

William Pades, Publisher
16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London

The Northern Star, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XLII. No. 670.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1850.

PRICE FIVEPENCE
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

(Copy of Advertisement from the Oxfordshire Papers.)
TO SMALL CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
Minster Lovel, near Witney, Oxfordshire.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. LONG,
On Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1850,
AT THE STAR HOTEL, OXFORD,
At Three o'clock, in the afternoon,
IN EIGHTY-FOUR LOTS,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,
A VALUABLE FREHOLD ESTATE.

Pleasantly and advantageously situated in the village of Minster Lovel, in the county of Oxford, in the vicinity of the following excellent market towns, namely:—Witney, three miles; Burford, four miles; Woodstock, eight miles; Oxford, thirteen miles; and Faringdon, twenty miles; and distant from Cheltenham, twelve miles.

Comprising about 297 acres of superior land, principally arable, and a great portion of it in a high state of cultivation; together with eighty-two excellent cottages, of three, four, and more rooms each, and out-offices, the whole of them built in a very superior manner, in stone, with slated roofs, &c., and conveniently fitted up for immediate occupation, each cottage being situated and standing upon an allotment of two, three, or four acres. Also, an excellent homestead and labourer's cottage, and suitable agricultural buildings.

The estate was formerly the property of John Walker, Esq., deceased, and was farmed by him for some time, and two or three years since was purchased for the purpose of allotment, and creating small freeholders. The cottages on the estate are very pleasantly and advantageously placed, as to frontage, &c., and the whole property presents a very agreeable and picturesque appearance; and most of the allotments having been occupied and under culture, chiefly by the spade, for some time, the soil is greatly improved, as is evidenced by the superior crops produced at the present time. The greater number of the persons now occupying portions of the property are under compulsory terms to quit and surrender up their respective allotments immediately, unless the purchasers of one or more lots are willing to accept them as tenants; and some others hold until about November next; possession of the lots in their occupation cannot, therefore, be given immediately. It is proposed to offer the original homestead, labourer's cottages, and farm buildings, with about twenty-five acres of excellent meadow land, partly watered by the river Windrush, (an excellent trout stream), in one lot. The high road from Oxford to Cheltenham runs through part of the property, affording capital frontages to many of the cottages; and most of the others front the public road, running through and dividing the larger portion of the property leading from the Oxford road to Brizenorton.

Within a short distance of the estate is the forest of Wyehwood, over which there is an unlimited right of common. There is also plenty of good building, paving, and lime-stone on the estate.

The whole will be sold by Auction, without reserve, in numerous lots, affording to small capitalists, and other persons, an opportunity of possessing a Freehold Estate, and votes for the County, which seldom presents itself; and to the mounted man an advantageous mode of investment, as there cannot be a doubt of the allotments finding ready tenants to pay a good interest for the money invested.

Full particulars and plans of the Estate may be obtained from the Mortgagees, Mr. Weaving, corn merchant, Oxford; and Mr. W. Pinnock, of Chinnery, near Banbury, Oxon.; Elijah Litchfield, Esq., solicitor, 89, Chancery-lane, London; Messrs. Lee and Rees, solicitors, Witney; at the Bull Inn, Burford; at the Bear Inn, Woodstock; Crown, Abingdon; King's Arms, Bicester; Buck and Bell, and at the Guardian Office, Banbury; Three Cups Inn, and place of sale, Oxford; at the Midland Counties Herald Office, Birmingham; and of the Auctioneer, Witney.

"Come one, come all—this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I."

TO THE OLD GUARDS.

MY DEAR AND HONOURED FRIENDS,
In spite of opposition, slander and impudence, I have not been driven from my course, or from the advocacy of those principles by the attainment of which I hope and trust in God I shall ere long see you, your families, your friends, and relatives happy, comfortable and independent.

You are aware of the antagonism against which I have had to contend for many months—I will say for many years—in London; and you are also aware that I have frequently told you that if I was obliged to rest upon my arms, I would stand firmly and resist the current of the tide, the buffeting of the billows, and the growing storm.

I have told you, that although Paris is France, London is not England; and I have relied upon the confidence, the integrity, and the affection of the busy bees in the Northern hives to put down, to overpower, and overcome the buzzing of the drones; and at length you have succeeded. My comment never applied to the veritable working classes of London, but to the "poor gentlemen," who endeavoured to enlist them in antagonism to me, in the hope of making them the basis of their own idle living. For a length of time my name had been mentioned with contempt at the John-street meetings; however, having full confidence in the veritable working classes, and feeling perfectly convinced that wild and selfish enthusiasts could only animate them for a time, notwithstanding all the slander to which I had been subjected, I appeared before my old friends, in the same building, on Monday last, for the purpose of raising a subscription to enable Mrs. LACEY and her little family to join her expropriated husband, FUSSELL—one of the recently emancipated victims, was in the chair. He made two able, powerful, and eloquent speeches; he showed the folly of men who had been incarcerated for political offences giving up their labour, and hoping to live idly upon politics after their emancipation. I dare say, when I was emancipated from York Castle my old friends would have raised a large subscription for me if I would accept it; but I never have, nor I never will accept a farthing for advocating your cause; and for this simple reason—that my advocacy of your principles, would naturally be considered selfish if it was based upon lucre.

Old Guards, we are now in a trying time, and my desire is not to see you broken up into sections and factions, which make you a rope of sand and constitute the tyrant's power, but to see you thoroughly united; not sectionally led by this leader and that leader; not following men, but principles; and then how soon labour would achieve its triumph; and then, O God, how happy I should be.

I believe no man, even of your own order, ever had the same confidence in the integrity of the majority of the working classes as I have; but mind the maxim of Lord BARRYMORE—"that one enemy can do you more harm than a thousand friends can do you good."

Old Guards, the "Show Box" is closed, the weather is becoming more genial; the days are shorter; and you will be likely now to abandon your pleasure trips to derive political knowledge; and therefore I will be shortly amongst you to test your mettle, and direct your mind, because I think it has passed through the two first stages, namely: CREA-TION AND ORGANISATION. You have a powerful antagonism to contend against, but

your principal antagonist is your own disunion, and that is what I now hope to destroy.

