before he asks his readers implicitly to bend their judgments to such authority, as, in this instance, to serve his own ends, he deems it proper to introduce.

The truth is—and Mr O'Connor knows it—all powerful organisations of the people—that is, such as are well supported by numbers and means, are illegal. All weak organisations—that is, such organisations as are sanctioned and supported by Mr O'Connor—are legal, because possessing no power, either in point of numbers or funds; they are perfectly harmless, and, therefore, not worth the trouble or expense of prosecution. And, however Mr O'Connor may boast of the legality of previous Associations, the true test of legality for them all is their proportionate degree of efficiency in obstructing the tyranny of the ruling power; and assuredly the safety of the members of his pet Association was more attributable to its own inherent poverty and weakness than to the superior wisdom and discretion of its acknowledged leader—let him and his Whig lawyer authorities say what they will. According to them, all that does not and cannot effectively oppose tyranny, is legal; all that to any extent does, and can, is illegal, and punishable if not sufficiently overwhelming to command obedience or respect. So much for the charge of transporting poor honest Cuffey and his unfortunate comrades; a charge no less malicious and vindictive, than it is false, cowardly, and absurd.

The second charge in the above extract which we shall notice, is—that the National Assembly "did not represent the feelings of the Chartist body." This may be either true or false. If true, it is the fault of those who appointed it. But Mr O'Connor, at least, ought not to have said so, seeing we can so easily arraign him as a witness to prove the contrary. In his letter to the National Assembly, in the Northern Star of the 6th May, he says, "I consider you a fair representation of the Chartist mind." Should Mr O'Connor dispute the credibility of this witness, the public will at least have the benefit of knowing how much credulity they should attach to the same testimony in other matters.

There is still another, and by no means unimportant charge, preferred against the National Assembly, that of being an illegal body. Mr O'Connor says, "An Assembly whose very constitution from its members was illegal, as I told you at the time." Now, as so much has been said pro, and con, respecting the legality of such bodies, it is not high time the public had something definite upon this much disputed point? It is a very easy matter for Mr O'Connor, or any one else, to say this, that, or the other thing about it, but will he point out the particular Act of Parliament, or quote the words of the act, to convince the public that what he says is true regarding it? We demand this, in order to be fully satisfied on the subject, seeing, as yet, we have never got so much as the authority even of a Whig Attorney-General to convince us in the matter.

But we have authority for the opposite of what Mr O'Connor asserts, and though not lawyer authority, yet of such a description as Mr O'Connor must admit as being entitled to some respect. Mr O'Connor, speaking of the Lancashire Chartist trials, says, "So ample were the rights of the people, as defined by Baron Rolfe at Lancaster, that the fifty-nine persons who were then tried and acquitted, solemnly accepted the construction of the law by the Just Judge, and all declared that they would henceforth act upon his construction of the law; and the consequence is, not one of those fifty-nine have been entrapped by the National Assembly." Now, it so happens that, as his expressed opinion upon the subject, the National Assembly, as regarded its constitution, was clearly within the law. His opinion was, that were the individual members of the body elected at public meetings, and the objects might be its numbers, and well defined, whatever public meeting, and therefore in no way illegally constituted. (Care was taken to see that this was the case.) Now, there is one of Mr O'Connor's fifty-nine Lancashire men (out of a considerable number who were members) who acknowledged the legality of the Assembly's constitution, and if Mr O'Connor be correct in what he says, would not sanction any proceedings but such as were in strict accordance with the construction of the law by the Just Judge, which they had solemnly accepted, and which they had declared that they would henceforth act upon? If, as Mr O'Connor insinuates, the Assembly either was a trap in which to be caught, made a trap in which people might be caught, what comes of Mr O'Connor's boasting about the superior caution of these persons—the result of their superior legal advantages? If the Assembly neither was a trap nor made a trap, and therefore could entrap nobody, what comes of the charge of illegality, so unscrupulously preferred against it?

But, we have authority for the legality of the Assembly, notwithstanding of its numbers, which Mr O'Connor certainly will not attempt to contradict. At the morning sitting of Thursday, during the first week of the Convention, when the question of calling the Assembly was being discussed, Mr O'Connor being present, James Adams, of Glasgow, rose and spoke to the following effect:—"I think the time has now gone past for us to be discussing about what is legal or illegal. The truth is, if the increased numbers of the proposed National Assembly, are to constitute it an illegal body, this Convention must be illegal for the same reason, seeing we have sat here from the commencement composed of a number over forty-nine; and, if we have braved the law in the one case, why should we fear to do so in the other?" Here Mr O'Connor interrupted him with cries of "No, no, no; that does not make us illegal." James Adams resumed, "Very well; we are to have delegates from Ireland in the Assembly, and that will make it illegal at all events?" Here Mr O'Connor again interfered with cries of "No, no, no; that will not make it illegal either." James Adams again resumed, "Very well; I am exceedingly glad to hear such statements come from lawyers, and I hope that those who are lawyers amongst

us will always so tender their advice, in order to keep us right who cannot be expected to know much about these matters." Now, that is the truth, upon the testimony of a honest man as Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., and has this advantage over many of that gentleman's statements, it can be corroborated by the testimony of many others equally honest and respectable.

In fact, during the whole discussion of this question in the Convention it was clearly, distinctly, and universally understood, that the Assembly was to consist of a much larger number than one hundred, as ultimately agreed upon. Mr Thomas Clark, of the Executive, in his speech on proposing the programme for the Convention, (see report of the Convention proceedings of Wednesday, 5th of April, afternoon sitting, in the Northern Star of the 8th), says, "They proposed that delegates should present those memorials to the Queen, and then he hoped to see a delegation of at least five hundred persons." Now the presentation of the National Memorials was the ostensible purpose of the National Assembly; and yet Mr O'Connor, though one of the Executive as well as Mr Clark, professes to be ignorant of the intentions of that body.

