

# NATIONAL LAND COMPANY DISSOLVING

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for an Act to Dissolve the National Land Company, and to wind up the undertaking, and to make sale, or otherwise dispose of, the lands and property belonging to the said Company; and after the payment of all debts, liabilities, and expenses respecting the same, to divide the surplus monies to be realised by such sale, or sales, between and amongst the shareholders and subscribers entitled thereto, rateably, according to their several interests in the said undertaking.

And notice is hereby also given, that it is intended to vary or extinguish existing rights or privileges, if any, which may impede or interfere with the purposes of the said Act.

Dated this 13th day of Nov., 1850.

WM. PROWING ROBERTS, Solicitor,  
Robert-street, Adelphi,  
WALMSLEY and SON, Parliamentary  
Agents, 23, Parliament-street.

"Ruin him with expenses."—Lord Melbourne.

O'CONNOR v. BRADSHAW.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY FRIENDS,—I give you at Lord Melbourne's good old maxim—one to which, for the last thirty years, I have been most barbarously subjected; and now I appeal to the honour, to the integrity, and honesty of your class, as to whether one who has devoted his whole life and property to the elevation of your class, is to be ruined by your neglect? I have never had an action against me yet in which the plaintiff has not succeeded; and I beg to call your strict attention to the very able article which appeared in the *Times*, relative to the decision of the judges in this case. The Editor of the *Northern Star* has informed me that it is his intention to publish that article, and also to write an article himself upon the subject; and, therefore, I need not myself occupy much of your time.

Let me, however, ask you, if it is possible for one man to do a Nation's work?—and yet for many years you have imposed this onerous burden upon me; and, as long as I was able to bear that burden, I never made an appeal to you; but, on the contrary, I felt happy, when I was rich, to be able to defend the poor against their oppressors; and I never allowed any political prisoner to go without an able defence. I advanced one thousand guineas, out of my own pocket, to defend FROTH, WILLIAMS, and JONES, before a farthing was subscribed. Five hundred guineas of that went into the pocket of Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, the present Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who tried BRADSHAW's case, and who, to use the mildest language, behaved in the most brutal and tyrannical manner. I think every honest working man will come to the conclusion that this debt is theirs, and not mine; as my object in bringing the action against BRADSHAW was, to prove to them that the character in which they placed reliance and confidence could be defended even against the Press; whereas, if my character had been impugned by the verdict of a jury, they might have thought me justly liable to the costs.

Let me, however, give you a fair definition as to the position of the man who undertakes to advocate the cause of the oppressors of the poor, and the man who advocates the cause of the poor. DANIEL O'CONNELL received thousands a year from the poor Irish to support the Whigs, who were their greatest oppressors. RICHARD CORDEN—although a much more honest and independent man than O'CONNELL—received eighty thousand pounds for advocating the cause of the middle classes—while, however, I will do him the justice to say, that he anticipated that that measure of Free Trade would also have rendered service to the working classes.

Now, Working Men, I have told you before that my own expenses in the MACNAMARA case, the BRADSHAW action, and to save the Chartist victims from oakum picking, cost me nearly £1,000, which does not include BRADSHAW's costs, which the Court of Exchequer has now made me liable to; and let me assure you, that if it was in my power to pay those costs, whatever they amount to, I would not appeal to your order. However, as a man cannot be expected to do a nation's work, I think I am justified in doing so; and I retain that confidence in your order which convinces me that you will not allow the Government, the quibble of law, and the vengeance of tyrants, to ruin me.

I have stated before, but I will state it again, that the *Northern Star* was making a profit of over thirteen thousand pounds a year, I was living humbly, and devoted every fraction of that to the elevation of your order.

Now, Working men, in conclusion, let me ask you, whether you will allow the Government, the judges, and your oppressors to luxuriate and glory in the boast, that they have "RUINED THE CHARTIST LEADER WITH EXPENSES;" but, however poor you may make me, however unjust you may prove to me, and whatever tyranny and oppression the law may subject me to, and however many of your own interested professed supporters may revile me, I am determined to uphold your principles and my own against tyranny, oppression, and unjust expense. I trust that a prompt answer will be given to my appeal, as those costs must be paid forthwith.

I remain, your Faithful Friend and  
Unswerving Advocate,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

WINDING-UP OF THE LAND  
COMPANY.

TO THE LAND MEMBERS.

MY FRIENDS,—The winding-up of the Land Company is now in course of progress; it has been advertised in all the provincial papers where the estates are situated, in the *Gazette*, and in the *Times* newspaper, as well, which is the usual form; and last night I had a letter from the Solicitor to the Land Company, informing me that a large sum would be required IMMEDIATELY to take further necessary steps; and that the men who are the most anxious to have the Company wound-up, and their monies returned, should not be backward in supplying the funds. And I beg to inform the shareholders who do subscribe for that purpose, that the amount they subscribe will be refunded, and that they will be the first paid off members when the Company is wound up; and I think that every one will admit that this is a fair and proper course to pursue, as the Company could not be wound up if the necessary funds were not supplied.

Let me give the shareholders a clear explanation of the position in which they stand. On Saturday last I was summoned to the Westminster County Court, by a shareholder who had paid £2 12s; he had a solicitor to support his case. The Judge stated that he had read the report of the Parliamentary Committee, and that it was ridiculous and foolish for any man to attempt to recover money from Mr. O'CONNOR, until the Company was wound up. He at once gave judgment in my favour; the poor shareholder (an Irishman) had employed a solicitor, and I have no doubt that his expenses amounted to between £3 and £4. Another man summoned me before the County Court at Camberwell, when Mr. CHILTON, the judge, without hearing any evidence upon my part, immediately dismissed the case, and gave judgment in my favour. Now this may show you the difference between honest and dishonest judges; and I tell those shareholders

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who have attempted to sue me, that they shall be the very last paid off, when the Land Company is wound up. I have already written you a letter, relative to my own position with regard to legal expenses, and I write this to explain your position and my own as well; and I trust that the people will not allow their enemies in the country to suppose that they are so dead to their own interests.

All monies for winding up the Land Company are to be transmitted direct to Mr. W. RIDER, Publisher, Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill-Street, Haymarket, London.

