

J. W. Rock

The Northern Star,

AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 211.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1841.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, OR
Five Shillings per Quarter.

DALKEITH.—A "hasty" meeting having been called for Thursday, at the Cross Keys Assembly Room, for half-past two o'clock precisely, the working man ran all risks of losing their employment, and proceeded to the meeting, to manifest their loyalty. Half-past two o'clock, but the great man made their appearance, none of the connectors of the meeting were visible; and it was now evident to all that a "kick" from an anti-room had gained the respectability that they were in the "ring-box," and that they were now somewhere assembled to consult upon the best means of frustrating the meeting, upon which it was moved by Mr. Urquhart that Mr. Daniel Pottet take the Chair, and proceed with the business themselves, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Pottet then walked up the room, and took possession of a chair, which had been unhesitatingly intended for our worthy Chartist. He then proceeded to state the object, which according to the placard, the meeting had been called—commented upon the disgraceful conduct of those who had called it, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, when it is expected that some of the delegates will stop and say, "a lie." A tea-party will take place here, and Charles will be the benefactor of the cause. Preparations are being made, and it is expected it will be of great service to us.

OPENSHAW.—Mr. William Shearer, of Manchester, delivered a very instructive lecture on the evils of class legislation, on Sunday evening last, in the Chartist Room, which was well attended by their respectable supporters. A committee having been appointed, Mr. Taylor gave a vote of thanks upon those gentlemen who called the meeting, in having shamed the society of men, who, although poor, were in many respects better than themselves—which was carried, and no mistake. Mr. Urquhart moved "That we pledge our lives never to cease agitating until the Charter became the law of the land," which was received with three tremendous cheers for Mr. O'Connor. The Chartist Association proposed a vote of thanks to those who had been kind to us in time of trouble, and gave such a good place for the working men to meet in, which met with decisive plaudits. Three cheers were then given for the exiled Chartist; three for O'Connor; three for the Chairman; and the meeting was adjourned.

HALIFAX.—A district delegate meeting was held in the Association room on Sunday last, to arrange for the forthcoming demonstration to Mr. O'Connor. It was agreed to request him to arrive at Sowerby Bridge, at twelve o'clock. The procession to form in Horton-street, and to be ready to proceed to Sowerby at eleven o'clock. A source will take place in the evening.

TAUBO.—Mr. Powell lectured here on Sunday evening.

SWIPSCHE.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley has been delivering a series of lectures here, which have produced a valuable impression, and are calculated greatly to help forward the good cause.

DEPTFORD.—Mr. Wild, from Bermondsey, lectured here on Tuesday, to the most numerous audience we have yet had. Two new members were admitted.

LEICESTER.—Our number, last Saturday night, reached 614, an advance of 90 within the week. To-night (Monday) we reached 615. Mr. Cooper presided in the room at All Saints' Open, on Sunday night; and on Monday night withdrew his name as candidate for the forthcoming Convention—the people affectionately requesting him to do so from a consideration that his stay in Leicester is vital to Chartist success. Several thousand signatures have been obtained for the National Petition. Preparations are being made for the O'Connor demonstration. The Mayor has granted the use of the Guildhall, on Monday nights, during the winter, for the delivery of lectures on "Science, History, and General Literature"—to Mr. Cooper, and such other persons as may be willing to assist him.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A tea party and ball was held here on Tuesday evening. The arrangements were most excellent, and the spirit of the evening of the best kind. The purveyors, stewards, speakers, musicians, host, and guests vied admirably with each other in sustaining the good humour and kindly and improving intercourse of the evening. The principal speakers were Messrs. H. Candy, Blakeborough, and Mogg.

BRADFORD (WIRL).—A public meeting was held on Monday evening, in Whitelhill Chapel, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Clarke, of Bath, who spoke an hour and a half on the present state of public affairs.

BUDINGTON.—The National Petition was adopted here, at a public meeting on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

DARLINGTON.—The female Chartist of this place have come to the resolution of forming themselves into a branch of the National Charter Association, and are determined to vie with the men in procuring signatures to the National Petition.

THE CHARTISTS OF THIS TOWN.—Several new members were enrolled, and a visit Darlington, either on his way to or from Newcastle. A visit from that unfailing patriot who did great service.