But if the Assembly was an illegal body, why did not the Government attempt to put it down, more especially after—if they did not know before—Mr O'Connor had published the intelligence so conspicuously through the Northern Star? Mr O'Connor may say, "They were too powerless to be feared, but by so doing our argument upon the legality of the Association is confirmed."

Besides, if Mr O'Connor was so terrified at the 'illegal' numbers of the National Assembly, and can so very cleverly trace the transportation of Cuffey, as well as all the evils which now afflict Chartism, to that circumstance, why did he sit in the Convention of '39, which had more than forty-nine delegates? Or must we attribute to that fact the subsequent proceedings at Newport, and the condemnation and ultimate transportation of the Welsh patriots? Why did he sit in the Manchester Convention of '42? Were there only forty-nine delegates in that body? And if more, was to that circumstance attributable the disturbances in Lancashire, and the consequent arraignment of the fifty-nine persons on a charge of conspiracy? Or were they arraigned on account of the objects for which they met, and certain resolutions which they passed, which Mr O'Connor, instead of courageously carrying out, denounced in the Northern Star as the work of the Anti-Con Law League? In the same year did he not sit in the Conference at Birmingham, and declare, in the face of about four hundred delegates there assembled, "that although he should go alone, he would go out with the Charter on his back, whole and entire?"

And, after all, what says the leader in the Northern Star of the 20th of May?—"That even before the French Revolution it was agreed upon, in the event of the National Petition being rejected by the Legislature, that a larger and more comprehensive Convention, representing all classes—friendly to the movement, should be immediately called, to present a memorial to her Majesty, praying for the dissolution of Parliament—the dismissal of the Ministers—and the appointment of men who would make the Charter the law of the land." It was also determined, "that this body should consist of one hundred members—called the National Assembly—and after the presentation of the memorial decide what steps should next be taken by the people to secure those franchises which are the inalienable right of Britons." Now for Mr O'Connor, after all this, to denounce the Assembly as an illegal body, or plead ignorance of its intended numbers, is so extremely like trying to make a loop-hole for himself to escape from the consequences of his own cowardice, and his proper share of responsibility, that no person unprejudiced enough to look truth in the face, will consider it anything else.

Another charge brought against the National Assembly by Mr O'Connor—that of censuring and abusing him (see his letter of the 6th of May) we directly and distinctly deny. Throughout that long letter not one single word of abuse does he quote, except one expression—which is not abuse—namely, that some delegate said, "Let him stick to the Land, he is not a fit leader for us." Some delegate is not the National Assembly; and to bring such a charge against the general body, on a quarrelling, as unworthy as it is weak and contemptible. But the truth is, no delegate ever made use of such language at any of the Assembly's meetings, and let Mr O'Connor prove the opposite if he can, and, at the same time, "put the saddle on the right horse."

Mr O'Connor also, in a late number of the Northern Star, says, "The Assembly spent three whole weeks in abusing him." If so, then they must have wrought time and half, seeing they only sat two weeks altogether.

In this letter, of the 7th of October, the Assembly is also charged with having deposed and denounced the Executive body. That we deny. Has Mr O'Connor quoted the particular resolution of the Assembly, by which they were either deposed or denounced? No, nor he cannot, seeing no such resolution ever was passed, or even proposed. And whatever may have been expressed by individual members, capable of being construed into denunciation, assuredly found no sympathy amongst the general body. The influence of the O'Connor party in the Assembly, notwithstanding of its 'illegality', was too strong to allow it, had such been attempted. Even the expression—"Let him stick to the Land," &c., had such been actually used, is not denunciation, but merely an opinion as to Mr O'Connor's qualifications as a political leader, and the sphere in which his peculiar capabilities might be more profitably exercised. And as he has often declared public character to be public property, he surely cannot object to the members of the National Assembly acting on this principle as well as others. The Assembly never denounced any party, neither in the Executive nor out of it, and, we feel confident, no member of that body, with the exception of Mr O'Connor himself, would have the effrontery to say so.

It is true the Assembly appointed a new Executive, but in doing so they were, so far, only carrying into effect a resolution of the Convention requiring them to do so. But they certainly did not intend thereby to wound the feelings either of Mr O'Connor or any other member of the previous Executive. None of them were re-elected, to be sure, but it was themselves principally who prevented it. They refused to stand the election on account of their duties, as Land Company Directors, discharging them to give the requisite time and then, under these circumstances, could the Assembly have done otherwise than they did?

But it is somewhat strange, after all, for Mr O'Connor to complain of this, after what he previously stated in his letter to the Old Guards in the Northern Star of the 19th of May. He expresses his entire acquiescence in the appointment of the new Executive, and proposed his hearty co-operation and support, and asks his 'Old Guards' to do likewise. He others, for considering the step a necessary matter had been much talked over between him and the other members of the Executive, that the proper performance of the duties of the one office was incompatible with the efficient discharge of the other, and had it not been for incurring a charge of shrinking, they would have very speedily resigned. But it appears Mr O'Connor just speaks, as it may serve the purposes of the moment, regardless of what he had, previously affirmed, never dreaming that his readers, particularly his 'Old Guards', will ever think of criticising

what he says; otherwise, we cannot account for those flat contradictions of himself, which so frequently characterise his very prolix and egotistical speeches.