Your faithful friend,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE O'CONNOR TRIBUNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—A few Chartists wish to offer their sympathy for and admiration of Feargus O'Connell, by contributing from their humble means their share of the expense incurred at the late mockery, termed a trial against Bradshaw, for libelling and abusing the character of that indomitable and calculated champion of the rights, liberties, and constitutional privileges of the people of these realms. We do not take credit to ourselves for so doing, but we consider it the bounden duty of every individual professing the principles of true democracy, to do likewise. Let us not stand tamely by and see the best and noblest of men sacrificed all for the purpose of emancipating the proletarians of this country from their present miserable condition, when a few pence from one-third of those who profess to be Democrats, would more than suffice to release all our friends from their difficulties. Arouse, then, Brother Chartists, from one end of the country to the other, let us feel and feel that the whole body, and show to our enemies that we are no longer hirelings, but men of thought and action, who are determined never to rest satisfied until our liberties are conceded whole and entire, and the People's Charter becomes the law of the land; and then such men as Bradshaw would not dare to tamper with the feelings of the people. Brothers, this never can be accomplished by any other means than a thorough union of the working classes. We must bury all animosity and ill feeling, which has all been sown in the minds of the working classes, and contention from our places of meeting, by enlisting one man and calumniating the other, when both are entitled to our confidence. Chartism must swallow up all other "isms" all other "isms" must be put to rest; and we must be united in the minds of the working classes more than any other, therefore to mix up Chartism with any other would endanger the cause we have at heart, and postpone the accomplishment of our darling object. It is not Mr. O'Connell—strictly speaking—that the enemies of progress are at war with. No! It is Chartism. Chartism stinks in the nostrils of Bradshaw, and he is not alone in this; the whole body of the working classes, and the reputation of Mr. O'Connell, and ruin him with expenses. It is our ardent wish that he may not sacrifice one farthing by this contest, but that every Chartist will consider himself called upon to contribute a portion of the expense, which will be great, as lawyers do not work for nothing. Poor in your subscriptions without delay, until the whole is paid off, which will strike a greater blow at the hearts of tyrants than all the meetings that have been held for the last twenty years. Do not plead your poverty as a reason why you should be exempt, as many of us are connected with one of the most distressed classes of operatives in the country, viz., frame-work knitters.

We hope these few remarks emanating from individuals so humble, will not pass off without making some impression, and though many imperfections may be traced, you must bear in mind that we are of the noble order of labour, and education is ever beyond our reach. We transmit tea shillings and shillings more, making twenty-two shillings in all, as a contribution to the cause, so that you see we are acting as well as talking.

Mr. Editor, if these observations are worthy of a place in the people's paper, we shall feel greatly obliged, if not, reject them; still we stand by the Charter, and we stand by the man who has done so much for the cause, which we revere. We revere, Sir, Henry Love, sen., Esq.; Henry Love, jun., Esq.; Samuel Wright, Esq.; John Aldridge, Esq.; William Farmer, Esq.; George Floyd, Esq.; Thomas Brown, Esq.; George Ankin, Esq.; James Brown, Esq.; James Waplington, Esq.; William Attenborough, Esq.; John Johnson, Esq.

New Radford, near Nottingham,  
November 26th, 1850.

THE MANCHESTER CONFERENCE.

[This letter was unavoidably omitted last week in consequence of a press of other matter. We shall endeavour to insert it in this issue.]

Brother Chartists,—Now that personal dictators have become impossible, we appear in danger of falling into the hands of a far more injurious kind of dictatorship, that of a small faction of the working classes, taking the lead, and calling themselves the people.

As I am not in the habit of mining my words; and, as I neither fear the enemy nor court the favour of any man, town, or class, I will speak as I feel, and I will speak as I see. We shall, in the attempt of a small insignificant faction to subvert the very principles of democracy—to pledge the movement to the views and feelings of a minority of its body,—by persisting in calling a Conference a small section of the Chartists can be represented, and thus to perpetuate mistrust and division in our ranks.

Up to last Saturday's *Star*, the majority of the country, as far as its opinion has been expressed, has spoken against the proposed Conference; notwithstanding the determination of a few (mostly consisting of the aristocracy of labour) seems to be that the Conference shall be held on every Tuesday, and to set his face against it, and to have no connexion with it if it meets, unless the majority of the Chartist body shall have been convened in its election.

Should it take place, how is it to be constituted? Five or six individuals, calling themselves "the Five or six of their locality," will send a delegate; if they belong to the better paid trades, they can afford to pay for him, if not, the expense will have to fall on the shoulders of some individuals who can. We shall have a Conference living on private charity, separate in debt,—both facts trumpeted to the world, and our movement (at a time when the elements of honour, dignity, and power really are there, if not sacrificed to the interests and selfish views of a few) will be degraded in the eyes of the people as the case before. But the interests of that clique will be furthered.

Brother Chartists, do not let yourselves be deceived! Your call upon us to keep the Charter distant from every other "ism." Be it so; but at the same time put the extinguisher upon the "isms" in your own ranks. There are several of them,—little associations, professing to be established for the Charter,—drawing off sideways, into the vortex of the democratic stream. You must know, and their founders know well, that their existence does our movement an injury. Knowing this, can they, working men, ask you, can they be our friends?

No reason for the meeting of a Conference in January next has been assigned, or maintained when challenged—except the one contained in the address of the Manchester Council. "A decided want of confidence in those, as a body, who are presiding over the destinies of the movement."

Permit me to observe, that the "Manchester Council" are the very men who create that want of confidence which will ever exist as long as the voice of faction is allowed to interfere with the organisation of democracy. The want of faith, if a reproach at all, is not so to the executive body, but to the men who harbour that want, and then advance their own disobedience as a reason why the Executive should not be obeyed.

They urge, that the Executive "derived their little from so inconsiderable a section of the community" that their efficiency must remain circumscribed. On this I have no opinion. I was in prison then, and therefore cannot judge; but it is perfectly plain that the Conference will "derive their little" in much the same way; and I protest

against one Conference electing an Executive as much as the Manchester Council can against another. The Manchester Council says: "Every town, paying the expenses of delegates, will have the right of sending one or more delegates." So that a few shopkeepers in one small town will be enabled to nullify the will of the poor thousands in another large one! This, no doubt, they will see the prudence of sending in their next address. But I protest against a Conference electing an executive at all; the whole Chartist body must be appealed to, and I am therefore, delighted with what I heard last night, when I had the honour of an interview with the Executive Council; they have resolved on taking steps for the immediate election of a new executive by the country at large, and that on the most enlarged and national basis. For my part, I am opposed to all "property qualification," to permitting only paying members to vote, and thus excluding the poor who have most need of a voice. I should like to see every working man, who takes an interest in the cause, give his vote on the occasion, whether poor, or better paid; for, if we are to have a Conference, it must be a Conference of the whole, and not of a few.