CORNWALL.—DELEGATE MEETING.—A delegate meeting is convened for two p.m., on Sunday, December 5, at Endean's Caffee House, Truro, when the Council will have made every preparation to receive friends from Penzance, Hayle, Carbone, Wadebridge, Padstow, St. Ives, and all other towns who did not take part in our last for the purpose of securing the exertions and the able services of Mr. Fowell, such other lecturer as may be deemed necessary.

NOTTINGHAM.—The usual weekly meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel, Kircetown, on Tuesday evening last. The arrangements were most excellent, and the spirit of the evening of the best kind. The purveyors, stewards, speakers, musicians, host, and guests vied admirably with each other in sustaining the good humour and kindly and improving intercourse of the evening. The principal speakers were Messrs. H. Candy, Blakeborough, and Mogg.

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NOTTINGHAM.—The usual weekly meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel, Kircetown, on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Russell in the chair, who introduced the business of the meeting, and after the financial affairs of the Association were adjusted, Mr. Fowell and Mr. Shepherd were elected to be delegates for Nottingham in the Five Counties' Delegate Meeting, to be held at Rice-street Chapel, Nottingham, on Sunday next, at one o'clock. It is particularly requested that all villages within the county of Nottingham, and the other four counties if convenient, will appoint delegates to the above mentioned meeting. And further, that all members of the National Charter Association within the county of Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Lincoln, and Rutland, who are within days, send to the secretaries of their respective localities, their name, residence, and number of card.

TODMORDEN.—The Chartist of Todmorden came to a resolution to support Mr. Pinder, the blacksmith, in his cause, as he was a valuable man, and they can upon that do the same for, as the Editor of the Star very happily remarked, "this man, if properly encouraged, would support the Executive, and when we know the amount of good he has done, and is doing, it is our duty to provide a sufficient fund so that the resolutions we come to can be properly carried out." Todmorden had only had an association about four months, and had not paid for 150 cards and the monthly subscription, which had been paid for this month to 10s. They were not forty-eight petition sheets, which they intended to fill with real signatures. At the weekly meeting, held as usual in the Mechanics' Institute, Bridge-street, on Tuesday night, it was resolved: "That 10s be sent to Mr. Heywood, treasurer of the Executive, for the use of that body."

NORWICH.—Mr. Robert Wilkinson, of Hall-street, who has been spending a few weeks in this city, and has delivered here two stirring and impressive lectures on the Charter, spent a farewell evening with his Norwich friends on Tuesday last. A numerous company assembled to pay their respects to the young and incandescent members to consider what effect to be produced by the contemplated action, to be taken in motion. Songs and toasts alternated, and the delighted party, and towards the close Mr. Howitt, who had been the author of the high estimation in which Mr. O'Connor is held by the men of Norwich, and their consciousness of the mighty power of the Northern Star. This song drew Mr. Wilkinson again before their notice, when he entered at great length on the exertions of that noble champion of liberty, and concluded by giving the following toast:—The working classes of York-shire, and more especially Fergus O'Connor, as the most indomitable, the whole, and may their exertions to obtain the freedom of the people be crowned with success." The Secretary then rose and expatiated on the mighty power of the press, pointing out what had been achieved by the brilliant luminary of the North, what must be the effect if a Star of equal brilliancy was to shine in every county of the British Isles, and concluded by asking how long could such other factions tyrannise over the sons of industry, and by asking when the long course of oppression will be ended.

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STAFFORD.

—The good cause goes steadily on here. There was a good meeting last night. Mr. Popham was elected delegate for the delegate meeting to be held here on Sunday next, the 28th. A public meeting is convened, by requisition, to be held in the Market-place, on Monday next, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, when it is expected that some of the delegates will stop and have a "lunch." A tea-party will take place here, and Charles will be the benefactor of the cause. Preparations are being made, and it is expected it will be of great service to us.