So far, then, to the best of our ability, we have met, and rebutted the charges of Mr O'Connor, whether successfully or not, remains with you, not with us; to say, of this, however, we are certain—a dispassionate public will give credit both for plainness and moderation. We have confined ourselves strictly to plain facts and reason, and if we have failed to convince we have not condescended to abuse. We have had to say things we could wish we did not require to say, but in doing so we have but acted on the principle of calling things by their right names. We confess our own feelings have been injured by the treatment we have received at the hands of the man whose Bible is the Northern Star, and whose Great Prophet is O'Connor. But these we have restrained, from a conviction of the correctness of what our own poet has so happily expressed, "Facts are like diamonds, and diamonds are disputed."

We shall now proceed to state, and prove, the charges we have to prefer against Mr O'Connor, which are as follows:—First, that Mr O'Connor falsified his promises, and betrayed the confidence of the people, during the late agitation for their political emancipation; and, second, that he deceived the Convention, and attempted to impose upon the House of Commons, by grossly exaggerated statements regarding the number of signatures attached to the National Petition.

Now these are serious charges, and, however unscrupulous Mr O'Connor has shown himself to be, in preferring some of an "equally serious character against us, who have neither equal ability nor means of defending ourselves, yet we confess, that nothing short of the strongest sense of public duty could have induced us to take such a course against one in whom a large portion of the Chartist body have been long accustomed to confide. But conscience must be obeyed, at whatever cost, and (as far as a statement of facts, which the public have a perfect right to know, can serve the object,) the sacred cause of liberty redeemed from ruin and disgrace.

First, then, that Mr O'Connor falsified his promises, and betrayed the confidence of the people during the late agitation. Mr O'Connor, in his letter to the 'English People' in the Northern Star of the 15th April, says—"I have been guilty of falsehood and deception. I am unworthy of your confidence. I shall say, in his letter of the 8th April, he writes as follows—"The mighty mind of England is looking to us all, and especially to me, for the promised fruits of our long and incessant labour; and, as far as I am concerned, I am resolved, that whether my days in this world be long or short, not to abate my ardour—not to diminish my demands—not to peril the cause which is nearest my heart—by throwing away a single opportunity which may lead to its accomplishment. If I had trafficked in your confidence, I might be induced to cry 'Wait! wait! wait!' But your poverty—your degradation and misery—and my own feeling, and sense of humanity—the love of truth and justice, would not allow my lips to utter the delusive words; and, therefore, it is that I tell you, that in my soul I believe the propitious hour has arrived when our long suffering and martyrdom may be crowned with the laurels of victory."

Now one would suppose, from reading such soul-stirring sentiments as these, wrote just immediately before the Kennington Common Demonstration, on the 10th, and in the belief that Mr O'Connor was a man of his word, that he, of all others, would be foremost in the field of danger, most courageous in the battle, and the very last who would give the slightest countenance to anything in the shape of temporising or retreat. But what a grievous mistake! He was the man, and the only man, who deliberately resolved, and carried his resolve into execution, to make the people evince that spirit of cowardice and irresolution by which the grand results, anticipated from that display of their moral power and determination, were completely frustrated. He—after being a party to an agreement made by the Convention, that the Executive were to know the command of the procession, when brought breast to breast with the armed forces of the Government—but not till then—and their act as their own prudence might suggest; he—after telling the country, previous to the meeting of the Convention, that if interfered with, the people would strike in their own defence—that man went to that Demonstration for the express purpose of prohibiting the procession, and, as a set-off to the affair, no doubt intended in the plan—was sent for by the police authorities, and came back with the information that, if the procession was attempted, the people would be fired on. This he actually confessed in the House of Commons. (See his speech in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, April 12th, on the question of going into Committee on the 'Crown and Government Security Bill'.)

And, what then? No sooner did he get the majority of the Convention away—some home to their constituents, and others as missionaries to prepare for the meeting of the Assembly; than out he comes with his temporising letter of the 22nd April, asking the country to postpone the meeting of the Assembly; with his cringing, crawling, crouching adulation of Sir G. Grey; and his dastardly fling at the Irish Confederate Repealers, in the person of C. G. Duffy, of the Northern Star; insulting the Convention, too, by attempting to thwart its resolutions—to which he had been a consenting party—and shabbily passing by, without consulting, the nucleus left behind, to whom, in the evening, properly belonged the right and duty of directing the mind of the people, and transacting all public business connected with the movement. Was not that policy something like the 'delusive' one of 'Wait! wait! wait!' Yes; 'Wait,' he says, 'nine-tenths of the shopkeepers in England have become converts of Chartism. Wait till we see what the new Reform party are going to propose.' The true version of all which is—'Wait; do not go so fast a-head. I am afraid of your enthusiasm. Wait—I told you the propitious hour had arrived; but I find it all a mistake. Wait. I expected to carry the Charter by the power of public excitement—so I see I could, but it might be somewhat dangerous, and I am not prepared to risk my corpse. The Convention were for going a-head; I have got rid of it. The Assembly may be such another set of go-ahead fellows; I must, therefore, get the people divided. This I can do, because I have some influence. That accomplished, the excitement will go down; then I am safe. And, if there is any dust about the matter, I will throw all the blame upon their folly. I will throw dust in the people's eyes, and, upon the whole, retain my position as the unpaid, unperforated, and unflinching Leader of the Imperial Chartist.' The enthusiasm of the people abated—their brightest hopes of success were all blasted by Mr O'Connor's letters—they hesitated about sending their delegates to the Assembly—the 1st of May came—the Assembly met—and behind the result: out of one hundred delegates elected, only twenty-seven appeared at the commencement. Gradually they came dropping in, till the beginning of the second week, but never did the number reach anything like that originally intended. The Assembly saw from the beginning it had not the unanimous support of the people. The sincere selves of the members, finding themselves so awkwardly situated, and knowing the cause, boldly and openly expressed their minds upon the subject. This called forth the condemnation of the O'Connor party, who, in consistency, ought not to have been there at all, and hence the speedy dissolution of the Assembly, and the complete prostration of the people's cause. Yet O'Connor is the 'popular Leader.'