Our course, I think, is now clear. The new Executive, for the selection of which there exists far more perfect and available machinery than for that of a Conference, and whose election, as unpaid, will entail little or no expense,—will be the competent authority to call and fix the time of a Conference. The fullest democracy will hereby be satisfied, and all seeds of bickering and dissension must, of necessity, be destroyed.

Perhaps an attempt may yet be made to uphold the pernicious spirit of faction in our ranks, by meetings, cheers, rhetoric, and claptrap; take it for what it is worth! Perhaps we may meet the papal question renders a Conference necessary; and they will be elected long before the Manchester Conference, as at present proposed, is intended to meet. We will not attempt to prophesy what will take place, but will leave the prophecy to Mr. Jones. It would have been only fair, if Mr. Jones, before charging us with being a selfish and a sordid clique, had shown proof for such an assertion. What interest could the Manchester Council have in sacrificing the elements of honour, dignity, and power of the Chartist cause? What sort of men does Mr. Jones believe the Manchester Council to be, to degrade the movement in the eyes of their countrymen—men who have sustained the principles of the Charter as honourably as Mr. Jones? But, says Mr. Jones, the interest of the clique will be furthered. We ask what interest?

The want of faith, if a reproach at all, is not so to the Executive body, but to the men who harbour that want, and then advance their own disobedience as a reason why the Executive should not be obeyed.

Our disobedience rests on the violation of principle in the Executive assuming to be the governing head, they not having taken the votes of the country to sanction their nomination; without such votes the Executive could not legally command the confidence and support of the country. This is the primary cause of the dissensions amongst our body. The resignation of the Executive proves the truth of this assertion in our address. We will now come to what we consider the very pith of Mr. Jones' letter.

But I protest against a Conference electing an Executive, as much as the Manchester Council must be appealed to.

This is exactly our position, only differing in the mode of electing the Executive; had such steps been taken in due time, it would have prevented the disunion which now pervades the Chartist body. It is our opinion that the electing of an Executive will not settle those differences; we believe the best course that could be pursued would be the calling together of all localities, and exchanging opinions, so that a good understanding might be arrived at, as to how the Chartist movement shall be conducted, so as to obtain the







the people into giving him a large sum of money, which he had put into his own pocket, and used for his own purposes. Mr. O'Connor represented the town of Nottingham in Parliament, and the paper in question is the organ of the party opposed to him in politics.

An action was immediately commenced against the libeller by Mr. O'Connor, and if ever a triumphant defence of character was made in a Court of Justice, it was by that gentleman. But the Judge, Sir F. Pollock, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who acted as a violent partisan throughout the trial, finished the proceedings by summing up the case in a manner which exceeded even the violence and virulence of Mr. Roebuck, the defendant's counsel, and which produced astonishment and disgust in the minds of every one present in the Court, where such a specimen of bad law and of rancorous personal prejudice and partisanship was exhibited on the judicial bench.

The jury, influenced by that summing up, returned a verdict grossly inconsistent with itself, and oppressively unjust to Mr. O'Connor. They declared, in the same breath, that the libeller was justified in his statements, and that Mr. O'Connor's personal honesty was free from the slightest imputation.

Again Mr. O'Connor had vindicated his honour and integrity; but, alas! the fatal game was played over again—"RUM HIM WITH EXPENSES!"

The effect of the verdict was to throw upon him the whole costs of the trial.

Resolved to struggle against this monstrous and unparalleled conspiracy to the utmost, and believing that he would yet find common justice on the Bench of England, Mr. O'Connor next moved for a new trial in the Court of Queen's Bench. A rule was granted, and again the case has been re-argued at an enormous expense.

We give the result of that re-hearing with some comments thereon, in the following leading article from the *Times*—a journal the very reverse of friendly to Mr. O'Connor—by no means disposed to criticise too severely the Judges of the land, or any other of its institutions yet, whose thorough English detentions of mean, cowardly, Jesuitical persecution, and injustice, has dictated this severe critique:—

A curious illustration of the peculiar principles of English jurisprudence was furnished by the case of *O'Connor v. Bradshaw*. The plaintiff had established an illegal Company, and persuaded the poor artisans of the North to pay into its coffers something more than £100,000. A fortunate scheme of this description naturally excites comment and opposition, and some persons have charged Mr. O'Connor with having "wheeled the people of England out of a large sum of money," he attempted, by legal process, to compel the poor officers to register his Company. The officers—

the registrars, in fact, under the act of Parliament passed to register the Companies, and, secondly, by treating as a fraud the Company was illegal. Thereupon Mr. O'Connor applies to the Court of Queen's Bench, and a rule to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue to compel the registrars to register this Company was obtained.

Now, the real point at issue in this case was, whether the Company was legal or not, and a large array of counsel was retained to argue that point; but at this moment another incident occurred. A journalist of the North thought proper to attack the promoters of the scheme, and thereupon an action for libel was brought against him. The action went to trial. Three days the trial lasted, and at the end of the third day the judge proceeded to sum up the evidence and deliver his charge to the jury. It had pleased the defendant to justify his supposed libel—that is, he set forth certain circumstances as a justification of his action, and the jury were to decide whether the effect of this justification to the jury, the Lord Chief Baron, who tried the case, stated that he conceived the Company, of which Mr. O'Connor was the head, to be an illegal association; giving as two grounds for his opinion—first, that the Company purposed to raise a large sum of money, and that it was in reality a lottery scheme. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant, taking to their verdict an opinion that, notwithstanding all that was proved the plaintiff was free from imputation of personal dishonesty.

A new trial was moved for, and the Court was told that the question of the illegality of this Company was at this moment before the Queen's Bench (the libel case being before the Court of Exchequer), and the Court was intreated not to refuse a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be had, when it was in the power of the Court to do so. If legal the registrars were bound to register this Company; if illegal, he was justified in his refusal.

A long argument was heard—great pains were taken to prove, on the one side, that the association was illegal; on the other, every device was used which forensic ingenuity could suggest, to show that the whole scheme was perfectly in accordance with the law. In fact, every body supposed that the only question being whether the association was legal or not, the Court desired to be enlightened on that point, and on that libel case, and on that point, let it be remembered that the Court of Exchequer had granted the rule to show cause on the ground that the question of legality or illegality was respected this Company was before the Court of Queen's Bench.

It so happened, however, that a preliminary question was before the Court. The act of Parliament declared that the provisions of the Registration Act (7th and 8th Victoria, chap. 110) related to joint stock companies established for any commercial purpose, or for any other purpose, and that the registrars could not be compelled to register a company, if it could not properly be considered a company established for any commercial purpose or for any other purpose of profit. The Court of Queen's Bench thereupon set itself to ascertain whether the Company was of this description, and on that question, and on that point, let it be remembered that the Court of Exchequer had granted the rule to show cause on the ground that the question of legality or illegality was respected this Company was before the Court of Queen's Bench.