OPENSHAW.—Mr. William Shearer, of Manchester, delivered a very instructive lecture on the evils of class legislation, on Sunday evening last, in the Chartist Room, near the Drovers' Inn, and a few drunks, merely to request them to allow a few words in favour of Chartist prisoners, and praying his Majesty to recall Frost, Williams, and Jones, to be incorporated in the address, which he expected to have heard read to them; but as the address had not been submitted to the meeting, he would move that it should be sent to her Majesty, including the prayer for mercy; and that a committee be appointed to draw it up—which was seconded by Mr. James Macpherson, and carried. Mr. Taylor gave a vote of thanks upon those gentlemen who called the meeting, in having shamed the society of men, who, although poor, were in many respects better than themselves—which was carried, and no mistake.

NOTTINGHAM.—The National Petition was adopted at a public meeting, convened for that evening, on the 19th instant. The meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. Lee, Mackelvey, Doyle, and others.

ALMONDSTON.—Mr. West lectured here on the 19th instant, to a crowded audience, and numerous and attentive audience.

SAFORD.—Mr. Charnock lectured here on Sunday night last to a numerous and respectable audience.

CRANE MOOR (near Doncaster).—A few Chartistas at Sowden met a number of the good men and true of Crane Moor, a locality within two miles of Worley Hall, the seat of Lord Wharncliffe, and the very hot-bed of operative Conservatives; they enrolled themselves in the National Charter Association, and their meetings will be every Tuesday evening. All letters on business to be directed to Thomas Crofts, weaver, Dodworth.

WEST AUCKLAND.—The Chartist of West Auckland and Evenwood have determined to join the National Charter Association. Upwards of twenty persons have joined on Sunday, the 4th, and the 18th instant. The meeting was turned to secure a place of meeting, then have succeeded, and opened a large convenient room, turned into a tea-room, and named the "People's Charter." We sincerely hope that the Chartistas of this locality will meet with many imitators in better-paid districts. Their exertions in the midst of much misery and destitution are very laudable.—En.

BELFAST.—The Chartistas of this city have formed a discussion class, which meets weekly for mutual instruction and information.

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BARNSLEY.—The Chartistas held their weekly meeting on Monday. After the enrolment of new members and other business of importance, the members present agreed to send the sum of 12s. 6d. to the Chartistas of West Riding, for the West Riding expenses; and also requested the secretary to send to the Secretary of the Executive for a hundred cards for the enrolment of new members at the O'Connor demonstration.

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BARNSLEY.—The Ch

SOCIETY.

SONG.

Air—"Soda wa ha!"
By our brave O'Connor's seal,
In a banded people's weal,
By the gratitude we feel,
We shall all be free.

By our injuries and woes,
By a hundred'd Clayton's throes,
By the soon we bear our foes,
We shall all be free.

Long we've worn the servile chain,
Soon shall it be burst in twain;
Soon shall we the Charter gain,
Then we shall be free.

From laws, unjust, unkind,
Form'd the working class to grind;
Whilst the great ones ever had
Room for tyranny.

Long have we been passive led,
Bending 'neath the yoke our head,
E'en whilst tyrants triumphed
In our slavery.

Ignorance had closely bound
Her dark scarf over eyes around,
Telling us, with words profound,
We were ample free.

But at length a just light,
From the Northern Star so bright,
Dawning on our mortal sight,
Show'd our slavery.

Then we saw stern tyrants stand,
Wringing from industry's hand,
For the wealthy ones and grand,
The poor hard-carn'd free.

Days of darkness, now farewell;
Brooks is the sombre spell,
By the Chartists' dauntless Tell,
Who would have us free.

Though no freedom's banner waves,
O'er us the toil-deprived slaves,
Long the dupes of tilted knaves,
Yet shall we be free.

For the Charter meets our view,
Sending energy anew,
To each heart as we pursue
The way from slavery.

Brother Chartists, onward press,
For our wrongs must have redress;
Equal laws, and nothing less;
Chartists must be free!

TO DEMOCRACY.

"God said let there be light, and there was light."

Gen. L.

O: who can see thy giant tide?
Who beat back thy dashing foam?
Where is the mortal, Calm-like,
To bid thee to these home?

Like the rush of armed men thou com'st,
Like the simeon gathering near,
And the despot heart, and the iron hand
Are palpit with sudden fear.

* * * * *

Time was, thou wast a gentle stream,
Meandering through the vale;

With scarce a breath to stir thy course,
With scarce a passing gale.