On Sunday, the 1st of September, I will have the honour of attending a camp meeting at Mountsorrel, near Leicester; and on Monday, the following day, I will, according to custom, meet my constituents in the Market Place of Nottingham, and there tender my resignation. As far as I am able I am determined to carry out the principle of Annual Parliaments, although my friends do not conform to the principle of PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

Old Guards, I have had a hint that MY FRIEND, Bradshaw, intends to muster his forces there upon that occasion; but I defy him. I would pay him handsomely if he would venture to come upon the platform, and I think my friends would pay him as handsomely.

Old Guards, the atrocious, the base, bloody, and brutal acts that Parliament has passed for Ireland, during the last session, should convince you of what the policy of a Government is when a people are disunited; but I am happy to find that the tyranny of the Government, and the hopeless state of Ireland, have created a union between the Young Irelanders and the Irish Alliance; and I hope and trust that your long suffering will create such a union of your order as will overthrow, and for ever destroy, the tyranny of your oppressors. I regret, exceedingly, that it will not be in my power to attend the meeting at Bannockburn, on Monday next, as my solicitor informs me that my presence in London is indispensable, as the Minister Lovel Estate is to be sold on Saturday next, the 31st inst. This fact gives me great annoyance, as I entertain a strong feeling of affection for, and have been always well received by, my Scotch friends.

Now, Old Guards, in conclusion, let me once more implore you to set all antagonism aside, to be united as working men, who should live comfortably upon the profits of their well requited labour, and do not allow interested demagogues, who would live upon your credulity, to create disunion, which would establish the strength of your tyrant oppressors.

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE LAND! THE LAND! THE LAND! TO THE ARTIFICIAL SLAVES.

MY FRIENDS,—Whenever an independent person undertakes to promulgate a principle which is calculated to render benefit to the industrial classes, he is sure to be reviled, so long as the idle and united capitalists can live, revel, and luxuriate upon the antagonism of their disunited slaves.

Let me implore you to bear one fact in mind, and that is, that a principle calculated to elevate your order, cannot be too searching inquired into, or too continuously discussed. When I commenced the Chartist movement, in 1835—fifteen years next December—I told you that if the land was locked up to-day, I would not give you a straw for the Charter to-morrow. In those days you knew nothing about the land, and you were under the cruel fangs of tyrant so-called Reformers, from whose elevation to power you anticipated complete prosperity for your order.

Up to the passing of the Reform Bill, the landlords invariably measured the value of their property by the standard of political patronage, and not by state necessity and national requirement. Their one hundred and thirty thousand tenants at will were the basis of their political patronage; and, therefore, the landlord who could command a sufficient number of £30 voters to secure an amount of political power, to enable him to confer governmental places, church livings, army and navy commissions, and other benefits upon himself and family, did not care twopence about his landed property.

Those gentlemen have, however, discovered that they must now look to the land, and not to patronage, as the means of subsistence; and not only they, but the whole press of the kingdom is now circumspectly examining and defining the capability of the soil. Not only in 1835, but in 1845, when I commenced my Land Plan, the landlords were opposed to me, every newspaper in the kingdom was opposed to me, free traders were opposed to me, shopkeepers, government, and the law were all, one and all, opposed to me; while now, the good has been stuck into them; they are opening their eyes, and their brains are becoming more lucid.

Perhaps the newspaper which is least under the control of Government, or political factions, is the *Morning Advertiser*; and now, in order to prove to you, "that the folly of to-day may be the wisdom of the morrow," and that a bold and independent man will adhere steadfastly to principles which he considers capable of elevating your order, let me furnish you with the able and clearly written, and uncontradicted article from the *Morning Advertiser* of Tuesday last. Here it is.

Mr. STANFORD has addressed a letter to Lord John Russell, under the title of the *Victorian System*, being a plan to employ the poor, to educate their children, and to reduce the poor rates, &c. Nothing is easier than to accomplish all these objects, if government were only disposed to attend to its primary duty, the care of the people—that object for which all governments, not founded in violence, are instituted. But if the government were to profess the inclination, it would add, that there were no funds at its disposal. We, however, maintain that the people annually furnish twenty times the funds necessary for carrying out such views as are drawn by Mr. Stanford; and it is no answer to the people to tell them, that their money is all expended in civil lists, salaries, pensions, bounties, army, navy, and ordnance. Above one-third of the revenue—and we keep far below the mark—is spent on salaries that are made too high, because they are received by the aristocracy—on pensions that would not let for more than five shillings per acre. A few years since it was sold to a poor man, named Kears, for a small sum, and he now lets it out in allotments to the poor of a quarter or half an acre each at three pounds per acre. Mr. Stanford says that the poor took the land with avidity at that price, and are cultivating it with every possible success, and procuring for the poor can and do procure maize, and that in very sufficient quantity. But this is a mere word question and a mere fact, that they obtain from this land sixty

hundred of wheat per acre, and moreover have a continual succession of crops.

We observe that convicts are to be employed in reclaiming Dartmoor as much as possible, and that it is expected that moor will be remunerative property in a few years. That of course will depend upon the management of the men and the money. Such is the spirit of jobbing in every department of public service, that there can be no hopes of realising a profit. But why cannot a similar experiment be made with the honest poor? Are the sympathies of the legislature and government to the honest poor, allowing them to pay rent for the land which they reclaim, there would be fewer felons, and fewer paupers, and thus two sources of great loss and trouble would be dried up.

At Newport Pagnell, Lord John Russell is informed in the letter, Mr. George Lewis has let about seven acres of land in fourteen allotments, at the rate of 48 per acre; the rent is paid quarterly, and the landlord answers for the rates and taxes. "If, therefore," says the letter, "the poor can and do afford to pay at the rate of 48 per acre for land, a mile from their dwellings, and £3 for every acre, it is fair to calculate, that they can and will readily pay from 43 to 44 per acre on the average for land for such purposes."

The late Lord Egmort let the allotment system successfully, and so have many others in different parts of the kingdom. Wherever it has been tried, the effect has been most favourable on the habits and morals of the poor. Avarice, even in a greater blunder, than when it destroyed small farms and cottage husbandry. It raised its revenues, but it lost the affections of the people. It destroyed their motives for attachment to their country, and unless something be done towards restoring things as they were, the landowners of England may some time have the same occasion for unravelling the web which the nobles of France so bitterly experienced for the very same error—oppression of the poor.