What was the consequence? The Court of Exchequer was now compelled to answer the question—whether the Company was of this description, and on that question, and on that point, let it be remembered that the Court of Exchequer had granted the rule to show cause on the ground that the question of legality or illegality was respected this Company was before the Court of Queen's Bench.

Now on this point we have no hesitation in asserting that the Court acted in a *completely* *correct* fashion. The Lord Chief Baron had asked the professional reputation upon the assertion that the Company was illegal under the Lotteries Act. Three of the four judges sitting on the bench were evidently of the same opinion; but, because one of their number had a doubt, they avoided giving an opinion on this point, and the case was referred to the one judge who justified their decision.

Surely this is not a just or politic proceeding. We desire to have a law certain and defined, and we wish to be able to obtain a knowledge of what the law is at a small cost. There are two sets of judges, both of whom are completely instructed, but both of whom escaped, for purposes of personal ease and comfort from giving judgment upon a question raised designedly for their decision. If the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench had been given upon the whole matter, had the argument been given, had the question of the legality of this Company, as regarded both grounds, been determined by the Exchequer, further litigation would so far have been prevented. Will any one suppose that a desire to promote litigation, or that a love of ease, a wish to leave justice on one side, was the real cause of this narrow judgment? Whatever may be the cause, the result is mischievous as affecting the opinions of the world on the character of our judges and the law they administer.

Fellow Countrymen! will you stand by and see the machinery of Government, and

the power of the Judicial Bench, thus exerted to crush an individual whose only crime is, that of having endeavoured, according to his own sincere convictions, to promote the welfare of the poorer classes, and who, but for your assistance, seems as though he must, ultimately, be overcome by the overwhelming force against which he has to contend?

We have shown, that from the commencement the movement was one of a purely public nature—that its objects were, in themselves, legitimate and praiseworthy—that all was done openly in the face of day—that the plan and the constitution of the Company were agreed to by public Conferences, after due deliberation—that there was no intention to act illegally, but, that on the contrary, every possible effort, accompanied by a very large outlay, has been made to procure legislation—that Mr. O'Connor has, throughout, acted with the highest honour; and, so far from having benefited by the Company has, at the present moment, a considerable sum of his own money locked up in its funds.

But the amount due to him for advances to carry on its operations, is not the whole expenditure it has cost him. For years he gave his undivided services to the Company, in travelling to examine and purchase estates, and in afterwards allotting them, and superintending the making of roads, and the erection of dwelling and school houses, upon them. In the performance of these duties he expended hundreds of pounds of his own money, for which he never charged the Company a single farthing. He neglected his own affairs to attend to these duties gratuitously. From first to last the plan has brought nothing to him but hard labour, anxiety, suffering, and pecuniary loss. Had it succeeded to the utmost he, as an individual, could have gained nothing by it. His only motives could have been of the purest, most unselfish, and patriotic kind.

Will it not reflect an everlasting disgrace and infamy upon the age, if such a man is allowed to be crushed by the perversion of the law, the denial of justice, and a systematic conspiracy to work his ruin by those who hold Legislative and Administrative power in this country? Every honest man of every party and creed in the state, is bound in justice to himself and to his country, to come forward and aid in preventing the consummation of that conspiracy. If it succeeds, it will inflict a heavy blow upon the character of the nation; it will furnish a precedent which may in after years be felt by others to their grievous cost, and it must strike at the very root of the confidence which the people at large now feel in the impartiality and justice of our legal tribunals.

Charlisms and Members of the National Land Company! if Mr. O'Connor has claims upon the sympathy and aid of the public at large for the reasons we have given, he has still stronger and more direct claims upon you.

It is your battle he is fighting—your interests and rights he seeks to promote and secure. To your cause he has devoted his life and fortune. For the last sixteen years he has "laboured in season and out of season," to improve your political and social condition. During that long period he has travelled thousands of miles, but he never ate a single meal, or paid a single mile's fare at the expense of the public. In the successive prosecutions which have taken place he has ever been found by the side of the poor man, whether in the prisoner's dock, or the cell of the gaol. In the one case his purse was liberally opened to procure the best legal advice and counsel, on the other, to soften the rigours of imprisonment, and to give comfort to the friends deprived of their natural heads and protectors. Can it be possible that either time or change should have rendered you forgetful or ungrateful? Can it be within the bounds of probability that you will refrain from an universal, simultaneous, and liberal subscription, to meet the liabilities he has incurred in this protracted and expensive litigation?

Recollect, that during all this time he has had to sustain the trouble, anxiety, and expense, alone. He has been struggling to maintain the interests of the members of the Land Company alike against its enemies outside, and the traitors and defectors within. They who should have rallied round him in this arduous contest have shamefully stood aloof, or at best contented themselves with mere words of approbation.

But the time has now come when deeds must be substituted.

Charlisms! we call upon you to do your duty. There is no need for us to point out in detail what that duty is. Your own hearts, if you consult them, will tell what you owe in this moment of trial, to the man who has lavishly, generously, and unshrinkingly given his all to your cause. Be but to a small extent, each of you, what he has been on a large scale, and the object will be achieved. You will show to the Government and the world, that you will not allow your leader to be crushed, and you will thereby impress them with a sense of respect for yourselves. The absence of such a demonstration will be ruinous to the cause of Chartism. Will not all parties treat those with contempt who have lost faith in their own energies? Who fail to act justly to their own friends?

Members of the Land Company! you have an especial and a direct interest in this matter! We do not now speak of the higher obligations already glanced at, which you are under to Mr. O'Connor. We speak of it simply as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, in which you are involved. If you stand idly by and see him borne down in the contest with your enemies and his, depend upon it you will lose as well as he.

If anything is to be saved for you from the wreck, which Government opposition, defective laws, unjust judges, and dishonest members have made of the Land Company, it is by Mr. O'Connor alone that it can be effected. Should the estates pass into the hands of lawyers, they will take care that not a man of you will ever get one penny back. Perhaps, if they can fasten upon any of you who are "worth powder and shot," they will make you the subject of actions, which will add largely to what you have already paid.

Self-interest, in its lowest and most apparent shape, therefore, makes it incumbent on you to come forward immediately and liberally—even if it were not equally evident that it is your duty, as members of the Company, to bear an equal share in its burdens, losses, and reverses.