But the despot of earth would stop thy tide,
They crasht thy plaid broad;

The tears of the poor that swelled thy flood,
And behold! who will dare this now?

* * * * *

Where are the mighty ones of earth,
Who cursed thy cause of yore;

Who wold thy hated name should be,
A by-word ever more?

Go! seek in vault of marble, and stone,
Embossed with many a crest;

Where the storied urn, and the trophied scroll,
Betwix a place of rest.

They are there! they are there! the mighty, the
prod'

With the worm for their banquet store,
Rattling within the purple abroad;

In the diamond wreaths they wore

But thou! but thou! art in spring-time yet,
Pur and bright as the new-born day;

Nations may fall, and proud empires fall,
But thou never will know decay!

Like the rainbow thou beautest on high,
Bringing hope to the fettered slave;

Thy mission from heaven aye

Is raised up to succor, to save

Then joy! then joy! to the prostate earth—

But woe to the tyrant's power;

When thy gathering rage of a thousand years

Shall burst: forth in an awful hour!

Rochdale.

LINES.

Man is his own enslaver: if he will,
As you see soaring eagle, he could roar;

And man would love his brother man, and make

His world a paradise.

Immaculate and free, man from his maker sprung;

To whom creation and obey his laws;

He with wild nature lived; and from her mighty tone

Drew inspiration, happiness and bliss. How changed!

The cause! the cause! Man never shall be that which once he

was.

What a doom is his who strives to better man's

estate.

And nobly in Philanthropy's frail bark does venture

far!

Proud his beginning! bright his short career! The

heat,

The enthusiastic heat, which spurred him on, was

With the interest of the grovelling crowd; clouds

gather from star;

The tempest is over; but where to steer, alas! he

knows not.

Man and his bark drive on: procastination throws her

back

The unquenchable bar to Freedom, and perchance,

the cause!

Ends once again and leaves man where he was!

HAROLD.

PITT'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Put into Verse by John Horne Tooke.

These shall not either read or write;

These shall not thy hair made white;

These shall not thy neighbour meet;

These shall not bead unacted eat;

These shall not dogs or horses keep;

These shall not through thy windows peep;

These shall not keep a water-dog;

These shall not be in thy pocket;

These shall not wine or brandy drink;

These shall not speak or hardly think;

These shall not be in thy pocket;

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Mr. W. AITKEN next week.
D. N. ABERDEEN.—All the letters addressed to J. B. O'Brien, and received at this office before he left Leeds, were delivered to him. There has been one received since he left, but do not know that it was the one they ask about. It was sent to London, care of J. Walkins.
J. V. BARNFIELD, CANTERBURY.—Say what the 10s. is for.
A CONSTANT READER, LYNN.—Should have given his name.
BERNARD M'CARNEY.—If furnished in sufficient time, the meeting shall be inserted to the extent of two or three columns.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE, 2. d.
From the O'Brien Contested Seat Fund, Newcastle, sent by the
Charists of Oldham ... 0 10 0
" A. B. Atkinson ... 0 0 6
FOR THE O'BRIEN PRESS FUND.
The working men of Huddersfield 3 12 0
Dewhirst's block printers do ... 0 16 6
Mooney's do. do. ... 0 11 6
From Abergavenny, T. Ingraham 13 6
FOR FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.
An Irishwoman wife, London ... 0 0 1

Local and General Intelligence.

LEIGHLEY.—EASTER DUES.—The war with the new Rector against the inhabitants for the recovery of Easter Dues still progresses. Two more victims, Mr. John Lister and Mr. John Butterfield, are on the list, destined to have their goods taken from their houses, unless they pay the tax to the State Church. To-day (Wednesday), being what is commonly called Justice meeting, these two individuals made their appearance according to the order of the sub-society to show cause why they refused to pay. They informed the magistrates that the Rector, who was present, that the man who wanted nothing from the State Church, they thought it ought, in common honesty, to let them alone. They also observed, that as they had never paid anything of the kind before, they were entirely ignorant of the nature of the demand, and thought that as it was at best a questionable concern they ought to be left by reading over the law on the subject. W. Ellis, Esq., Chairman of the meeting, accordingly read a speech of his own hand, and, in the course of it, said, "I do not consider the right of William III, for the better recovery of small tithes, offerings, oblations, vestments, &c. After the reading of this piece of stuff, which appeared to contain nothing about the case on hand, the magistrates gave their verdict, as a matter of course, in favour of the Rector, and told the parties to cash up, or take the consequences. The Rector then got up, quite satisfied with the decision of the Bench, and whilst walking towards the door, had his ears saluted with a regular hiss from the crowd. The two victims, who are thus marked out as examples of the power of the Church, are honest, industrious men, and, like the two before, of Charistian principles.

