

PRICE SIXPENCE HALFPENNY, or
Five shillings per Quarter.

gentleman, and assured him that he possessed his entire confidence. Mr. Thomas Reed rose next, and said he wished it to be understood that he had not the slightest disrespect for, or distrust in, Mr. Woodward; but on the contrary, he held a very high opinion of that gentleman; but still he had a person in his eye whom

he would much rather stand to that Convention, on account of his age, long standing in our ranks, his zeal and integrity, and therefore he begged leave to propose Mr. Flowers. After the tremendous cheering had subsided, which followed this proposition, Mr. Flowers warmly thanked them for their kindness, but at the same time affirmed the duties of that Convention were too much for a man of his years, (upwards of seventy). Mr. Woodward was a young man, and could attend it better than he could; he therefore proposed that they should endeavor to designate a man to discharge the duties of that gentleman. Woodward was again elected, and Mr. John Pugs next rose, and expressed his sincere regret that Mr. Flowers had declined, for although he thought the highest opinion of Mr. Woodward, he thought that those who had been persecuted the most and longest, as they knew Mr. Flowers had, ought to have

honours conferred on them, if they were about to be conferred; besides, Mr. F. had given no sound reason why he could not act in that Convention. A person has that day told him (Mr. P.) that they had seen our friend Mr. Flowers, working like a horse, for this week past

in obtaining signatures to the National Petition. He therefore thought his age could not be any excuse, and he was sure that the presence of that venerable gentleman would impart a grandeur to that assembly. Mr. Allen begged leave to move that Mr. Allen be elected a delegate to the National Petition Convention. Mr. Allen declined; his circumstances would not allow him to accept that office, indeed he had no desire to do so; he had seen enough of it. He concluded a short speech by stating that he thought Mr. W. a very proper

person to sit in that Convention. Mr. Colling seconded the nomination of Mr. W. If Mr. Flowers and Mr. Allen had stood, he should scarcely know to which to give the preference. He held the highest opinion of the whole of those gentlemen, but still Mr. Flowers

the whole of these gentlemen, but still, if Mr. Flowers had been willing to have gone to that Convention, he certainly must say, that he thought he should have liked that the best; but as it was, every gentleman who would be satisfied with, and would elect Mr. Woodward. Mr. Flowers again rose, and said his friend Mr. P. had talked of honours. He (Mr. F.) looked upon them as bubbles that soon burst and were gone. H

thanked his friend and the rest of the gentlemen present, for the high opinion, they always had, and still had of him. The only honour he wanted was the glorious Charter of our rights. He had lately had a journey to London, and he was sure that journey had shortened his days; he had felt his health impaired ever since, but still though he could not respond to

their wish on this occasion, it always was, and ever would be, his desire to do his duty to his family and to emancipate the working classes. He concluded by declining, and recommending Mr. Woodward. The motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Woodward thanked the meeting in an excellent speech, and promised to do all in his power to forward his mission. Several new members were enrolled.

WE UNDERSTAND the Chartist boys of Brighton intend to present our much-esteemed friend Mr. Flower with a token of their esteem; we have not heard what it is to be, but we are sure it will not be a trifle.

HALIFAX.—The Chartists of this place meet every Saturday night, for the purpose of reading the various Democratic publications, discussion, &c. &c.

BATLEY.—A public meeting was held on Monday, the 29th ult., in the New Connexion School-room, Batley, to petition both Houses of Parliament for a total repeal of the Corn Laws, and Mr. A. Stewart, the anti-Corn Law lecturer, from Leeds

was invited to lecture on the subject. At the commencement of the meeting, John Nussey, Esq., the chairman, stated that he was highly gratified to see and meet such an assembly on the present occasion, he thinking they had got the working men of Batley once more linked in the chain of ruin out, while he was thus addressing them, Mr. Smith, the Baptist lecturer from Bradford rose and asked

The chairman if they would accept a discussion upon the subject. The immediate answer was "No." They had not called a public meeting for that, but merely to get the sanction of that meeting to petition both Houses of Parliament, for a total repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Clayton, a Chartist lecturer from Huddersfield, then stated that he would

have a hearing on the subject. It was agreed by the party assembled, that the anti-Corn Law lecturer should have one hour to deliver his address, and then the Chartists might have a hearing. The anti-Corn Law lecturer had delivered his address, without any interruption; then one of the Corn Law repealer wanted the motions putting to the meeting before

the Chartist had said anything, either for or against what the anti-Corn Law lecturer had stated; how-
ever, he was put down by Mr. Clayton, the Chartist
lecturer, and part of the assembly. Mr. Clayton
then delivered an address in reply, showing that
many evils which would be brought upon the
labouring class if the Corn Laws were repealed.