Mr. Stanford condescends to educate the poor with the allotment system. For this purpose, he would make the clergyman and parochial authorities a trust under the act, with power to take the land, and let it out in allotments, for the allotment system, at a fair rental, avoiding, of course, ornamental enclosures. On this subject, he has the following explanatory matter:—"Presuming that the land can be obtained at £2 per acre on the average, and that, on this system at £3 10s., that the sum obtained from the allottees over and above the rent paid by the trustees, form a fund; first to provide instruction to the children of the poor, who may be educated for a very small sum, by selecting a person in the town or village competent to teach, or who shall be instructed (if necessary) for that purpose, and be appointed by the trustees; and that the sum over as necessary for such instruction become an accumulating fund on the plan of the Savings Banks and Boscawen's Society; secondly, to provide for the poor holding the lands, in case of sickness and for burial, or any other casualty, and to afford the means for those who choose to emigrate; and I would also encourage weekly, periodical, or promiscuous meetings in the same fund for the like purposes. It should be an absolute condition, that those who have allotments should have all their children, under twenty years of age, educated; and a preference in the letting should be given to those who have large families, to the industrious, moral, religious, and deserving, and the allotments should be in proportion to the necessities of the parties as to number, &c., and only hand or spade cultivation should be allowed, taking care also to avoid any thing like large farming; these operations bring on the consideration of a reduction to be effected in the poor rates."

In reference to the poor-rates, amounting in the aggregate to about £7,000,000 per annum, he calculates, that if 5,000,000 acres are taken at £2 per acre, and let at £3 10s. per acre, the poor-rates (by so much profitable labour) would be provided as to realise the difference, would be reduced at least £4,500,000 a year.

Apparently little more is wanted from government than a set of instructions to local magistrates, and, at the same time, to encourage the system by giving it the countenance of the highest authority. It would be ridiculous to attempt to put the poor into a system of agriculture, which has been tried, but it has always proved eminently successful, yielding profit to the landlord, advancing the condition of the poor, socially and morally, and relieving the ratepayer. We can conceive no opposition to it, but such as might proceed from persons who profit by the increase of the felony and paupers.

The education of the poor, we observe, is restricted to reading, writing, and a few of the first rules of arithmetic; but these are only the means of mechanical aids of education. Let the poor learn as much of arithmetic as they can exercise their minds; and add to this slender course of tuition, history, geography, and the elements of agriculture, for such as can understand them.

Reader, could any nincompoop, employed to advocate the principles of a party paper, sitting in his cockfist with his goose quill before him, refuse those simple but able arguments? And yet, although you find poor barren soil, only worth five shillings an acre, increased to the value of £3 10s. an acre, that is £14 for four acres, without a cottage, and a mile distant from the occupant's residence, and, moreover, yet you are told that a man not capable of doing four acres of land, with a splendid labouring force in the centre, an abundance of manure, and the land cultivated, with £50 an acre and more money given.

Will not your own knowledge convince you, that had it not been for the trachery, the plunder, and rascality, of the ruffians who have come possessed of land and house, and land and money, that, ere this time, I should have had five thousand cottages and more built, and that I would have been employing a large number of the surplus population, made surplus by machinery?

The *Wakefield and West Riding Examiner* of the 3rd of August, has the following criticism on my Land Plan; but I would ask the writer of that article, if he has heard of a certain person being transported for PIG STEALING? Of course, I shall not mention names. I think I have told you before, that if twelve men, who had committed twelve murders each, were placed in a room to frame laws against murder, they would frame the most bloody and atrocious laws, with a view of concealing their barbarism; whereas, if twelve humane and kind hearted men, were placed in an adjoining room for the same purpose, they would frame humane and gentle laws, looking upon murder as an accidental act, rather than as a conspiracy.

I do hope, that every man who sees the *Star*, will not only read, but well study, the article that I have copied from the *Morning Advertiser* of Tuesday last.

I will now give you another extract from the same paper of Wednesday last. Here it is. "The clerical and lay guardians of the Isle of Thanet have taken (from Michaelmas) ten acres of land. This, with the present two acres of garden, will make out twelve acres to employ inmates of the poorhouses, young and old, upon out-door labour."

Now, recollect that in 1833 and 1834, I introduced an Irish Poor Law into the House of Commons, which was to have been based upon a precisely similar system; and how often have I told you that there cannot be a greater anomaly or absurdity than idle land, idle labour, and idle money, while you are importing the produce of other lands, thousands of miles across the Atlantic, and paying eight millions a year to support unwilling system-made paupers? This system is not only an absurdity—not only a robbery—but leads to murder; and the day will yet arrive when the REAL MURDERERS shall stand in the awful presence of that great God, whose council neither the dictum of the judge, the quibble of the law, or the prejudice of the jury shall dare to enter—where murder will be proved not by construction of human law or political ingenuity.

My desire is to leave the world better than

I found it. No man that ever lived before me, or who will come after me, has stood so steadfastly to the improvement of your order as I have. No man of my class or means has lived as frugally as I have, and has been so taunted, reviled, and persecuted as I have, and most so by those whom I have endeavoured to serve. However, as the principles I advocate are not based upon lucre, but upon integrity, and the desire to ameliorate the condition of all, though scouted by all, I will remain dogged as a mule, determined, by one means or other, to make the industrious poor independent of the idle capitalist.

My friends, I will conclude by once more imploring of you to read the article which I have extracted from the *Morning Advertiser*; keep it in memory, and let it be the monitor of your mind and arbiter of your actions. Do not listen to men talking about land who would who do not care about the land so long as they can extract a sufficiency from your folly and credulity to purchase the produce of the land. And remember my lines, repeated before the "black slugs," at the London Tavern:

Unite, unite ye Chartist brethren,
Let "THE LAND" your watchword be;
Scout, oh! scout, the servile slave
That cringes when he may be free.

Up, ye heroes—at the despot's hand;
Lick no more the tyrant's hand;
Leave your pauper workhouse mess-pots—
Live like freemen on your land.