It is impossible that Mr. O'Connor can do a nation's work. It is grossly unjust and unfair of you to expect it from him. Even so small a sum as one shilling from 50,000 members of the Company, would be sufficient to meet the crisis, and enable Mr. O'Connor to carry the Winding up Bill through Parliament next Session. That sum would be a trifle to each of you; to exact it from Mr. O'Connor, after all his past sacrifices, would be the height of injustice and ingratitude, even were he able to pay such a demand on your account.

It is said that trade is brisk, provisions cheap, and wages good. You are, therefore, in an unusually favourable condition at the present moment in these respects. Come forward then, manfully and generously, and forward them, manfully and generously, which equally devolve upon all the members of the Company. Come forward, and show the country, at large, that English working men are honest and true hearted. That they are not derisors of just claims—no ungrateful to those who labour and suffer for them—not deserters in the hour of danger and trial, either of the principles they profess, or of

the leaders they have followed in time of sunshine.

"Good men and true," set to work in good earnest forthwith. Wherever a Committee exists, let it put in motion all its powers, for the collection of subscriptions in its own locality. Where there is no Committee, let a meeting be called, proper persons appointed, and a vigorous canvass commenced. There is no time to lose. The lawyers press for the payment of costs, amounting, we understand, to nearly £2,000. Words, no resolutions will not satisfy them. They demand money—we ask action. Let every friend of the cause give his mite, and the difficulty will be easily overcome.

#### EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The space occupied by the urgent matters alluded to in the "appeal," necessarily excludes for this week other articles which had been prepared on general topics. We can only briefly glance at the leading events of the week.

The Anti-Papal agitation continues to spread throughout the country. Several of the counties, including the Great West Riding of York, have pronounced against the aggression. In one instance, what we feared, has occurred—the passions of the opposing parties over-mastered, not only their Christianity, but their humanity. Blood has been shed, and property destroyed in Birkenhead. The police force stationed in the town, was too weak to cope with the Roman Catholic rioters, and police and military have been sent from Liverpool to maintain the peace. The daily journals continue to occupy a large portion of their space with reports of meetings, and polemical controversy, and the public excitement seems to grow more earnest and intense. From the tone of a leading article in the *Times* of Thursday, it may be inferred that the Government are determined to take active measures against the new hierarchy. It concludes a vigorous commentary on a "pastoral" of the New Bishop of Birmingham in the following terms:—

"Equal rights to all of his faith, the freedom to teach what doctrines and perform what ceremonies he will, will be secured to him by the generosity of the nation which he has fully libelled, but from that species of what he calls persecution, which consists in vindicting our Crown, from the insult of a foreign prince, in freeing the dioceses of England from the intrusion of numerous strangers, and in wiping off from our land the very signature of his manifesto conveyed—from such so-called persecution as this we warn him he is not secure."

We tell him that the days of his episcopate are numbered, that it is not because his chair is built upon a rock, but merely because his appointment has been adroitly made during the recess of Parliament, that he is in the enjoyment of that seat of authority, and that he is not to be disturbed, and that, though it be not in the power of our legislature to prevent him from having been the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, it will most assuredly be their will, and be completely in their power, to provide that he shall be the last.

An interesting and important conference of delegates from the Freehold Land Societies has been held at Birmingham, the proceedings at which will furnish matter for consideration next week. In the mean time, we may note, there are eighty of these societies with a great number of branches, and that they have about £170,000. Some of them, it appears, ballot for allotments, precisely in the way that the National Land Company did. But they are not interfered with as illegal. No outcry is raised against them as gambling lotteries. In short, Mr. O'Connor and the Chartists, as a body, are not connected with them, and, therefore, they may act with impunity. How true it is, that one man may steal a horse stealthily, while another will get hanged for looking over the hedge!

The National Public School Association has opened its campaign of agitation. Several meetings have been held under promising auspices, and excellent speeches delivered in support of the movement. National secular education is the only effective barrier against the restoration of priestly supremacy, and the consequent political and social degradation of the masses. All lovers of civil and political, as well as religious freedom, are called upon to promote that object, therefore, to the fullest extent of their means.

A strike of Glaziers, employed at the great Glass Show Box in Hyde Park, has come before the public through the medium of a police report. This new temple of competition is already beginning to show what tendency the system of which it will be an exhibition has upon the wages and the comfort of the working classes. The glaziers were required to do nearly a double day's work, as we understand, for ordinary, or for less than the ordinary wages. They refused to comply, and are on strike as a body. We shall endeavour to place the whole of the facts before our readers in our next.

It will be seen, by a report in another column, that the Eastern Counties Engine-drivers' strike still continues, to the great injury of the public, and the destruction of the property belonging to the Company. From the appearance of a late shareholder at the last meeting, it may be hoped that the publicity given to the numerous cases in which the incapacity and ignorance of the new drivers leads to the destruction of engines, carriages, trucks, and merchandise—and the imminent danger classed to a sense of their true interests, in reference to this unfortunate dispute.

With respect to Foreign Affairs, no material alteration is perceptible. Large armies





**National Land Company**

**RECEPTION AND CAR.**—There was a full attendance.

Mr. O'Connor's report to the shareholders of the Land meeting in Golden-lane, from the Northern Star.—The man wished to correct an impression under which Mr. O'Connor was labouring, viz., that the agitators getting up the meeting were actuated by motives hostile to himself, or that they in any way abused the allottees to attend. He thought that a number of those who attended were unjustifiable in their language so violent and insulting that the Committee would have been justified in expelling them. He believed Mr. O'Connor had been misled in his remarks relative to the committee: they believed

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held in London if it was only to investigate the merits of the branches, and see whether they were really in a position to do the things that they should, which should be called for in that particular case. He agreed with Mr. Wilson relative to many views as to the causes of the partial failure of the Company, but he did not believe that the directors should be blamed. He believed the original plan would have been successful if it had not been for the interference of the Government. Several other shareholders expressed similar views, and several of them supported them, including Messrs. Stallwood and Isaac Wilson. Mr. O'Connor denied the assertion in Mr. Dixon's letter that he had paid nothing to the directors, and that he had paid nothing in consideration either to Mr. O'Connor or to the Directors, but he thought that the shareholders should have a share in winding up our affairs; this could only be done by a general reference to the committee, and the report of the committee was not so full as it might have been. He thought that Mr. O'Connor should have stepped forward to answer any questions that might be put, and Mr. Lawrence moved, and Mr. Wilson seconded:—"That we recommend the holding of a Conference in London in the first week of May, and that it be called after the same method as the Conference in London in 1867."