without other accompanying measures. He was asked some questions by the chairman, which he answered. Mr. Smith, the Chartist lecturer, from Bradford, delivered a short address. The motions were then put, which had been moved and seconded at the commencement of the meeting. The first that was put was, "That the petitions sent from this meeting should be for Universal Suffrage." The

NANTWICH.—On Thursday evening week, Mr. Linney, of Manchester, lectured here in the Market Hall. Mr. Linney explained and defended the principle of non-resistance, and contended that the petition sent from the meeting to both Houses of Parliament, should be for the total repeal of the Corn Laws." The former was carried.

principles of the Charter, proving, in a spirited manner, the right of every man to the franchise. The Poor Law, and other bad laws, were well exposed by him. He gave the parsons a tremendous flogging for preaching contentment and non-resistance to empty stomachs. He concluded by advising the people to join the Charter Association, and erect

operation adopted by the Manchester Chartists. He was listened to with the greatest attention for rather more than an hour.

ALEXANDRIA (VALE OF LEVEN).—A public meeting was held here, on the 3rd inst., to take into consideration the National Petition, as sent forth in the *Northern Star*—when Mr. Thomas

delivered a very spirited and appropriate address upon the occasion; after which the petition was unanimously adopted. It was then resolved to divide the place into districts, and a committee of six men were appointed to wait on each district in order to get as many signatures as possible. The committee was likewise elected, to look after the

DUNFERMLINE.—Dunfermline, so long asleep in the sacred cause of the people, appears to be gaining new life. A better feeling is gradually pervading the working men, approaching to something like the feeling which has been a public meeting of

Monday evening, 29th March, to consider whether we should adopt the National Petition. Mr. W. Gibb, journeyman baker, in the chair. In a pithy and concise manner, he enforced upon the meeting, the necessity of following this national plan, as a constitutional measure in which every Chartist would join. Mr. O'Connor's letter and the petition were

then read, and appeared to give great satisfaction to the meeting, who adopted the petition without a dissentient voice. Circulars were then read from Collins and O'Neill, and the London Chartists, after which the meeting broke up. Sheets are in the course of signature, and will be sent in due course. The signing goes on with spirit. We send these 10

OUAUBURN.—PUBLIC MEETING TO ADOPT THE NATIONAL PETITION.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Byker Building School-room, on Wednesday evening, the 31st ult. for the purpose of adopting the National Petition for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones, the released

all political prisoners, and making the People's Charter the law of the land. Mr. J. Hall in the chair. The following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting is fully convinced that anything short of Universal Suffrage can never raise the industrious classes of this country to that position in society to which they are entitled. We hereby declaring ourselves never to cease agitating until the franchise is secured to all."

People's Charter is made the law of the land; the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones to the bosom of their families; and the release of all political prisoners." The Chairman read the petition to the meeting, which was unanimously agreed to. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, after which, cheers were

WANDSWORTH.—A funeral address for John Clayton was delivered here on Monday last, by Mr. Charles Westerton, of London. Eight hillingbury

were collected for Mrs. Clayton and the General Victim Fund, which has been paid to Mr. Cleave—four shillings for Mrs. Clayton, and four shillings for the Victim Fund.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The members of the Christian Temperance Society held their weekly meeting on Monday last, at 7 o'clock, at Mr. H. Burnett, No. 13, Reform-street. Mr. Bishop, president, in the chair. After reading Mr. O'Connor's letter in the *Star*, and the *English* and *Scottish* *Temperance*, the following resolutions were unanimously carried, after being moved by Mr. J. Whitehead, and seconded by Mr. Croft—"That we, members of the Christian Temperance Society, cannot but be deeply affected by the letter of Mr. O'Connor, &c., as it is to them we are indebted for the extraordinary progress the cause of temperance has made amongst the Chartists of England, Scotland, and America; and we are, therefore, gratified, and seconded by Mr. Alderson—"That, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. O'Connor, in his letter on Church Chartism, Textual Chartism, Knowledge Chartism, &c., &c., we are of opinion that the object of Temperance Chartism, as it is called, is a good one, and will be considered as unworthy their civil rights, we believe that the deep and prevailing distress which now exists amongst the labouring classes of this country, caused through the effects of intemperance and exclusive legislation, and consider it is a duty imperative upon all Chartists to become total abstainers, for the more speedily and effectually to remove the evils under which we labour; and do, therefore, respectfully request that all our fellow-workers, and all our brother Chartists, in the town and district of Bradford, to carry out the glorious cause of total abstinence, and consequently secure the acquisition of the Temperance Habit, and the consequent comfort, and seconded by Mr. D. Whitehead—"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. Hill, Editor of the *Northern Star*, for publishing the letter of Mr. O'Connor, &c., in his paper; also, to Mr. Cleave, publisher of the *English Chartist Circular*, and *Temperance Record*, for his kind offer to insert any Chartist Temperance intelligence in his paper."