LONDON ADVOCATED DELEGATE MEETING, Craven Head, Drury-lane. Mr. Butler in the chair. The minutes were read, when a Delegate moved that the portion relating to the pipe makers, be struck out. After some little discussion, the original minutes were confirmed. Mr. O'Connor, from a society of painters meeting in Grosvenor Mews, handed in £5. Mr. Orley, plasterers, St. James's-street, 25, and it would be continued. Mr. Alston, painter, Horse and Groom, Portland-Street, £10, and would subscribe £5 per month while the strike lasted. Mr. Jackson, carpenters, Queen-Street, £100 and £20 more. Mr. Alston also paid in the sum of £4. £4. £6. private subscription. Mr. Goddard, stone-sawyers, £5, hoped to be able to bring the same sum every week. Mr. Dunbar, 227s. 6d. from private friends. Mr. Rier, from bookbinders, sorry their funds were so low, but at their last strike had borrowed £40 from the masons, which they were now repaying by a levy of 2s. 6d. per man, and would raise other subscriptions if necessary. Mr. Simpson, carpenters, 23, M. Ryan 16s. from friends. Operative London Stonemasons' Society, not able to advance any more money this week, as they had a great many members out of employ, whom they were able to support by means of their contributions. Mr. Washington mentioned his recent strike, and, by so doing he believed, they were essentially benefiting the men on strike. A discussion ensued as to the best means of collecting subscriptions, whether by lists signed and sealed by the chairmen of the masons' committee or by books; it was decided that the subscription lists should be adopted. Mr. Armstrong Walton detailed several particulars connected with the strike, and the great progress the cause was making in the provinces; he also informed them that several of the men who had gone in at Woolwich and Newington, and had received £1. 10s. from Mr. Washington, stated that at the last strike they had received great assistance from the stone quarries, and that the men at stone quarries at Dartmouth, from whence Messrs. Grissell and Peto procured their stones, were willing to strike if properly supported. The chairman announced that £20 had been just handed from the society of iron-plate workers meeting at the Ben Johnson, Bath-street, Coldbath Fields. A discussion took place, whether twelve or fifteen shillings should be allowed to the masons on strike, but it was ultimately left in the hands of the masons' committee, and after the transaction of other business, the meeting adjourned.

DUBLIN.—The cause of the people, in opposition to that of their enemies, is always the most advanced. When I speak of the people, I mean not those in the second city of the British Empire, appear to be more wretched than in any other city in the world. The shepherds of Dublin may be divided into three classes. The first look with infinite contempt upon the working classes, by whom they live, and but for whom many of them would be in some Union Workhouse; the second class are those who depend entirely upon the patronage of the aristocracy, both Whig and Tory; and who look on all persons who do not agree with them in administration of their patrons as enemies to their country. The third class is a few honest men among them; but owing to the circumstances in which they are surrounded, they will not, or they dare not, think for themselves, but blindly follow those who are working the ruin of their country. As a proof that the working classes of Dublin see their position, and what they have to expect from this sort of people, who live upon profits, the Total Abstinence Societies, and other benefit societies, are forming themselves into joint-stock companies, for the purpose of keeping the profits of their labour for their own use and benefit, and thereby show these "independent shopkeepers" their real condition. A meeting, which took place on Wednesday, the 16th inst., was the most numerously attended of any that we have had for a great number of years. It is not said that this was owing to the presence of Mr. O'Connor, as Lord Mayor, or to an effort on the part of the Tories to sustain the present Government. It was rather ludicrous to see the medal of King William, the idol of the Orangemen, appended to the gold chain, and dangling on the plump bosom of the "liberator." Some of the profane were heard to say, "Oh! mighty Daniel can it be, That this is all remains of thee!"