Then, free trade will be a blessing,
When men can work, and eat, and play;
When shepherds cease to live by fleecing,
Then each flock its own will pay.

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE POWELL PLOT.

On Monday evening, the 19th inst., a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of persons, met at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, to hear a lecture from Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., in aid of the land now raising to enable Mrs. Lacey and family to join their husband and father in the land of his exile—South Australia. At eight o'clock, Mr. O'Connor, accompanied by Mr. Russell and the committee, entered the hall, and were greeted with loud demonstrations of applause.

Mr. JOHN FUSSELL was unanimously called to the chair, and said, he felt happy in being called on to preside over a meeting convened for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., in aid of the land now raising to enable Mrs. Lacey and family to join their husband and father in the land of his exile—South Australia. At eight o'clock, Mr. O'Connor, accompanied by Mr. Russell and the committee, entered the hall, and were greeted with loud demonstrations of applause. Mr. JOHN FUSSELL was unanimously called to the chair, and said, he felt happy in being called on to preside over a meeting convened for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., in aid of the land now raising to enable Mrs. Lacey and family to join their husband and father in the land of his exile—South Australia. At eight o'clock, Mr. O'Connor, accompanied by Mr. Russell and the committee, entered the hall, and were greeted with loud demonstrations of applause.

Mr. O'CONNOR, on rising, was received with tremendous cheering, which lasted for a considerable time. He said that he would prove the sincerity of the interest he felt for the wife of the expropriated victim by informing the meeting that he had that day received an invitation to dine with an old and valued friend, which, however, he declined, in order that he might render service to Mrs. Lacey. (Cheers.) He was glad to find another victim (Mr. Russell) presiding over that meeting as chairman; and, although a member of parliament, he felt a greater honour in addressing him than in addressing the Speaker of the House of Commons.

His attention was called to the name of Powell, whose name was read from the bill by the chairman. (Perhaps that meeting was not aware that that sympathetic ruffian had also laid a trap for him the same period, telling him that upon a certain night a revolution was to take place in a certain part of London, and that he (Mr. O'Connor) would be assassinated if he did not join in it. He turned his head inside out, and re-directed it, with this answer—"Go to the devil, you scoundrel!" (Loud laughter.) He wished that all others had given him such a reply. He would give them another instance of the many traps that were laid for the "RED CAT." (Laughter.) Yes, he was the "RED CAT" of Chartist; and, in 1839, when the Whigs dreaded the power of the united mind of the people, they enlisted thousands of spies and informers, in the hope of catching the "RED CAT." One night, two suspicious-looking fellows called at his house at Hammermith, and wished to see him privately. They told him that the Chartist were prepared for a revolution that night, and that their intention was to assemble in Fetter-lane, and set fire to it; and that the plot would not succeed if he (Mr. O'Connor) did not take the command. Upon hearing this announcement, he instantly rang the bell, and when the servant came in, he said, "Robert, are there not policemen upon this street, generally parading before the door?" "Yes, sir," he replied. "Then," said Mr. O'Connor, "go and fetch them in." The servant had scarcely closed the door upon those two hired ruffians, when they rushed at it, dragged it open, and scampered off as fast as their legs could carry them. (Loud cheers and laughter.) He thought that would give them a fair definition of the traps that were laid for him. They were met there that night for the purpose of enabling the wife and little children of an exiled patriot to join the husband and father; and perhaps the best course that he could pursue, would be to repeat the charity sermon of the celebrated Dean Swift. Upon

his first visit to England, the Dean was locked upon as a kind of prophet; he was invited to preach a charity sermon at a very large church, and being very proud, and not wishing to be exhibited as a rare show, this was his charity sermon:—"He who giveth to the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; if you like your security, down with your dust." (Great cheering and laughter.) If Cobden or Bright, or some of the leading Financial Reformers had been transported for advocating the principles of their party, what time would have elapsed before thousands of pounds would be raised to assist them to emigrate, and great deeds? (Loud and continued cheering.) It startled me, said Mr. O'Connor, to hear those most vociferous cheers, in a hall which with groans and hisses. (Loud cries of "no.") Mr. O'Connor had understood that it was customary to scout his name when mentioned in that building. (Loud shouts of "no, never.") Well, he was glad to hear it; and he told them that if he was scouted and hissed at every meeting, that he would adhere steadfastly to those principles for the advocacy of which Lacey, poor Cuffay, and others had been exiled. (Cheers.) However it may distress their feelings, or annoy their ears, he would tell them over and over again, that they and not the Government were the forgers of their own chains. (Cheers.) They ought to be ashamed to cheer it—they ought to be ashamed to hear it—as it was a fact that could not be controverted. What was, and ever had been the position of many of their leaders? Give many of them a pound a week to advocate the principles of the Charter, and let another party offer them a guinea a week for advocating principles that were opposed to it, and they would accept the higher salary and advocate the lower principles. (Two or three feeble cries of "No, no," which were soon drowned by cries of "Yes, yes," and loud cheers.) Mr. O'Connor repeated it, and he would repeat again what he had often told them, that the man who earned fifteen shillings a week looked with scorn upon the man who could earn but ten shillings; while the man who earned ten looked with contempt upon the pauper in the bastille. (Cheers.) Well, they should be ashamed to cheer that too. The last session of Parliament—in which which not one act beneficial to their order was passed—the blue books and rubbish cost them nearly half a million of money. (Shouts of "Shame.") They had six hundred and fifty-six members, forty constituted a house, and one hundred and fifty were elected upon a large house; whereas, in America, and France nearly the whole of the representatives of the people were in constant attendance. And why? Because they were paid for their services. (Cheers.) And if their representatives were paid instead of having bankers, merchants, and officers, and traders, attending to their own business by day, and attending dinner, supper, and ball parties by night: coming into the House, rather muggy, to vote away their money; they would then have representatives who would sit by day with clear heads, and attend to their duties. (Loud cheers.) A great many enthusiastic philanthropists vowed that they would content for the Charter and "something more"; but would the most sagacious amongst them define what "something more" means? He would struggle for the Charter and nothing more, as the Charter would confer upon their order every right and every benefit to which they were entitled; but, as he had frequently told them, if they had too many irons in the fire all would cool; whereas, if they continued to blow the Charter bellows, little Lord John would ask them if there was anything more than the Charter they wished for. (Loud cheers.) (A man in the gallery shouted "Republic.") "Ah!" said Mr. O'Connor, "there's another 'old iron in the fire' and, as he stated in the House of Commons he repeated there, 'that he didn't care whether the Pope, the Devil, or the Pretender was upon the throne, provided the power behind the throne was greater than the throne itself.' (Loud cheers.) Although he might surfeit them by repetition, he would again repeat a fact at which they should blush, and which should make them ashamed of themselves—it was this: the whole governmental expenses of the United States of America cost that independent country only eight millions a year; while we paid to bishops and black slugs ten millions three hundred thousand a year. (Shouts of "Oh, oh," and "Shame.") Aye, the shame was to themselves; and to prove that this was the heaven of those cormorants, they preached that it was as impossible for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, as for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. But, as this was their heaven, and as they made it the people's hell, they did not care as long as they were happy here, as to their chance of meeting the old gentleman in the world to come. (Loud cheers, and laughter.) Well, it took eight millions a year to support unwilling paupers in this country—as much as the whole governmental expenses of America—while the land of their birth was crying out for their labour. Their army cost them as much as the whole governmental expenses of America; and let them see how their government was now conducted. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, now a member of the government, but formerly, not only a Reformer but a Revolutionist, once said, that if he had his will, he would turn the Thames into the House of Commons, and swamp its members; while, during the last Session of Parliament, it made his (Mr. O'Connor's) blood run cold, to hear this enthusiastic Reformer—this invader of the House of Commons—lauding Lord Gough with favour and ecstasy, for the brutal manner in which he ordered the English troops to slaughter the Indians, who were contending for their legitimate rights. (Shouts of "Shame.") Ah, but it showed them the effect that money had upon all leaders—(cheers)—while it was his (Mr. O'Connor's) pride and glory to say, that he never had, nor never would, travel a mile, or eat a meal, at the expense of the people. (Cheers.) He had paid to Mrs. Frost over 200l. out of his own pocket, when her husband was expropriated; and he was in the same condition now, he would not allow the government to understand that the wife of another victim was compelled to appeal to the country for the means to enable her to join her exiled husband. (Loud cheers.) There she sat by him on the platform, a lady-like, a modest, but careful woman. (Cheers.) Well then, would they allow her sorrow to continue, when a note from each would drive it away? (Cheers, and "No.") Although nothing had recently been done for England, yet the present state of France inspired him with hope. France was the neighbour and great ally of England, England was now sanctioning the suppression of liberty in France, in the hope that when France became a despotism, she in return would enable England to contend against the power of the popular voice; but she never shall succeed. (Loud cheers.) He ought not to be