In the Northern Star of the 15th April, Mr O'Connor promised to pre-announce a plan in the Northern Star of the Saturday following, "to upset the present system, and hurl the present Ministers from power in one week after Easter." His letter was that plan; and though it did not succeed in accomplishing what he said it would do, yet, doubtless, it has accomplished all it intended for. Lord John still stands at the helm—the good old ship has weathered the political storm—and the whole Whig crew are as bold and black as ever.

Again, Mr O'Connor pledged himself—in the event of Sir George Grey's (the tender-hearted man) Gaggling Bill becoming law—to stand up in the House of Commons, and declare himself a Republican—but he never did it.

Again he promised to impeach the Ministry (the 'tender-hearted man' included) for their treason to the Crown and the people, regarding the odium to which it might subject him—but he did not do it.

Again, he promised, to a deputation from the National Assembly (not disputing its legality), to bring on a motion for the Charter, lesser measure, was disposed of—but no such motion has, as yet, made its appearance in the House of Commons.

Again, he told the Convention, he would be prepared to do the bidding of the Assembly, when it met; but, instead thereof, he tried to prevent its meeting, and, to some extent, succeeded. Those of its members who did meet he exposed to public scandal, by false accusations and misrepresentations of their proceedings; and, by the instrumentality of his own persons within it, he rendered the best efforts of its honest members, to turn its little remaining power to the best account, unavailing and fruitless.

But why need we enumerate? We could fill the Northern Star with his broken pledges. Yet that is the man whose patriotic soul, horrified at the misery and destitution of Englishmen—whose unbending love of truth and justice—whose strong feeling and sense of humanity, would not allow his lips to utter the delusive words, "Wait, wait, wait." That is the man to whom the mighty mind of England—ay, and of Ireland, too—was especially looking for the promised fruits of their long and incessant labour. That is the man who tells his 'Old Guards', that "change of circumstances never alter his resolution. That is the man who 'does not traffic in your confidence, nor make merchandise of your credulity.' That is the man who tells you that the time has arrived when those who hold your confidence must appeal to your wisdom—when those who have struggled from the infant's birth to the giant's maturity, will have to rest their claims and confidence, not upon one solitary act, but upon their every act."

We say—measure him by his own standard. Exercise your own judgments. Be men. Read, read, read; think, think, think. Try him—not by one solitary act, but by his every act, and then decide as to whether he be entitled to a continuation of your confidence. We know something of his history. In 1843, he boasted, while on a provincial tour with Mr Duncombe, that he had enrolled 1,500 members in Glasgow, in a new National Charter Association he was then establishing, while the fact was, he enrolled none at all, but only sold some 300 cards, without asking the names of those who bought them. His 'today' in Glasgow repeated the lie in his report of the meeting, and, when asked, refused to give any explanation of the matter. He boasted, also, of having enrolled immense multitudes in the other provinces he visited; but, if we may judge from the report of his efforts in Glasgow, the statements were just so many barefaced, impudent falsehoods. He told the country in 1846, that public opinion was then sufficiently extensive in favour of Chartism—that its organisation was sufficiently powerful—and all that was wanted to insure success was the right direction of the power at their disposal; while, at the time, the weekly receipts of the Association would not pay the expense of a decent place of meeting, much less pay the wages of the Executive. His constant aim has evidently been to make the country believe, by such fabrications as these, that he is the leader of a great and powerful party, while he knows—and he is aware the Government cannot—that, when the struggle comes, he cannot marshal the forces he boasts he can command, and then he must have recourse to the delusive policy of 'Wait, wait, wait!' in order to screen himself from the consequences of his own foolish pretensions. His political career is but one continuous system of falsehood and imposture, only to subserve the base and purpose of retaining a position, the duties of which he never had the nerve nor the discretion efficiently to perform.

He is unbending in his egotism, pretending to the possession of power outrivalling Omnipotence itself. In 1846, he said, Peel was Almighty—Peel declared himself beat by Cobden—and O'Connor assumed to be the conqueror of the great Free Trade agitator. He is as changeable as the weathercock, having for many years zealously opposed the measures of the Anti-Con Law League, and afterwards by Peel, as to declare them to be such as would make us great at home, and, therefore, great abroad, and doubted if even a Chartist Parliament would have been prepared to sanction a measure so sweeping. So 'generous' was he in his advocacy of Free Trade, that even at his own expense he assembled a Convention to declare in favour of the measure, and as a grand wind-up to the proceedings, gave three times three cheers in honour of the 'Almighty Minister'; and now, Jim Crow like, he attributes 'the distress of the country to these very measures. We ask, again, is such a man worthy of your confidence and support?

We shall now proceed to the proof of the second charge, namely—that Mr O'Connor deceived the Convention, and attempted to impose upon the House of Commons, by grossly exaggerated statements regarding the number of signatures attached to the National Petition.

In the Northern British Express of the 28th of October, Mr O'Connor is reported to have said, in reply to Mr Shirron, at Aberdeen, "that although upon his oath, or even upon his dearest bed, he would unhesitatingly declare that that Petition contained 5,000,000 signatures."

Mr O'Connor will also remember having stated in the Convention that, after having made the necessary inquiries, he could now state, that the Petition had already received not less than 5,400,000 signatures, and that it would not be proper for him to make statements there which he was not prepared to substantiate in the House of Commons, as it might be examined. We ask you to keep these facts before your minds, and compare them with the evidence we shall presently adduce.