The last speech of Mr. O'Connor has given much uneasiness to some of his most sanguine adherents, in consequence of the indefinite manner in which he has now expressed the time when the tide will be pealed. Sir, as to your question, the question is, will the young Prince open the Irish Parliament, as Victor of Ireland, which cannot be until the year 1822, when Mr. O'Connor has pledged himself to have the Union repealed. A great many persons are now very anxious to see Fergus O'Connor in Parliament, in order that he might, after the expiration of nine years since the last "premature" dissolution, bring forward another "premature" discussion of the repeal of the Union.—Correspondent.

CARDIFF.—MASON'S STRIKE.—A full and spirited debate of masons and other trades was held in the large hall at the Carpenters' Arms, on Monday evening, the 22d, Mr. T. Tweddle, in a speech on the Resolutions appertaining to the strike, and his determination to support them to the utmost, was proposed, seconded, and ably supported by the Chairman and Messrs. Crichton, Jones and Black. The speakers showed, in a convincing manner, that the working classes are powerful only by union; and that it is only by having political power, such as the masons will give, that any permanent good can be done for them. The base conduct towards the masons, as shown by the *Weekly Dispatch*, the *Weekly Chronicle*, the *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardsman*, and other papers, was severely commented on, and some persons proposed that the printing of these papers might severely feel the power of the people. A vote of thanks was given to the conductors of the *Northern Star*, as that paper had always been open to matters concerning the strike, and for their uniform advocacy of the rights of the working classes. The Chairman handed in a letter containing five shillings from Dr. Price; the carpenters had voted £10, and handed in a subscription of £6. 12s. 3d. A delegate from the ship carpenters explained that every member of the shipwrights of the town of Rochdale was to-morrow to be placed before the Tory party, who had petitioned for them, and that they must give his seat to the former, for he can draw their money from the bank, and as this was the case, they had not yet come to a conclusion. The total sum of the above is £11. 7s. 9d. Thanks were voted to the Chairman and the meeting separated.

EDUCATION versus IGNORANCE.—On Thursday the 18th, a meeting was held in the Town-hall, at midday, for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to the Queen and others. A sum of money was collected for buying blankets for the poor, and arrangements were made for a feed among them.

BARNESLEY.—COALFIELD EXPLOSION.—One of the most awful and distressing accidents that ever took place in this town, or it ever fell to our lot to record, happened about half-past six o'clock on Monday morning. Just as the men got to their work at Mr. Twibell's colliery, a fire-damp explosion took place, and no less than a fifteen of our fellow creatures were burned to death, and five more only just alive. The alarm and excitement that have ensued in the town and neighbourhood, it is impossible to describe. At an early hour the bank at the pit was covered with thousands of people, all anxious to ascertain the fate of the unfortunate sufferers. This mournful catastrophe has filled the whole town and neighbourhood with gloom; and the distress of the relations and friends of the unfortunate victims is beyond all description agonizing. The deprivation to them will be truly grievous and irreparable; and we trust some public effort will be made to soften, so much as sympathy and charity can soften, its effects. Fifteen bodies have been taken out of the pit, and their names being as follow:—Three, by the name of Hincklethwaite, uncle and his two nephews, James Dasecon and his son, a grown up youth, Walker, (who has left a wife and child,) Scholey, and Mitchell. There is something particularly touching in this latter man's case; he had brought three bodies to the pit-bottom, and was in search of a fourth, when he fell a victim to the dreadful and subtle element and his own exertions. Three brothers of the name of Walton, and a fourth not likely to recover, Thompson, Scholey, and the latter, the latter an Irish lad, literally roared. The men got to the pit, who are informed in it badly, estimated it to be about 180 yards; and though several miners are known as to the cause of the explosion, but little of a very certain character can yet be said of it. All, however, agree that it originated in one of the men going with a candle into an unsafe part of the pit for his tools. The concussion was heard and felt so far an immense distance. It was like the report of a field of artillery, and shone down a wall near the pit. A young man named Walton was blown out of the pit, and descended the shaft, and literally dashed to pieces whilst, supposing to release two others who were descending with him escaped with but little injury. This was the first time he had attempted to go down to his work since being severely burnt about three weeks ago. One of the most singular traits of this disastrous accident, was the preservation of two of the boys descending in the corve before adverted to. 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GENERAL ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO THE PEOPLE, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