invited upon a platform to address them upon a question of banishment and cruelty; it roused his blood to too great a height; he was the last of his family now in Europe; he was determined, however, to contend against the oppression of friend and foe, to better the condition of their order, and leave the world better than he found it. (Loud and continued cheering.) His uncle was in the nineteenth year of his age, and in the fifty-second year of his age, he had been for years immured in dark underground cells until his forehead had become rotten, and he had lost the use of his limbs, when, by the tenderness of Lord Castlereagh, he was allowed to be taken out of his cell upon a handbarrow to receive the fresh air. (Shouts of "Shame," and "horror.") Well, then, was not that enough to rouse his blood? Let them remember that it was now near twenty years since he was first returned to parliament, and while sitting in that house he defied them to point to a single speech or a single note of his which was opposed to their interest. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Not one.") No; and although boasting was of no great value to their order, he vowed before high Heaven, that he would rather starve in a garret than accept of all the offices and salaries of Governor-General of India, Lord Chancellor, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Prime Minister of England, to give one vote that was injurious to the interests of the people. (Loud and continued cheering.) And however some men may despair, he never did, when he saw the improvement that had taken place in the mind of this country since he first propounded Chartistism. Then, he looked upon six or eight in a little garret as a good meeting; while now, no house or building is large enough to hold those who could assemble. Then, the men of London were in the City of London, and Manchester by name, whereas, now, they were in town in England; Scotland, or Wales, in which the leaders of the movement are not known to each other. He need not again repeat Dean Swift's celebrated sermon, but he did hope and trust that every man present who had it to spare would contribute his mite, to enable Mrs. Lacey and her little family to join the exiled husband and father, and thus make them happy, and prove their own generosity.—Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued cheering and waving of hats.

Some collectors then went round the meeting, and realised the sum of £3 10s. 10d., which, when added to the money received for admission, amounted to £27 8d. 6d.

On the motion of Mr. O'CONNOR, a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Russell by acclamation, for the able manner in which he had presided.

Mr. FUSSELL having briefly returned thanks, Mr. T. BROWN rose to move a vote of thanks to Mr. O'CONNOR, and took the opportunity to request that gentleman to deliver a lecture on behalf of the suffering patriotic exiles now in this country; and should Mr. O'Connor agree to do so, he should wish it to be given somewhere at the East-end of London. He also wished to suggest to Mr. O'Connor the utility of his mixing himself more amongst them, and thus become one of the veritable democracy. (Loud cheers.)

The motion was seconded by Mr. WILKS, and carried amidst great applause. Mr. O'CONNOR came forward to acknowledge the compliment, amidst waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c., and said he would cheerfully comply with the request made by Mr. Brown. The Poles were a brave people, and had been grossly ill-used by the monster of Russia. (Loud cheers.)

Three cheers were then given for the Charter, whole and entire, and no surrender; then for the Poles, and the incarcerated victims in other countries; then for Kossuth, Bem, Marzini, and Ledru Rollin; and three cheers for the Whigs—when, the "Marsellaise" having been sung, the meeting terminated.