In the Northern Star of the 7th of October, Mr O'Connor, in his letter to the Chartist, says, "I believe in my conscience that a more honest or sincere man never breathed than Cuffey." And again, in the same paragraph he adds, "I tell you that an honest man does not breathe the breath of life than Cuffey, and that he was appointed auditor of the accounts of the Land Company, from the implicit confidence that those of his own order placed in his integrity." So much for the acknowledged credibility of this witness.

Another principal witness we have to bring forward is Mr James Grassby, of London, a man well known and much respected by the trades of the metropolis. Let us hear, then, what they have got to say in this matter.

On Thursday, the 4th of May, on the road between John Street Institution and the Land Office, in presence of Mr John McCrae, a member of the Executive, and delegate to the Assembly for Dundee; John Peacock, delegate for Greenock; and Andrew Harley, delegate for Glasgow; William Cuffey stated, in answer to questions put to him on the subject, that on

the occasion of him and Mr Grassby, waiting on Mr O'Connor, at Osborne's Hotel, for the purpose of asking him to make arrangements for giving a full report of the Convention proceedings in the Northern Star, Mr O'Connor enquired, "How they were getting on with the Petition?" Their reply was, "Pretty well, but they thought the number of signatures would not come up to anything like what he (Mr O'Connor) anticipated." Mr O'Connor replied, "That he had already stated to the country that there would be 5,000,000, and he would so state it to the House of Commons." He was then reminded, "that it might be dangerous, as it might be inquired into." Mr O'Connor rejoined, "Pooh, pooh, pooh; it will never be challenged."

Mr James Grassby, in presence of the three persons whose names are adduced to this document, on the 10th May, when we called on him for the purpose, fully and freely corroborated the evidence as freely given by Mr Cuffey. James Adams, of Glasgow, also, at a meeting of the Convention held in the Land Office, on the Friday previous to the meeting of the Assembly—the subject of conversation being the best means for obtaining a good report of the Assembly's proceedings—heard Mr Cuffey say, "It's all nonsense talking about asking Mr O'Connor to give a full report, for though he promises, he won't do it. He promised to give a full report of the Convention's proceedings, but never did it; he is a liar." Such is the opinion entertained regarding Mr O'Connor, by a person than whom, Mr O'Connor declared at Edinburgh, "there is not a more amiable man in England."

In corroboration of the above, we subjoin the following important extracts from correspondence upon the subject. We refrain from giving the letters entire, simply for the sake of brevity; at the same time pledging ourselves, should such be demanded, to give them in full, as they contain not a single sentence we have the slightest reason to conceal—

Mr Grassby to Andrew Harley—"Dear Sir: If the statement of a fact be of any service to our friends in Scotland, as far as I am concerned, it is at their service. The first words Mr O'Connor spoke to me and Cuffey were, 'What sort of a petition are we going to have? Are you manufacturing?' We said, we thought the petition would be a good one, but not so numerous as he had stated. To which he replied, 'That he had made up his mind to state it to contain five millions and some hundreds of thousands, the exact amount of which I do not recollect. We asked him, if it would not be dangerous to do so? To which he replied, 'Not a bit, as these things were never looked into.' That is the substance of what passed respecting the petition, and nearly verbatim."

He told the Executive what numbers he should put to it, and they were as bad as him not to protest against it. The Northern Star of this week tries to throw the blame upon the people.—May, 22nd, 1848.

Mr Shirron, Aberdeen, to Andrew Harley—speaking of the discussion in the Convention on Mr O'Connor's letter of the 22nd of April, writes as follows:—"When the delegates had each spoken in their turn the chairman for that day, (Mr Cuffey) requested the privilege of expressing his opinion also; this was granted. In the course of his short address he said, that Mr O'Connor had, in his speech in the House of Commons, called him (Mr Cuffey) a 'Tom-fool.' But in one thing he had the advantage of Mr O'Connor, and that was, in being an honest man. Mr Cuffey had always looked upon petitioning as a farce; but if the Chartist body had been brought into ridicule on account of the disclosures made in the House of Commons, respecting the National Petition, it was Mr O'Connor alone who was to blame. Mr Cuffey stated, that he was present in the Land Office at the time Mr O'Connor inquired as to the number of signatures attached to that document, and he was informed that the number was less than two million. On hearing which Mr O'Connor stamped his feet and said, 'By G—d, I have stated to the country that there would be upwards of five millions, but it matters not, I shall so represent it to the House, they will never attempt to count the numbers; it was not done with the last petition presented by Mr Duncombe. It did not contain one million five hundred thousand signatures, although it was represented to Mr D., and consequently to the country, to have contained three millions, and upwards.' Now, Sir, Mr Cuffey made the foregoing statement in the Convention, in the presence of most of the members then in London; Messrs McGrath and Dixon were present when the statement was made in the Convention, and Mr Cuffey said that Mr O'Connor made the foregoing declaration in their presence and hearing. Neither of these gentlemen contradicted or called in question the truth of Mr Cuffey's disclosure, and it was firmly established in the conviction of all parties there present."

In conclusion, Sir, I cannot but express the disgust which I felt—when having expressed the astonishment I experienced at the many lies and inconsistencies with which Mr O'Connor was chargeable, since the commencement of the Convention's proceedings—on being coolly and freely told, that I must be very green indeed, not to have known, long ere now, that such was nothing new in the character of O'Connor. This statement was received, by the servants of O'Connor, with great glee and good humour.—Oct. 23rd, 1848.