BROTHER CHARTISTS.—Having assembled in London, according to our published resolution, it becomes our duty, at the conclusion of our sitting, to address you on the state of our Association and the prospects before us. We have considered it necessary, for the reasons assigned elsewhere, to discontinue the Executive Journal. We have issued an address to our brethren in Scotland, entreating them to unite with us in our exertions to gain that cause which involves a fate of both nations; and we have instructed our constituents as to the future measures to be adopted. We have, however, and still do, remain in strict accordance with the principles, spirit, and meaning of the People's Charter.

In striving to obtain such a just and glorious end, we are enjoined to use none but peaceful and constitutional means.

How are we to succeed? We must have numbers; because without numbers, we never can become formidable. We must have union; because, without that, we never can be feared; and we must have energetic co-operation amongst the people's chosen leaders, because, without mutual confidence, we never can be successful.

During our experience, as an Executive, we have every reason to be satisfied with the rapid increase of the Association, the decreasing apathy of the people, and the widening circle of inquiry which gives vigour to the movement in all parts of the country. We cannot, even amidst our success, withdraw from the cause of the people—social power without political, or both combined.

The suffrage would strengthen instead of weakening the Unions, because the want of it on their parts, and the possession of it on the part of their masters, give rise to the laws of combination, correspondence, and conspiracy, all directed against men who simply demand a just wage for their labour.

The master class have discovered that with the law and law's punishments on their side, they cannot triumph over their slave class; and do the trades suppose that the chance of the law will not be drawn tighter, and rendered stronger? If they believe the contrary, what will induce their mistake when robbed of the power to remedy or resist?

Let one general appeal be made to them, and their affirmative answer would shake the Government to its centre, and supply the absence of a middle class, a thousand times more powerful than ours.

We have now conveyed to you our united opinion and advice. Brothers, let it be well considered; and, if correct, let these, our instructions, be immediately adopted.

We are the servants of the Association, and we expect the people to treat us as such; but, as the servants of the Association, we feel it to be our duty at all times to speak freely, to act firmly, and to fall back upon the people when our own power is insufficient to effect these objects which are necessary for the welfare of our constituents, and the success of our cause. We await your decision.

Your faithful Representatives,
R. K. PHILP.
MORGAN WILLIAMS
JOHN CAMPBELL
JAMES LEACH.
P. M. McDOWELL.

TO HAMER STANFIELD, ESQ.

"All classes of men, under the present limited influence of Christianity, will prey upon all other classes, just as much as they can; and, for the frailty of human nature tells me that were the manufacturer and his wife to assemble, and lay down their tools, and the working classes leave their (the aristocracy's) place, they would, as I go and do likewise."

HAMER STANFIELD.

SIR.—I have chosen the above extract from your lecture on "Monopoly and Machinery" as a motto to this letter to you; for to my mind, it contains a full and complete answer to the whole of the question you have stated, and an argument against which there is no appeal, in favour of the necessity, as well as the right, of every man who is to be called upon to obey, to obey, and to obey no master but himself.

Can I say to Britain, "You shall not be a master to me, nor to my wife, nor to my family, when division on your part will call down the vengeance of a powerful and accustomed faction on the scattered and unwilling mass?"

Remember that division is ever the forerunner of pessimum, and he who sows it in our ranks may as well sound a trumpet for the Government to begin.

Remember, too, that when the day of denunciation arrives, it is no longer safe for independence or honesty to remain the prey of the designing and the malignant. Nay, if once encouraged, like all other evils, it gathers strength with its violence, and its spirit for fresh victims keeps pace with its fury.

Crown this spirit, fellow labourers, or it will crush your cause. Put it down with a strong and active hand, or a reign of terror will arise when it will be no longer possible to serve you earnestly without being suspected, or pause in serving you without being denounced. It has indeed arrived, and simultaneous denunciations have occurred in Scotland and England. Even one of our own body has been accused, and, as the evidence proved, he was falsely accused. The same result has taken place in other cases; in fact, one real master has been put into the stocks, and this mischievous originated. Jealousy. That accursed base, which has existed, is in active being, and will spread to distract and destroy us.