Chartist Intelligence.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—This body met at the office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on Wednesday, August 21st. Present: Messrs. Grassby, Stallwood, Milne, Arnott, and Miles. Mr. Grassby in the chair. The secretary reported that a most numerous and numerous meeting was held on Sunday last, to form a federal union of the several democratic parties, which had resulted in the appointment of a sub-secretary, whose duty it would be to cement such union. On the motion of Messrs. Stallwood and Arnott, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the Executive recommend the 'Hand Book of Registration' to their brethren throughout the country, as containing some excellent information, well calculated to add Chartist strength to the present electoral roll; and which work, they are happy to know, can be obtained at one shilling and sixpence per dozen." It was then agreed:—"That the John-street meetings be discontinued for the present, and that the next meeting, to be held at the Temperance Hall, Broadway, Westminster, on Monday next, August 26th, to which attention is particularly requested. All sub-secretaries of the National Charter Association are requested to make an immediate return to the office, of the number of members enrolled in their several localities. The address of the several localities was postponed until the next meeting. The committee adjourned until Wednesday evening, August 28th, at eight precisely.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL, City Charter Hall, 23, Golden-lane, on the evening of Saturday, August 18th.—Mr. Edmund Smith, in the chair.—It having been announced that the men of Stalybridge requested some of the addresses of the Council for distribution in that portion of the country, on the motion of Messrs. W. A. Fletcher and G. Jeffery, the following resolution was carried by acclamation:—"That this council duly appreciate the compliment paid to it by the men of Stalybridge, in taking some of its addresses for circulation, which will stimulate it to further exertions, and excite it to acts of sympathy, when called for by Stalybridge or elsewhere." A letter was then read from J. L. Lockhart, Esq., acknowledging the receipt, and promising a notice of the council's address in the columns of the *Bucks Advertiser* and *Huddersfield News*, and announcing the concurrence of Messrs. Hamilton (editor of the *Bucks Advertiser*), and J. L. Lockhart, Esq., with the principles of that address; also setting forth (if agreeable) that Messrs. Hamilton and Lockhart would commune with the council, at the City Charter Hall on Sunday afternoon, September 1st. Upon the motion of Messrs. Fuzzon and Johnstone, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this council have heard, with feelings of delight, the letter of J. L. Lockhart, and pledge Messrs. Hamilton and Lockhart a fraternal greeting on Sunday, September 1st, when they have announced their determination to honour it with a visit." The *Fortnightly Chartist Tract*.—On the resumption of this duty, estimates were handed in from several firms, and, after a discussion, in which Messrs. Fletcher, Moran, Johnstone, Dicey, Wilken, Stevens, Fuller, and others took part, on the motion of Messrs. Fuzzon and Fletcher, it was resolved:—"That each delegate report progress to their several localities, and take their opinion as to the number of tracts of each locality can use, and the support they can otherwise give." *Open Air Public Meetings*.—Mr. A. Fuzzon then brought forward the proposition:—"That public open air meetings be held on Clerkenwell-green, or some other convenient spot, which was seconded by Mr. Jeffery; and then a long and animated discussion, in which Messrs. Brisk, Stevens, Wilken, Johnstone, Fletcher, Frisk, Moran, Jeffery and Stallwood took part, was negatived by a large majority. *Progress of Chartistism*, &c.—On the motion of Messrs. Brisk and Moran it was resolved:—"That this council aid and assist in getting up, so far as speakers and making the objects known are concerned—a public meeting in the City Charter Hall, on Monday evening, September 9th." After the transaction of other business, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the council adjourned until Sunday afternoon, August 26th, at three o'clock precisely.

NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. Bloor lectured on Monday night last in the New Hall, to a large and highly respectable audience, on "Political and Social Reform, with Revelations of the Revolutionary War." Mr. B.'s happy vein of treating the above subject gained for him continued plaudits, and at the conclusion he received the unanimous thanks of the meeting.

The *Wiltshire Journal* says that if any one came to that county and offered 15s. an acre for the standing wheat, he would get offers of nearly all the wheat in the county.

Stamp Office 1st Battalion

N.B.—All those deemed INCURABLE are particularly in

Paris." The unfortunate gentleman is about thirty years of age, has sallow complexion, black hair, no

Mr. Hogan, had the additional and excruciating of witnessing the evolutions of an sea monster, which more resembled in size the great sea serpent than any other thing which the gentleman had ever before observed. Mr. Hogan's yacht, with the monster displayed in view (half past six), sailing between Dalkey and Sutton. One gentlemen on board the yacht saw the monster distance of about half a mile, rushing at impetuously in the direction towards the shore. He immediately directed the ship's companions to the strange visitor, and party continued for several minutes to movements and scrutinize his shape and size. Several portions of the back were in the water, and seemed to resemble "the back of a crocodile," to adopt the phraseology of the gentleman who waited on to describe the monster. The head was shaped not unlike a seal, and was born aloft several feet out of the water. The speed at which he moved through the water was estimated at twenty miles an hour, and it was quite such as might be expected of several hundred tons. The gentleman who this monster computed his length at one point; and Mr. Walsh informs us that Mr. Hogan had been many years at sea, was quite certain that the monster was not of the whale was not of a species heretofore known to and described by naturalists.

PARLIAMENTARY SABBATH.—The hopeless scheme for promoting the observance of Sabbath by act of parliament, and the mitigation of the late abuses, which gave a day of letters, and scarcely a hour of leisure to the letter carriers, have, as might be expected, not found small satisfaction here. All classes more or less from the effects of the recent experiment upon public patience, while to those for whom this measure of grace was enacted the boon has rather distressed them otherwise. A responsible official in the

fairly states, that the complaints, confounding the vast pressure of business in the early he week, consequent upon the non-delivery y, are but indifferently compensated for by ne—for it is nothing more of a holiday, eluded doors are the outward semblance, and the work goes on as merrily as ever. I d that next Sunday letters will be deliverd.