Our work is done; our proof is complete—one word of comment upon such evidence is unnecessary—and it now remains for Mr O'Connor—if he can—to disprove the facts here alleged against him, and our earnest wish is, that he may succeed in doing so. But, let him bear this in mind, that 'Facts are stubborn things,' and that it is not by such attempts as his vulgar, contemptible epistle of Saturday, the 4th instant, he can rationally expect to clear himself. Throwing mud upon his opponents will not wash his own skin. Calling people by such epithets as 'Nest of hornets,' is not, and will not be taken, by thinking people, for fact or argument; and, at the same time, they will miserably fail to prejudice the public mind—for which purpose they are evidently intended. Let him meet fact with fact, reason with reason. If he can do this, the public may, perhaps—if such be sufficiently overpowering—be induced to decide in his favour; otherwise, he will be left in that position which he, and all such unprincipled pretenders, ought to occupy in public estimation."

(Signed) ROBERT COCHRANE, Paisley. JAMES ADAMS, Glasgow. ANDREW HARLEY, Glasgow. Glasgow, 13th Nov., 1848.

I shall now reply seriatim to every charge, establishing the truth of what the writers seek to disprove, and the falsehood of what they attempt to prove.

Truly, I did state, and repeat it now, that Cuffey, Dowling, Lacey, Fay, and Ritchie, are the victims of the bad men, and especially the Scotch delegates, in the National Assembly. I do not confine it to the charge of illegality of the Assembly, nor does it enter at all into the consideration of the question. I say that they were victims to the false representations of the state of preparation of the men of Aberdeen, and other parts of Scotland. I further state, that had not that National Assembly met—or had a National Assembly met that represented the Chartist mind of the country—the rash, the foolish, and mad freaks, which followed the preaching of a portion of that Assembly would have been checked; and I further state, that that Assembly did not represent the working classes of the Chartist, and that the few bad men nullified and destroyed the acts of the good men."

The prisoners having been removed from the hall the court adjourned.

A MURDER, the motives of which are involved in some mystery, took place on Thursday night at Bougival, near Paris, in the house of M. Odile Barrot. That gentleman, being in the department of Aisne, Mme. Barrot, had, for her personal security, caused her valet de chambre to sleep in room adjoining her own. During the night this valet was entered, and two pistol shots were fired at valet de chambre, who, it is said, died in the course of the next day, without being able to state the circumstances of his death.

## Metropolitan Intelligence.

**Coronant's Inquests.**—On Wednesday, an inquest

**COACHMAN INQUIRY.**—On Wednesday, an inquiry was held at St Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Ann Kent, aged 71, who, being very old and infirm, was somewhat intoxicated, in crossing the Old London Road, and fell, at the moment that the carriage of Mr Hambro, who was passing along the footway, was about to cross the footway. The witness heard the street, and the wretched state of the pavement represented the coachman from pulling up until the carriage had passed. The witness stated that the coachman of the carriage was trodden upon by the horse. No blame was attached to the coachman, who was discharged on parole, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. The inquiry was held on the body of William Elsworth, aged 57, a stockbroker, of Bank Chambers, City, who was killed by cutting his throat at his lodgings, No. 2, Cottage Lane, City Road. Mr Charles Baker was the witness. The deceased was upwards of seventy years. Some time since he expended considerable money in his business, which led to his

mate failure, and from that period he exhibited great excitability and flightiness of temperament. Of late, also, he had been completely led away by the preaching of Mr W. J. Fox, M.P., the Unitarian minister, of whose doctrines he was greatly enamored. His witnesses had no doubt that for some time before his mind had been affected, and that he was not responsible for his actions. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

**SUICIDE OF AN ATTORNEY'S CLERK.**—An inquest was held on Tuesday taken before Mr Baker, the coroner of the East Middlesex, at the Myddleton Arms, Queen's Road, Dalston, on the body of William Josey Pennington, an em-  
ployed in the law, late managing clerk in the office of Mr George Alexander Gordon, of Old Broad Street, who committed suicide on the morning of Saturday last at his residence, No. 14, Myddleton Road. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was

the evidence of the Rev. J. Keane, minister of St Jude's, Bethnal Green, that deceased had been for some time past labouring under paroxysms of grief and general depression, which left no doubt that his mind was affected. He was left by Mr Beaumont, a surgeon, on the day previous to the suicide and arrangements were then entered into for his removal to a lunatic asylum. In the interim strict orders were given that he should not have

access to any destructive weapons. In spite of every precaution, however, he surively possessed himself of a razor, with which he committed the dreadful deed. Verdict.—Temporary Insanity."

**MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A TIMBER MERCHANT.**—On Monday night, Mr. W. Payne, the City Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Mr. Thomas Isaiah Ryder, aged 43, a highly respectable timber merchant and builder, lately residing at No. 19, Compston Street, Clerkenwell, who committed suicide on the morning of the 14th inst.

the firing of the victim, by discharging the contents of a pistol loaded with ball, into his right ear, under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of John Ryder, the nephew of the deceased, and of a man named Marshall, in his employment, that for the last eight or ten days previous to the melancholy occurrence his manner had become very strange, his spirits low, and his mind at times wandered. This deceased himself attributed to the shot of another person having set up in the same business as himself in the same street, and was crying at a much

reference of steam machinery, which he thought tended to depreciate his business. For this, however, there was no ground, as his business remained in a thriving condition. When found after the occurrence he was not quite dead, and in consequence of

OFFER OF KNIGHTHOOD TO THE LATE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.—THE SCOTSMAN states that Mr Black has received intimation, through Lord John Russell, of her Majesty's intention to confer on him the honor of knighthood. Mr Black has, however, seen fit to decline the title.

## The Markets.

CORN.