...the motion was carried.—  
The Chairman of the committee for getting up the meetings  
...stated they were full paid-up share-  
...and wished it to be so stated in the report.  
...meeting then adjourned.  
...At a meeting of the committee of  
...a resolution was adopted, calling on  
...paid-up shareholders who have not yet paid  
...of sixpence towards winding up the af-  
...the Company to do so forthwith, as no ap-  
...will be made to Parliament till the 24th  
...We hope they will not impede the progress  
...desirable an object. We agree with the dif-  
...calities that a Conference be held before the

presented to Parliament, and we think with Connor that it is unjust to be governed by those who have no voice in making. A good understanding cannot be had unless a report be given from the different districts, and as Nottingham was the place, we think a more convenient place could not be selected, as a direct line

parts of the kingdom can be taken.

**THE LAND COMPANY.**

—

COMMITTEE OF THE NORWICH BRANCH TO THE MEMBERS OF THAT DISTRICT.

FRIENDS,—We, the Committee of that Branch, our duty to you upon the present state of the Land Company. Friends, the Company established for the purpose of placing you as Land of this country, but the ignorant tel- of government, aided by a base hireling and the treachery of ingratitude of those whom we put upon the Land by our hard-earned money has caused its failure. After taking possession, some of the allottees re- pay rent in accordance with the rules of the Company. Brother Shareholders, we beg to inform at Mr. O'Sullivan has done all that laid in his power but could not obtain that protection which he has a right to expect from the laws of his country; therefore there is no course left but to petition for a bill to wind up the affairs of the company, and for that object a call will be made for each locality to remit their share in the expenses. Now we cannot expect that we, or you, can do the business of all the members; so we hope and trust that each member will contribute his share, and rescue the property from the hands of those who have appealed to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for aid, and thus save the means to throw it into chancery. We beg to inform you, that for the better accommodation of the members, subscription lists are being sent to the following places:—Mr. J. Storey, at St. Augustine's-gates; Mr. T. Rox, at the Queen's Arms, St. Giles; Mr. B. Howatt, at Poole, King-street; Mr. Collins, New Arkham; and at the City of London, every Sunday morning, at half-past six o'clock.

By order of the Committee,  
CONRAD SPRINGALL, Sec.

—We also suggest that petitions be got up by  
—each, and presented to the House of Com-  
—pany's own members, praying the house to  
—Mr. O'Connor in winding up the Land Com-  
—pany. We also recommend that Mr. O'Connor  
—have the power to receive loans of five or ten  
—s, to be repaid when the Company is wound  
—up. We feel convinced that a sufficient sum will  
—be raised in time by a levy upon the members.

C. S.

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**WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY.**

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.  
Furnace-road, Loughton, Staffordshire.

SIR,—I send you two bills differing in Postage-  
—one shilling for towards and one shilling  
—another shareholder—forwards winding up the

company. Chance unfortunately is not  
are continually being wound up for the land  
they are to be wound up, yet withholding  
of the necessary funds to do so. They  
are either fools or knaves—fools to think that  
any can be wound up without funds at its  
; and if they are aware of this they are  
if they do not supply the required amount.  
for selling an estate, and raising the  
at that way. But how can that be done,  
the law requires it to be advertised, which  
hope our legal hearers, previous to the  
we shall hear no more from these  
about having political power to govern  
country, when they have not the sense nor  
to govern a Company, with a view to its  
winding up. But the greatest brawlers  
these least doers. I am heartily sick of  
travels.

remain, yours in the cause of Right,  
A PAID-UP SHAREHOLDER.

23.

TO F. O'CONNOR ESQ., M.P.  
SIR,—In reference to your call in the *Star*  
this inst., I am instructed by a few friends  
to obtain from you, whether, if any one advances  
ix shillings towards the expense of wind-  
ing the Company, will that be repaid back to

The following resolution was unanimously agreed upon:— "That in the opinion of this meeting the Provisional Committee had not acted up to the decision of the Hebden-bridge delegate meeting, in not resigning their seats in the Executive; we, therefore, expressed our opinion in favour of the Manchester Conference. But, the Executive having now given up, and called on the localities to nominate an Executive, it is agreed to resign our seats in the Executive."

On the Executive Committee of the National Chamber Association, the following gentlemen: Feargus O'Shaughnessy, M. D., Ernest Isaac, Esq., G. W. M.

H. H. HARRIS, of the *Enterprise*, Samuel K. J. AROTT,  
 James Grassby, Thomas James, and Wm. Davis.  
 WHITTINGTON and CAR, Church-street, Bethnal  
 Green.—Mr. Wheeler attended here to lecture on  
 Sunday evening, but owing to the protracted dis-  
 cussion upon the Land Question, the financial dis-  
 cussion on Monday evening, and the Land League busi-  
 ness on Tuesday evening, the lecture was not held.  
 The subject was transacted, and arrangements made for  
 getting up a series of concerts on Monday evenings,  
 the receipts to be applied to the formation of a  
 Tract Fund.  
 CROWN and ARDEN.—A large meeting of mem-  
 bers on Sunday evening. Mr. Kirby in the  
 chair.—The resignation of the Executive, and fully ap-  
 preciate the policy they have pursued, and also that we  
 tender them our sincere thanks. It was moved  
 and seconded, that the following be adopted:—  
 "Resolved, That the Executive, viz.: Messrs.  
 A. J. Jones, Davis, Grassby, Reynolds, Stallwood,  
 James, Harner, Mite, Milne, and that the poll be

[illegible]

positive motion, and the people—that is, the Chartists who are to be paid by their quota, as well as those who have not enrolled members, should have a voice in their selection; and it is also the opinion of this meeting, that it is more in accordance with the spirit of true democracy, than by electing them at the Conference at Manchester; and finally, that a timely notice should be given to each locality, by the present Executive, for that purpose." "That an union, such as has been proposed by the late Democratic and Social Reform League, cannot be advantageous under existing circumstances, to the Chartist movement, and that, in our opinion, all thoughts of such union, for the present, should be abandoned." It

was also resolved:—"That ten shillings be sent to Mr. Aitken, of Ashton-under-Lyne, in aid of the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, for that gentleman's public and gratuitous exertions in advocating, at all times and on all occasions, the rights of the colored people under all circumstances, the glorious rights of man."