HARVEST.—The reports of the potato crop, ng returns from all quarters of the kingdom, favourable than those received last week. ults may be thus briefly summed up:—
—“Accounts this day from various di- respect to the potato crop are decidedly le. Cork —” Accounts are still cheering. e have been given us of stalks utterly de- and tubers entirely safe. The result, r arrive is, that there will be an ample e left for human consumption.” (The sum-

do not think the potatoes are so much diminished would lead us to suppose. We are on that a great deal of the crop will be Westmeath.—“In some parts of this the potatoes are as firm and good as they were in 1844, the year before the first blight, and in some quantity planted this year.” Carlow.—“In some of the most fertile districts warrant the belief that the injury complained of is of a trifling character, and every hope of an average crop, both in quantity and healthy.” Armagh.—“The potato crop is to withstand the blight; and, though a number of fields seem blackened by the old still the roots have not suffered to any extent.” Donegal (from which the worst receive hither to come).—“Potatoes are not yet diseased. The plague, we hope, is stopped.” The exception of wheat the cereal crops are described as excellent.

the *Freeman's Journal*, "According to the reports of the writers in the following disheartening manner:—Alas! there is no truth in those encouraging words which are so often uttered, 'it will be many a long year before they are free.' Even in the north of Ireland, there is no hope in the aspect of affairs in this sad country. It is in a state, not of transitory dissolution. The trade of the great inland towns is gradually declining—the markets are empty—the shopkeepers of the smaller towns are reduced to indigence. The rural population of every country town—an utter absence of all chance of business—no air of prosperity in any of the people seem listless, stupefied, dispirited, and devoid of any possible improvement. The unequal groans of labor to relieve their condition—their children are disappointed—more and more the poor, the poorhouse; but how are the cabins ever to be freed? The gable walls are left of them; and there a burned raft remains of the roof; and their former inmates, where are they to be? There is no chance of their coming to say 'But there are but in their view'.

and, and their inhabitants will tell you how
cratures were made sheds in the neighbouring
and stopped there for a time; how some
had died on the roadside; others "went
ing about"; God knows where; some had
to the poorhouse; a few had picked up
among the neighbours and their friends to
come to America, and the great majority had
nurses and not a soul knew what had become
of the rest, and their poor children.
is the account given by the stranger of the
peasantry that had been lately living in the
of Roscrea, that are now in ruins. Of the
of Irish landlord Vandalism in the course of
month, I have seen a good deal. I have
the ruins of about 500 recently demolished
of the peasantry on the highroads of Wex-
Carlow, the Queen's County, the King's
County, and Galway, that had been places of abode

RENTS AND RENTALS.—The *London Guardian*, a landlord's journal, but "on the 7th instant thirty persons were evicted from the lands of Moylagh, in the parish of Lenthall, Esq., Castle Pargery. They were arrears of rent. On the same day ten were evicted from the lands of Templehugh, in the parish of Peter Graham, Esq., in."

AL ASSOCIATION.—The Association met in hall on Monday—Mr. Michael Murphy in the chair. The attendance was very small. Mr. C. J. O'Connell read a memorial to her Majesty, begging her to convene the Parliament at the earliest opportunity in the harvest in Ireland, to take into consideration the settlement of the land question. The memorial was referred to the committee for revision. The rent for the week was £S 15s. 6d.

EXERCISES.—We regret extremely to learn upon Saturday evening last, when the

wagon containing parcels was within two and a quarter of Sligo, at about five o'clock on Monday evening, it was attacked by a party of men, one of whom, in falling, felled the driver, a man named Williams, with a blow over the temple, shot one of our horses which were drawing the wagon, and named Michael Marran has been identified of the party engaged. Walsh is still in the hospital, though his injuries are not very serious. The outrage is supposed to be the result of a conspiracy of parties injured by the running of this wagon between Mullingar and Sligo.—*Sligo Herald*.

by subscriptions. Some days since he appeared to have exalted a state that his backers accepted that they would be able to keep him in the park, but as the conclusion approached he lost strength and courage.

EARLROD or ROSCOMMON.—Another claimant is, it is stated, for the earldom of Roscommon the person of Z. Wallace, Esq., proprietor of the *Celt*, Cavan newspaper, who it is said and who entertains strong hopes of succeeding to the coronet, but also of recovering a portion estate attached thereto, and upon which ally had a rent charge up to the year 1845.

Limerick Reporter states that nineteen houses levelled, and 148 persons turned over roofs, and a creek in a village called Ballagh, near Clonmel, was cut from Thurlies. The village is the property of Colonel Fordeval, M.P.

OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT TO BELFAST.—
 Belfast Whig

The Dublin Corn Exchange on Monday, samples of new grain sold at some slight increase in prices. One sample of new white prime in quality, brought 24s. per barrel, to 41s. 2d. per imperial quarter.

INCURSION OF CROP-LIFTING.—The *Kilkenny* reporter has the following account of the removal of a system of crop plunder in that county:—“On Sabbath plundering commenced in our county last at Templemarin, on the property of James Brady, Esq. A farmer named Killy was at reaping his wheat at eight o'clock on Friday evening, and continued till between three and four on Saturday morning, when he desisted, to the passing by of some police patrol. However, the police had

Mr. Brady's agent applied to the authorities for assistance. The landlord had four keepers on the spot, but they only looked on at a civil dispute as they were afraid to go to the ground without constabulary protection. The crop was re-

on the lands of Templemartin on Sunday
the cars conveying it passing through the turn-
without let or molestation.

Assize Intelligence.

THE DRIVERS' STRIKE ON THE EASTERN
COUNTIES RAILWAY.—REMISSION OF
THE FINES

On Saturday, at twelve o'clock, a large meeting of engine-drivers and firemen in the employ of the Eastern Counties Railway Company took place at Stratford. They met in the assembly room of the George Tavern, which was crowded to excess; hundreds of the men were unable to gain admission. There were delegates and deputations of drivers

Mr. Horr, a driver, was called to the chair. He opened the proceedings by observing that they had been called together for the purpose of being informed of what had transpired since they had delivered their notice to the Eastern Counties Company. It was his duty, in the first place to tell them that the directors had pronounced these charges against Mr. Gooch, as stated in their memorial, to be false. He regretted that the directors had not instituted an inquiry, in justice to Mr. Gooch, the agent, and the company, before they gave so premature a verdict.

re and positive denial. It might be urged that they (the men) had acted prematurely in demanding the dismissal of Mr. Gooch, but as he had before stated, they had been driven to that step by his tyrannical and oppressive treatment, and they did not now lament the course they had taken. The men had doubtless seen in the papers that thirty or forty new hauls had been taken down on Thursday by Mr. Gooch, to show that the road, it was said, they were some of the best drivers from the South Western. This he denied most positively on the authority of the locomotive.