MAX LAW, Monday, Nov. 37.—Owing to the continued arrivals of foreign wheat and flour, particularly from France, our wheat market has been dull and declining since Monday last, and upon the whole was 2s 6d per cwt lower for all sorts this morning than on that day. The English supply was moderate. The price of flour was reduced from 1s. to 2s. per barrel, and very few buy. Barley and oats met a slow sale on rather lower terms. Beans and grey peas sold heavily at fully 1s cheaper, and white peas at 1s 6d.

Foreign rye is plentiful, and offered rather lower. The supply of Irish oats having increased, and further arrivals being expected from abroad, the trade was extremely dull, and the best qualities fully 1s cheaper. Linseed and cakes maintained their prices with a retail demand. The current prices are as under.

WHEAT.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, 31s to 52s; ditto white, 40s to 56s; Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, red, 42s to 58s; Northumberland and Scotch, white, 42s to 47s; ditto red, 38s to 45s; Devon and Somersetshire, red, 38s to 45s; ditto white, 42s to 52s; flour, per sack (Tow),

1000s, 2000s, 3000s, 4000s, 5000s, 6000s, 7000s, 8000s, 9000s, 10000s, 11000s, 12000s, 13000s, 14000s, 15000s, 16000s, 17000s, 18000s, 19000s, 20000s, 21000s, 22000s, 23000s, 24000s, 25000s, 26000s, 27000s, 28000s, 29000s, 30000s, 31000s, 32000s, 33000s, 34000s, 35000s, 36000s, 37000s, 38000s, 39000s, 40000s, 41000s, 42000s, 43000s, 44000s, 45000s, 46000s, 47000s, 48000s, 49000s, 50000s, 51000s, 52000s, 53000s, 54000s, 55000s, 56000s, 57000s, 58000s, 59000s, 60000s, 61000s, 62000s, 63000s, 64000s, 65000s, 66000s, 67000s, 68000s, 69000s, 70000s, 71000s, 72000s, 73000s, 74000s, 75000s, 76000s, 77000s, 78000s, 79000s, 80000s, 81000s, 82000s, 83000s, 84000s, 85000s, 86000s, 87000s, 88000s, 89000s, 90000s, 91000s, 92000s, 93000s, 94000s, 95000s, 96000s, 97000s, 98000s, 99000s, 100000s, 101000s, 102000s, 103000s, 104000s, 105000s, 106000s, 107000s, 108000s, 109000s, 110000s, 111000s, 112000s, 113000s, 114000s, 115000s, 116000s, 117000s, 118000s, 119000s, 120000s, 121000s, 122000s, 123000s, 124000s, 125000s, 126000s, 127000s, 128000s, 129000s, 130000s, 131000s, 132000s, 133000s, 134000s, 135000s, 136000s, 137000s, 138000s, 139000s, 140000s, 141000s, 142000s, 143000s, 144000s, 145000s, 146000s, 147000s, 148000s, 149000s, 150000s, 151000s, 152000s, 153000s, 154000s, 155000s, 156000s, 157000s, 158000s, 159000s, 160000s, 161000s, 162000s, 163000s, 164000s, 165000s, 166000s, 167000s, 168000s, 169000s, 170000s, 171000s, 172000s, 173000s, 174000s, 175000s, 176000s, 177000s, 178000s, 179000s, 180000s, 181000s, 182000s, 183000s, 184000s, 185000s, 186000s, 187000s, 188000s, 189000s, 190000s, 191000s, 192000s, 193000s, 194000s, 195000s, 196000s, 197000s, 198000s, 199000s, 200000s, 201000s, 202000s, 203000s, 204000s, 205000s, 206000s, 207000s, 208000s, 209000s, 210000s, 211000s, 212000s, 213000s, 214000s, 215000s, 216000s, 217000s, 218000s, 219000s, 220000s, 221000s, 222000s, 223000s, 224000s, 225000s, 226000s, 227000s, 228000s, 229000s, 230000s, 231000s, 232000s, 233000s, 234000s, 235000s, 236000s, 237000s, 238000s, 239000s, 240000s, 241000s, 242000s, 243000s, 244000s, 245000s, 246000s, 247000s, 248000s, 249000s, 250000s, 251000s, 252000s, 253000s, 254000s, 255000s, 256000s, 257000s, 258000s, 259000s, 260000s, 261000s, 262000s, 263000s, 264000s, 265000s, 266000s, 267000s, 268000s, 269000s, 270000s, 271000s, 272000s, 273000s, 274000s, 275000s, 276000s, 277000s, 278000s, 279000s, 280000s, 281000s, 282000s, 283000s, 284000s, 285000s, 286000s, 287000s, 288000s, 289000s, 290000s, 291000s, 292000s, 293000s, 294000s, 295000s, 296000s, 297000s, 298000s, 299000s, 300000s, 301000s, 302000s, 303000s, 304000s, 305000s, 306000s, 307000s, 308000s, 309000s, 310000s, 311000s, 312000s, 313000s, 314000s, 315000s, 316000s, 317000s, 318000s, 319000s, 320000s, 321000s, 322000s, 323000s, 324000s, 325000s, 326000s, 327000s, 328000s, 329000s, 330000s, 331000s, 332000s, 333000s, 334000s, 335000s, 336000s, 337000s, 338000s, 339000s, 340000s, 341000s, 342000s, 343000s, 344000s, 345000s, 346000s, 347000s, 348000s, 349000s, 350000s, 351000s, 352000s, 353000s, 354000s, 355000s, 356000s, 357000s, 358000s, 359000s, 360000s, 361000s, 362000s, 363000s, 364000s, 365000s, 366000s, 367000s, 368000s, 369000s, 370000s, 371000s, 372000s, 373000s, 374000s, 375000s, 376000s, 377000s, 378000s, 379000s, 380000s, 381000s, 382000s, 383000s, 384000s, 385000s, 386000s, 387000s, 388000s, 389000s, 390000s, 391000s, 392000s, 393000s, 394000s, 395000s, 396000s, 397000s, 398000s, 399000s, 400000s, 401000s, 402000s, 403000s, 404000s, 405000s, 406000s, 407000s, 408000s, 409000s, 410000s, 411000s, 412000s, 413000s, 414000s, 415000s, 416000s, 417000s, 418000s, 419000s, 420000s, 421000s, 422000s, 423000s, 424000s, 425000s, 426000s, 427000s, 428000s, 429000s, 430000s, 431000s, 432000s, 433000s, 434000s, 435000s, 436000s, 437000s, 438000s, 439000s, 440000s, 441000s, 442000s, 443000s, 444000s, 445000s, 446000s, 447000s, 448000s, 449000s, 450000s, 451000s, 452000s, 453000s, 454000s, 455000s, 456000s, 457000s, 458000s, 459000s, 460000s, 461000s, 462000s, 463000s, 464000s, 465000s, 466000s, 46700