You must seize it boldly wherever it arises, and like a poison net, when crushed the hardest it will wound the least.

The evil does not rest in localities; every scaffold finds its way to the public press, there to delight the enemy, and disgust our friends.

We are firmly of opinion, that whatever may be the intention of parties, the end of their squabbles would necessarily be the destruction of our public mind, and of our public interest, and whilst we would support neither, unless their action corresponded with that of the people, they have a right to the protection of the people, so long as they serve them.

To conclude our remarks regarding the obstacle which cast in our way, we may allude to the insuperable difficulties upon moral and physical force, legality and illegality, education, crotches, and criticisms and denunciations upon the supposed treachery of the past, and the present leaders, all of which expose our cause to the deserved ridicule and contempt of our delighted opponents.

Brothers, we are firmly convinced that we need only call to the good sense and reason of the working men, and if they do not respond, at all hazards, exterminate these vain and reckless feds, we offer you no earthly hope of success ever crowning the long-continued efforts which have been made to emancipate the suffering and desponding millions.

OUR PUBLIC OPPONENTS.

We contemplate this part of our address with far less anxiety and much more firmness. The principal enemy and the most powerful is the present Government, from whose iniquitous policy we anticipate much. It must be remembered that the last Government had a strong tendency to protect and benefit the present electoral class, at the expense of the non-electors—merely using the latter as a class of oppressors on the working class. But we have a government now, who will not be swayed by the influence of either middle or working men; therefore it is purest our duty to the master class to the last.

We may reasonably expect a vast accession of strength to protect and benefit the present electoral class, at the expense of the non-electors—merely using the latter as a class of oppressors on the working class. But we have a government now, who will not be swayed by the influence of either middle or working men; therefore it is purest our duty to the master class to the last.

Again, what is it but the monopoly of making the laws which have caused all the other monopolies of which you complain? In fact, they are but shadows from the master monopoly, and until that master monopoly be destroyed, both root and branch, there can be any security for the peace and happiness of this country.

Besides, Sir, are you not inconsistent upon your principles, when you do not associate with all our right principles to the master monopoly, after all other classes, as all these classes will prey upon all other classes, as much as they can and dare?" What, after this can you expect to be the fate of this country, without every man who is subject to a law, or its tendency, have a voice in the making of that law? Either you wish the people to be "preyed" upon, or you do not. If you wish them to be "preyed" upon, you will take no steps to destroy the power of the masters. If you wish them not to be "preyed" upon, after your admission that all classes will prey upon all other classes, as much as they can and dare?"

The master class will be the only class which can be "preyed" upon at this time, make every effort in the cause of the law, and let every man have a voice in the making of the law, he is called upon to do.

The dilemma is unavoidable. Take your choice, and from this day we shall know what to expect from you.

But you will ask "how is Universal Suffrage to be obtained?" I will answer the question, by asking you "how you propose to obtain the repeal of the corn laws?" You will answer, by the adoption of the Address, and every elector should make part of the Address to register names and addresses of each voter, and the election of each elector.

Number always give strength to union, and create respect amongst our electors, and where thousands have joined the Association, it becomes impossible for political tyrants to meet the victims of the patriotic few.

Remember that our peaceful declarations ensure us from a persecution directed by fear, and in too many instances, fanned by a hatred to our principles.

We should recommend the General Council to direct their particular attention to the organisation of the Districts, and the appointment of fit and qualified lecturers, who should in every instance be balloted for, as they were fit to be, and who should be appointed Delegates, to be appointed by public meetings, to represent places in a District Council before which all business relative to that district should be decided.

THE TRADES.

Those important bodies of men should be aroused to a sense of duty to themselves, and wherever it is practicable a Trade's Charter Association should be formed. We recommend the Charter Association to be dissolved from the Trade's Union.

We place great dependence on the faith of a body of men whose interests are identical as their pursuits are with a persecution directed by fear, and in too many instances, fanned by a hatred to our principles.

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