no. He would read the report and then, if necessary, he would read the report to the meeting one of the most remarkable instructions emanating from the railway board, issued by the Eastern Counties on Thursday last. "General Order: The station masters are informed that in consequence of the employment of a number of new drivers, the strictest attention is to be given to the working of the signals, and each station master is himself to be on the platform on the arrival of all the trains, and to communicate to the engine-men the description and time the preceding train passed, and any other matter requiring his special notice."

between that and the succeeding station. The head ward to each train will, during the ensuing week, ride on the engine, and a porter will be appointed to the charge of the break.—Signed George Richardson." He would ask why were these great precautions adopted if the men taken on were really what had been represented by the company? The reference was clear. They knew scarcely any of the duties, and to make up for their great deficiency the services of the station masters, guards, and porters, were brought to their aid. He regretted

the company had resorted to the expedient of sending detective officers to watch the actions of the wild hands. If the company imagined they intended to molest the new hands in their duties, they were very greatly mistaken. The men intended to act, and had, up to that moment, acted peaceably, and would obtain, if possible, their just rights in a legitimate way.

Several drivers having addressed the meeting, it was adjourned to a later period of the day. On the body again assembling, a representation was made that one of the superintendents of the company, Mr.

As a result, he had undertaken the office of mediator between the men and the directors. A number of resolutions were passed, expressing the sentiments contained in the memorial that had been presented to the board, and that the men were determined in adhering to the whole that had been set forth. The resolutions were forwarded immediately to Mr. Ashcroft, who lost no time in laying them before the directors, who were sitting at the Bishopsgate terminus. The dismissal of Mr. Geoche, and the abolition of the fines, were the conditions set forth. They were at once rejected by the directors, and

At a subsequent period of the day, Mr. Hlope, the chairman, and Mr. Grant met Mr. Ashcroft and Mr. Roney on the platform at Shoreditch, and at the request of Mr. Ashcroft they had an interview with Mr. Roney in the office of Mr. Atkinson, when that gentleman stated that the directors could not consent to the dismissal of Mr. Gooch from the service of the company, but he hoped that "he (Mr. Hlope) would use his influence with the men to induce them to return to their employment." This he

informed them he could not do under present circumstances, and Mr. Roney then asked him to pledge himself that the company's property should not be injured, or the new men insulted by the old hands. He at once gave the pledge, and immediately afterwards sent word to all the stations that he had given such a pledge, feeling assured that it would be kept. (Cheers.) He (the chairman), however, regretted to say that the company's property had already been considerably damaged, though not by the old hands. On Saturday the first down train to Norwich, leaving London at five

and which ought to have arrived at Norwich at 2.45, did not arrive until 2.55, the driver having to the journey more than once to unhook his engine to get water. The boiler was considerably damaged, and on arriving at Norwich, in taking the engine round the train to push it into the station, the driver run it against a pilot engine, stove in the side of his train, and damaged the buffer plank of the pilot, and otherwise damaged it. After a little delay the engine was disengaged, and the train pushed into the station with such force as to bring the coaches in.

and cutting the fates of several of the passengers, and knocking off the heads of others. The up-man train on Sunday, which ought to have arrived at a quarter past four, did not do so until six, being twice overtaken by a goods train of twenty-six waggons, which must have run into it but for the caution of the driver, Richard Hallows, one of the old hands. On Sunday, the first down train, which ought to have arrived at Norwich at half-past twelve, had not arrived at ten minutes past three, it being at that time standing on the line between

Neerhof and Haring, about twenty-five miles from Norwich, with it was believed, the engine burnt. The express train from Wisbech to London with only four carriages, had to telegraph from Droxbourne for a pilot engine to bring it on to its destination.

A long discussion took place, in which the names and former occupations of the new men were freely canvassed, it appearing, according to the statements made by those who professed to know them, that the great majority of them had been firemen on other lines, discharged for various acts of miscon-

The meeting separated between ten and eleven o'clock.

Another meeting of the late drivers and firemen on this line took place at the George, Stratford, on Monday evening; Mr. Hore again presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said: Fellow workmen, it must be a source of the highest gratification to all of you that the completion of our resignations, the notice of which expired this morning, was attended with a circumstance which at once corroborated the state-

ment we have made in reference to the cause which led to the differences between Mr. Gooch and ourselves, and will, I am sure, be viewed by all who have taken an interest in our unfortunate dispute as the strongest possible condemnation of that gentleman towards us. I allude to the fact, which is not known to all of you, that upon attending at the offices of the company to receive our pay, all those men who had been fined by Mr. Gooch for accidents over which they neither had nor could have any control, had the amount of the fines returned to them, and those who were unjustly suspended were

paid their wages for the whole period of such suspension. I see, fellow-workmen, that one of the newspapers asserts, in contradiction to what we have put forth, that the company have a sufficient staff of new experienced engineers and firemen to work the line—perhaps the best possible inferential refutation of this is to be found in the fact that the company have to-day discontinued running no fewer than thirty passenger trains, and have altogether closed the Malden and Braintree branches. A few facts however, relative to the running of the train still at work upon the line will illustrate

Some of the men having addressed the meeting, the speaker then detailed certain detentions and irregularities which he stated had occurred with respect to the arrival of trains at several of the stations and which he attributed to the ignorance and incompetence of the new hands employed. He concluded by exhorting the men to persevere in their present course of steady and peaceful conduct.

Mr. GRANT again called attention to the fact that the fines having been remitted, to show to the public that the men were not responsible for the disturbances which have taken place, and moved the following resolution:—"That while as working men we deeply regret the necessity that has been forced upon us by the unwarrantable proceedings of the superintendant, Mr. Gooch, of withdrawing from our respective employments as engineers and firemen upon the Keokuk, Burlington and Iowa river, in confirmation of the statements of the chairman, we

we deem it prudent to call public attention to the fact that the fines imposed by Mr. Gooch, of which I have complained, and the levying of which without notice led to our resignations, have all been returned this morning to the parties who were fined, and those who were unjustly suspended have been paid the wages they were entitled to during the period of such suspension, a circumstance which this meeting respectfully submits is a full acknowledgment of the injustice we have suffered at the hands of the new superintendent Mr. Gooch.

Mr. E. Marks seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried, and the men shortly afterwards separated.

Several letters from residents on the line ap