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d, of household ditto 5½d to 7d, per 4s the loaf.

**CATTLE.**

**SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 27.**—Our market, to day, was very scantily supplied with foreign stock—beasts and calves; particular—the quality of which was inferior. All breeds moved off slowly, at barely last week's quotations. Very few beasts were landed from the Dutch steamers this morning. The arrivals of beasts from our various grazing districts, were inferior to those noted on Monday last; yet they were seasonably extensive as to number, and of fair average quality. As the attendance of buyers was tolerably good, the prime Steaks, &c., commanded a steady sale, at fully last week's quotations.

—Lamb week beef selling at from 1s to 1s 2d per stone; but all other cattle moved off slowly, at prices barely equal to those obtained on the day of sale. At the close of the market a fair clearance of the bullock supply had been effected. With all breeds of sheep we were very scantily supplied, the numbers being smaller than on any previous market day during the whole of the present year. There was rather more inquiry for the best calves, at a trifle more money. Otherwise the veal trade was in a very sluggish state. The number of pigs was small, yet the pork trade was far from active, at late rates. There were about 100 on offer from Ireland.

Price per stone of fish, (sinking the offal.)

Beef..	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
..	2	6	4	2	Yea..	..	3	4
Mutton	..	3	0	5	Pork	..	8	10

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, November 27.—  
 Inferior beef 2s 2d to 2s 4d, middling ditto 2s 6d to 2s 10d,  
 prime large 2s to 3s 2d, prime small 2s 4d to 3s 4d, large  
 pork 3s 6d to 4s 4d, inferior mutton 2s 2d to 2s 4d, mid-  
 dling ditto 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime ditto 4s 10d to 4s 4d, veal  
 2s 4d to 4s, 2d, small pork 4s 6d to 4s 8d, per 8lbs by the  
 carcase.

**PROVISIONS.**  
 London, Monday. — We have passed another dull day. In Irish butter the dealing have been very trifling; the demand nothing in proportion to the supplies; and prices have again ruled in favour of buyers. Foreign moderately saleable, at no material change in price. — Bacon. — The demand not active; sales limited; prices nominally as last quoted. Tierce and barrel middles and Berwick cut pork in steady request at a decline of 1s to 2s per barrel. Hams and lard without change.  
**CHEESE MARKET.** Nov. 27. — We have but little alteration to note since our last. The market for

with but a small amount of business doing. Potatoes usual, and milled quantities are almost unobtainable; fine things are rather in demand at fair prices — there is a very small supply of this description. American is coming in freely, price ruling for the general run of the fine, 50s; some inferior lots have fallen as low as 39s. The export trade remains altogether inactive. Potatoes, mostly for the provinces and North America, are in demand. Prices nominal.

**ENGLISH BUTTER** Recently for 27. — Trade is wretchedly bad with us, and prices are sinking, especially so for stale and middling qualities, which are nearly unobtainable. Fine weakly Dozer, 95s to 100s per cwt; Dozer, middling, 8½ to 9s; Devon, nominal; fresh 10s to 12s 6d per dozen.

**POTATOES.**

**SOUTHWARK WATERBURY, Nov. 27.**—The arrivals from Yorkshire up to the present time have been less than for many seasons, which has not been much felt, as our market continues to be well supplied, both from Scotland and the continent; the supply of the latter is becoming more liberal than prices have but little chance to rise. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 10s to 14s; Scotch ditto, 11s to 12s; ditto cups, 6s to 10s; ditto reds, 6s 9s; ditto whiting, 6s to 8s; French and Belgian whites 6s to 8s.

**COAL.**

**MONDAY, Nov. 27.**—Owing to the mild weather and a larger supply expected during the week, the market ruled very heavy, and very few sales effected. The turn in favour of the buyer.—Eden Main, 16s 6d; Kelloe, 16s 3d.

**COLONIAL MARKETS.**

**TUESDAY.—SUGAR.**—The market still continues exceedingly dull, 787 hogshheads West India (including 105 Barbados at auction) have been sold to-day, generally at previous rates. Of 5,308 bags of Mauritius, offered at auction, about one-third found buyers at prices rather easier than those of last week.

**COFFEE.**—Of 750 bags of native Ceylon offered for sale, only about 400 bags sold heavily at previous prices.

**WAX.**

**DIED.**  
Recently, at Cirencester, Ernest Feargus O'Connor Taylor, infant son of Mr T. Taylor—delegate from Cirencester to the Sturge Conference in 1842—and Caroline daughter of Mr Smith, grocer.

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By the said WILLIAM RIDER, of the Office, in the said  
Street and Parish, —Saturday, December 2nd, 1842.