**ROYTON.**—On Sunday last, the members assembled in the Democratic School. After the books had been audited, and a new council elected, Mr. Manchester, of Manchester, was elected President, and Mr. Manchester was dismissed, and the following resolutions were passed:—"That we, the members of the Royton Charter Association, approve of a Conference being held at the earliest opportunity; but we deny Mr. O'Connor's or the Manchester Council's right to interfere with our proceedings, and we deem it our duty to subdivide, that the time and place ought to be decided by the Executive Committee." "That an union of all Democrats is absolutely necessary, to enable us

to carry those principles on which depend the happiness and welfare of millions yet unborn; and we pledge ourselves to support any wise and legal measure that may be adopted to carry the same." We desire our brethren in different parts of the country to be up and doing, as there is plenty of work to do, and no true Democrat can remain inactive while so many of his fellow creatures are steeped in misery, and prevented from having a voice in the making of the laws by which they are governed. There are many ways of doing good, and we suggest that, wherever there are two or three active Democrats, that they subscribe their pence, purchase tracts, and distribute them amongst all who are ignorant.

portant of the glorious principles of the Charter.  
 The following persons formed the Executive Com-  
 mittee:—Mr. J. C. Mansley and Shelton met at the house  
 of Mr. J. Yates, Temperance Hotel, Crown Bank,  
 and re-organised their body, and discuss matters rela-  
 tive to the present aspect and position of democracy  
 generally. There was a numerous attendance, and  
 many individuals entered their names and paid sub-  
 scriptions to the proposed Charter. The following  
 resolution was unanimously agreed to:—“That we, the Chartists of this dis-  
 trict, do cordially approve, and are determined to  
 give all our support to the Conference appointed  
 to sit in Manchester on the 1st January, 1851.”  
 The following resolutions were adopted on Sun-  
 day evening in the People's Institute, on the pro-  
 posing “Aspect of affairs” to a large and crowded  
 audience. After the lecture, a vote of thanks was  
 given to the lecturer with acclamation.—On Monday  
 evening the usual weekly meeting of the Council  
 took place, and the following resolutions were  
 adopted:—“That we, the Chartists of this dis-  
 trict, do cordially approve, and are determined to  
 give all our support to the Conference appointed  
 to sit in Manchester on the 1st January, 1851.”

It was agreed to, and which will be found in another paper.

At the usual meeting of the Executive Committee, held in the Decorative Schoolroom, on Monday last, Mr. Joseph Hudson in the chair, no following resolution was unanimously adopted, approved by Mr. James Moore, seconded by William Hudson, and carried by a large majority, viz:—That the address of the Amalgamated Conference of the Non-Resistant Societies of the United States be to the democrats of London, and that we send in our adhesion forthwith." Mr. Thomas Wilcock seconded the resolution, and Mr. James Moore moved that the following persons be nominated as representatives to the Executive Committee:—Messrs. G. W. Harrison, J. W. Reynolds, Fred Charles Harrison, Mr. F. O'Connor, Edmund Stallard, and Edward Miles.

At a meeting, held at No. 7, Castle Street, on Monday evening, Mr. Dyke in the chair, the Executive address to the Chartists body was read, when an animated discussion took place. It was then moved, and carried by a large majority, that the following resolution be moved by Mr. Dyke at the next meeting:—That we send our adhesion to the meeting of the Non-Resistant Societies of the United States, and is willing to act according to that meeting.

address, in electing a new Executive Committee." "We think it is more unison with Universal Suffrage than any other proposition," said the speaker. "I am sure that the National Council of our country would not elect bad servants." Carried unanimously. It was moved and seconded—"That the meeting adjourn until Monday next, Dec. 2nd, when the men of our choice will meet to elect a President." It is expected that all members will be present.

**BERNARDSEY.**—At a meeting of the Bernardsey artists, held at the Ship and Mermaid, Snow's Islands, on Tuesday evening last, the following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, That the Executive Committee, with Mr. Ernest Jones, of the National Charter Association," 2nd. "That the local authority approves of an amalgamation of the Democratic and Social Reformers, but believe the same to be impracticable until the cause of the people is more completely united."

HENRY BRUNCE. At a meeting held on the 24th of November, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the calling a Conference at Manchester is not judicious, and that the only way of settling the Conference of the Chartist body is the formation of an Executive Committee." The following persons were nominated to serve on the new Executive:—J. HARNEY, E. JONES, G. W. M. REYNOLDS, J. CRAWFORD, J. ARNOTT, S. RYDD, and W. DAVIS. The CHARTIST COUNCIL were then asked to appoint a Treasurer of the Executive. The following subscriptions have been received.—John Robinson £10; T. Messer £6; John Watson dd; John Rhodes dd; A. Hunter dd; Davidson dd; T. Dixon dd; and the following have been appointed as Treasurers, viz. W. DAVIS, T. GRASSBY, G. J.

arnley, E. Miles, J. Milne, E. Stallwood, G. W. M. Reynolds, J. Arnott, and E. Jones to be added en bloc. Forty votes.

THE LOWER WARLEY DELGATE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—On looking over the *Northern Star* Saturday last I was greatly surprised to see it stated that there had been a delegate meeting at Lower Warley of the various localities in the Halifax district. The places represented and the names of the delegates attending are omitted, and the result of the meeting is the formation of a new district, to be called the 'Halifax District of the National Association.' But what surprised me most was, that being the acknowledged secretary of the Halifax district, having been appointed to that office in the memorable year '48, received no notice of that meeting. I might come to the conclusion that there has been no delegate meeting at all, or, if there has been, that the delegates there were self-selected. I think it would have been more honourable on their part, if they had consulted the district before they had taken such a step, for the following reasons:—At the last delegate meeting,

**Police.**

**THIEF.—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—J. Frank, described as a cooper, of 43, Chamber-street, White-chapel, forty years of age, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing himself into the river Lee at Bromley.—It appeared that on Friday last the prisoner was observed wandering about near the river for some time, and at last he plunged into the water, and managed to keep his head out above the surface for some time. The police then saw him floating down by the side. The prisoner then threw himself in again. He was a second time rescued on the time he again plunged in head foremost, and at this time he did not rise again. Another attempt was made, and he was again rescued. After the prisoner, who pulled off his coat, jumped in a second time, and it was with great difficulty brought him out almost lifeless. When he had been revived, he asked to be allowed to drown himself, and struggled to get away from his preservers.—He

**Police.**

as ultimately taken to the workhouse, where he remained till Monday under the care of three surgeons.—Mr. Yardly said one of the surgeons should have been in attendance, so that he might not be left in total ignorance as to the man's state of

ind. From what he could make out, the prisoner appeared to be a person not accountable for his own actions. The case must stand over for the present, for the attendance of one of the surgeons. He was sorry that his funds were so very small for believing deserving persons. He could not remunerate according to his wishes those two men who had so humanely rescued a fellow creature from an untimely end, but they should certainly be

under 55.—The prisoner was brought to the court at 10, and in the course of the day, and the constable handed Mr. Hammill (who sat during the latter part of the day) a note from the workhouse, which stated that the prisoner had been sent to the workhouse. The prisoner stated that he was out of the workhouse when one of his friends came over him he did not know what was his fault.—Mr. Hammill thought if that was the case, he would take care of him by some persons, in order that he might have the attention of surgeons. The prisoner was accordingly released.