[illegible]

that charism is the offspring of the New Poor who have been reborn in the Holy Spirit, and who, because, so they elected their own Chairman, but the "respectables" would not permit him to take the chair, and one of them, who used the most disgraceful language, was a preacher of the Gospel, who insulted every one who dared to think or speak for himself. The Chairman, however, insisted on the meeting, and carried unanimously, that an adjournment take place. The Chartists then gave three cheers for the Charter, and left the meeting, and proceeded to their own room to transact their own business. Mr. Utley, and two others were arrested, and taken to the County Jail. The Town to assist in a public meeting for the purpose of petitioning for the release of the Chartist prisoners. The Corn Law repealers will hold a public meeting

Devol'. Mr. John Haswell was elected one of the delegates for Bradford. Letters were read from Mere, and one from Mr. Tidwold, and Devins gave a cheering account of the progress of Christianity in their different localities, more particularly by Mr. Tudeley, who said since he became agent for the *Northern Star*, the men of Shaftesbury had begun to read the Bible, and he was confident he hoped to have the pleasure of informing the delegates at their next meeting, that an Association had been formed in that benighted place. Arrangements were then made for Mr. Holwell's services as lecturer for a week. It was also agreed that the next meeting should be held at the house of Mr. Emberton-Down, near Salisbury Plain.

here, and he said to Mr. Baintrow were very kindly torn off by one of these springs of pity. An ignorant fellow called a preacher among the Primitive Methodists was deputed to the quarter-day a few weeks ago, at Nottingham, at which meeting our talented friend Mr. Dorman was present. The ignorant fellow brought us Mr. Dorman's recitation in the following form:—*'O'm surry o'ee preech'd th' devil's works on a Sunday, but oi won't no more.'* Of course we have had the "nine days' wonder," but Mr. Dorman was not so gagged as to be unable to give a specimen of his own preaching in the Primitive Methodist chapel, on Sunday last, and fearing the exposition of their base falsehoods, they suffered Mr. Dorman to come over from Nottingham, a distance of six

He was cramped almost to suffocation. At the conclusion, he administered the Chartist Total Abstinence pledge to about fifty persons; he has, likewise, at the request of a large portion of the ministers of the working classes, been invited to deliver lectures in hearing-rooms, to their not being able to leave their homes, kindly consented to give two more lectures on *Eastern Monday* and *Tuesday*; and at *Arncliffe* on *Wednesday* and *Thursday* next. He has also been invited, when he shall challenge him, for the ensuing week. As our theatre was engaged for the whole of *Eastern week*, we applied for the *Conservative Hall*; but were told by the person in charge of it, that he durst not let us have it to prevent our doing harm; it is been for some years, he said, that we should have had it for our own use; so we are compelled to have our own chapel. The plan of Mr. Vincent for individual

fix-lane, be engaged for the purpose of holding their weekly meetings, on the Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE DINNER TO

MR. H. VINCENT.

MARCH 1, 1841.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Gentlemen, 304 at 3s.	45	12	0
Ladies, 30 at 2s. 6d.	4	16	0
Free, 7 pence, &c.			6
Total	50	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Three hundred and forty-six din-	42	5	6
ners, as per bill,			
Portwine,	1	10	0
Beer,	3	11	0
Master of the ceremonies,	0	7	0
Boardman,	0	10	0
Postages, Stationery, &c.	0	17	0
Committee Room,	1	0	0
Total	48	19	6

H. MITCHELL, Hon. Secretary.

Applied and found correct.

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SALFORD.

There was a lecture in our room on

Salford last night. The room was well

furnished. The whole borough is getting

into the habit of attending to the

operation system adopted by the

Charities. The only practical and

just one established. Some families

save as much as fourteen-pence

per week in the present economical

situation, to the following effect, took

place. We will not mention names:

Shopkeeper—What is the reason, Mr.

Charities, you do not get your flour

and meat from me as formerly?

Charities—Because I can buy them

of good quality and much cheaper than

you can. S—How do you prove that?

I buy as cheap as anybody else!

C—May, but you do not; you get all

your stuff on credit, but we pay ready

money. S—You mean by money, you

mean by me? W—Yes.

C—Why the working men to be sure.

We club our money together, and buy our

provisions. C—That is, you save 2s.

on the dozen of flour, and a pound of

bacon, and a pound of butter, and

candles, 3d. per score on potatoes, and

other articles in like manner.

S—Oh! you will get tired of such work,

you may take a good rest. Some one

will run away with your money.

C—Never fear, Mr. Shopkeeper, that

is what you want. Ours is not a store

where there is any great mass of

goods, but we divide our goods among

three houses, where we divide our

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