**LABOROUGH-STREET.**—SENDING THREATENING LETTERS.—William St. Clair was charged with having sent a threatening letter to Mr. Fox, the firm of Fox and Henderson, contractors for the Exhibition Building, in Hyde Park.—Mr. Fox had been sent to Mr. Humphreys, his solicitor, while waiting in the building, about two o'clock in the day, the prisoner came up to him, and said, "Will you please write a letter to Mr. Fox, and sign his name," and he replied, "William St. Clair," complainant replied, "Certainly not," upon which the prisoner clenched his fist, and said, "I will sign it myself."

called a police constable, and gave the prisoner to custody. In his possession was a copy or the substance of the letter which complainant had written the morning Complainant accused the prisoner of having written. The letter was written on a glazier, and had been paid his wages last Saturday night. Complainant did not know the prisoner, there being between 1,000 and 2,000 workmen employed at the works, and he was one of the operative glaziers employed at the works. He protested, saying by about fifty of the glaziers, amongst whom was the prisoner, was sent in to the works, and that he had had reference to the scale of payment which was considered to be insufficient. Mr. Bingham said he was quite prepared to deal with the case before him upon the evidence, and that he was not prepared to say that there was a scale of wages by means of certain threats. The prisoner in defence said the copy of the letter and on him contained the substance of the letter written by Fox. With respect to the threat that he would make Mr. Fox to leave the works, he would make him an audience, he had been misunderstood, the words he used were that Mr. Fox might regret being so refusal. Mr. Bingham considered the case was not proved, and the prisoner was discharged. He demanded the prisoner for further inquiry. The prisoner was admitted to bail.

SOUTH HARKER.—ATTEMPTING TO PICK POCKETS  
ON THE NEW YORK EAST RAILWAY STATION.—Come-  
ing to the station, the constable was charged  
with attempting to pick the pockets of several in-  
dividuals on the incline of the London and South  
Eastern Railway Terminus. A police constable  
said that on Saturday evening, a little after six  
o'clock, he was on duty on the railway side of Lon-  
don. He was in the company of a private constable,  
and proceeded the incline of the railway towards the  
station. Knowing him to be a convicted thief, he  
followed him and saw him mingle with the passen-  
gers who were leaving a train. He then tried  
several persons' pockets, and as he was about to  
pick the pocket of a postman, he was told to hold  
himself and secured him. Mr. Beckett asked what  
he knew of him?—The constable said that he had  
been summarily convicted for picking pockets,  
and he believed that once was for an attempt at the

the railway station.—Prisoner: "That's false. I have not been in trouble for two years, and can give a good character for my honesty since then."—One of the officers in the employ of the Railways

company here stepped forward much to the prisoner's astonishment, and informed the magistrates that he was convicted at this court two months ago for attempting to pick pockets at their station. He was sentenced to one month.

ERNEST LUTHE, a Begonia LUTHE, married, 37 years of age, a young man, was charged by Mr. Thomas Magnus Caltin, solicitor, of Elyse, Holborn, under the following circumstances:— He was prisoner, on Saturday evening, called at the house of the prosecutor, and handed a letter to him, written and signed by Mr. Magnus Caltin, solicitor, of Holborn, purporting to have been written and signed by Mr. Magnus Caltin, solicitor, of Holborn, and Mr. William Cubitt, builder, of Gray's-inn-road. On perusing the letter, he instantly discovered that the signatures were forgeries, he being well acquainted with the writing of the above gentlemen. On questioning

forgeries, and he begged for relief, saying that he had great distress. A policeman was sent and the prisoner was given into custody.—William Horsford, the mendicity officer, being asked, said that the prisoner had been repeatedly called by the name of Jarvis, and other names of fictitious names, and had been convicted, and taken to prison from every police-court in London; that he was the most notorious impostor in the metropolis.—Mr. Combe (to the prisoner): What is your story to say to the charge?—Prisoner (coolly): I say only that all the officer has stated is completely untrue (A laugh).—The prisoner was committed to the House of Correction with hard labour for three months.—The prisoner smiled and was taken up.

**SHOW-STREET.—OBTAINING MONEY UNDER PRETEXTES.**—A young man named John

son, described as a teaneer of music and dancing, New-lane, Cambridge, was placed at the bar of Mr. Hall, charged with obtaining money on false pretences.—Mr. Bourne, cashier, in the office of Mr. Parker, bookseller and publisher, West Strand, stated that on Saturday evening, December 2nd, the prisoner came to the shop, and representing that he was the nephew of Professor Scholefeld, of Cambridge, said that he had just arrived in England, after a long voyage, and mentioned the names of several highly respectable persons as his friends, none of whom were in town,

was at a loss for so much cash as would defray travelling expenses down to Cambridge. He had no other means of procuring money, and he was unable to get a bill of exchange cashed to answer his temporary distress, and showed some letters, apparently written by a person named Colefellow, whom he pretended was his father. Hence, knowing that his employer was acquainted with the name of Colefellow, he was able to be obedient for his present wants, and the prisoner declared that it would, and that he would repay it the Monday following, and on his return to the ship for the purpose of getting his luggage from the vessel. The prisoner not returning according to promise, the authorities were alarmed, and then it was ascertained that the name of Colefellow was used so repeatedly used of late for such purposes, and been compelled to insert an advertisement in the local newspapers cautioning the public

that person using his name.—Constable Tapley,  
 who apprehended the prisoner on account of  
 of felony, but who was afterwards charged, and  
 that he would be detained on the present  
 charge. Prisoner said he knew nothing about it,  
 before and after he was identified, he inquired  
 of the persons were preferred for the charge  
 him, since he was recovered that he defrauded  
 several others by the same means.—  
 J. Johnson, daughter of the landlord of the  
 public house, in Essex street, said she  
 saw him there about a month  
 and, occasionally afterwards. He said he had  
 come to America, and was once joined by a boy and  
 girl he called his sister. He next came about a  
 month back and went away again, but he did  
 not say whether he will go again. He desired  
 that if any letters came directed to Mr. Schofield,  
 Smith, they should be taken in.—The prisoner  
 intended putting any questions to the witnesses,  
 he was ordered to be remanded for a week.

November 30th, 18