

their power to see that was done. So great was
 the feeling that the Trade Council should take these

including the borough holders and freemen in that he begged leave to call their attention to one simple

was as good a corporation in the olden time as Newcas
was. Now if that had been known at the time when
Council of Getsehead was first launched into munici-
pality, there would have been no question as to the trans-
ferring of the Hills to the people of Getsehead, be-
cause the act of parliament was made for the purpose
of handing the hills to the people of the town and
hills. Now the moment the new Council of Getsehead
was established, they proceeded, as they thought it
their duty to do, to call on the borough holders to re-
linquish that property. The borough holders of course
insisted that, and he believed it was only justice to
allow Council to say that after finding that it would be
impossible to get the borough holders to give up the
hills and after all the uncertainty of the law, to give
to these gentlemen the route they had been in the
habit of dividing, they gave it up, and declined to sue

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A fire and affair occurred the other day, at Salombe's place, Deseronto. Miss Emily Mary Spooner, daughter of Mr. David Stephenson, of the Cape of Good Hope, was preparing for a wedding dinner; while stood by her side, her mother, Mrs. Mary Stephenson, a lovely, and being attired in white muslin, she was instantly enveloped in flames. She was so dreadfully injured, that she died some afterwards.

Dr. Brown's Wonders of Nature, have been several times referred to by the public, and can speak with authority of their exquisite workmanship and artistic skill. They keep time with very great precision, and have been declared by competent judges to be well worth the price. The only objection which can be applied against the postoffice, — *post free* for example, — is the untraded pamphlet, — *plus free* for a stranger, — a denigrative and every construction of which now made.

For sale by the publisher, Messrs. G. and J. C. Whittell, 33, 34 and 35, Leinster Hill, and 16 and 17, Coventry Street, London, W.

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REFORM CONFERENCE AT L.

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workmen that there would be a great influx of immigrants from the United States, and that the working men could not afford either the time or the money to live in London and devote their energies to the cause of the oppressed. It was also pointed out that intelligent and responsible men might be able to do a great deal of useful work in their own countries, and that it was not necessary for every man who might be able to do so to come to London. It was also pointed out that the cause of the oppressed was not a new one, and that it was not necessary for every man who might be able to do so to come to London. It was also pointed out that the cause of the oppressed was not a new one, and that it was not necessary for every man who might be able to do so to come to London.

Mr. W. HUCKES advised the conference to take advantage of Reform as they could get it. He said that he had been asked to be a subject—Mr. Robert Cooper made that suggestion. He said that he had been asked to be a subject—Mr. Robert Cooper made that suggestion. He said that he had been asked to be a subject—Mr. Robert Cooper made that suggestion.

He insisted on the question of church rates, too, as well as on the question of placing in the late session as a bill, which the feeling of the day seemed to require, a bill liberal as formerly. He said he had lately been to Birmingham and Liverpool, and at both places he had been surprised to find that the feeling was not in favour of the former Parliamentary Reformers, but that the Reformers, such as Mr. Bright, were to be despised.

Committees were appointed and the meeting broke up about half past seven.

LEIGH, Tuesday.—The second day's sitting was at the Town Hall, Mr. Russell, M.P. for Bolton presiding, and after making a few remarks on the subject of the meeting, he read the following resolutions of the committee, which were adopted by the full assembly.

1. That this Conference regards the present state of representation as a gross injustice to the working-classes, and as a source of national weakness, and without any constitutional protection for their labours, and for their liberty, or their families.

2. That the present representation, which is based on the principle of the franchise, would fit considerably among themselves as to the degree to which they are entitled to be represented in decisions that they and those they represent are to be bound by the will of the state, and claim such an extension of the franchise as will enable the working classes of the nation to be represented in the Government.

"3. That regarding the union of all classes of farmers, as essential to the attainment of every great aim of social regeneration, they recommended the formation of Reform Associations, which would have the force of bringing them to bear on Government action, with a view to the securing of public meetings, positions, materials, deputations and other constitutional means, including action by registration, at all critical points.

"4. That the committee recommending petitions to Parliament from every town, village and workshop, would also recommend that a reform to be asked for, but not secured, should be put forward by the same judges at the same time, advising that friendly support be given to every honest measure which may be proposed to improve the condition of the people, and to the removal of the obstructions to the well-being of the working classes, as well as the protection of the rights of the poor by the ballot, and a more equitable distribution of rents."

"6. That a meeting of delegates be held in London after the commencement of the next session of Parliament for the purpose of discussing the affairs of Parliament and to decide upon measures to be presented to the House of Commons

"7. That a committee be appointed for calling a conference in London; and if it should be desirable to call such a conference with the friends of Reform, to convene another conference in London, or some other great town, to discuss the affairs of Parliament, and to decide upon measures to be presented to the House of Commons

"8. That the Conference cannot separate without expressing their deep appreciation that His Majesty's Government appear to have taken the views of the Conference into consideration, and that such the present Cabinet introduce a Reform Bill, and that the House of Commons, when they meet in the next session of Parliament, they must first consider the conditions of the present day.

These resolutions were discussed *seriatim*.

Almost the whole time of the sitting was taken up with a debate on the second resolution, to which Sir James Stansfeld made a vigorous opposition. He proposed that the Conference should be in favour of manhood suffrage. The majority, how-

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wealthy, and he said, "I have no illustrations and have no money to pay for them. I have only the words I have earned that position upon and heaven will reward me." And he rejoiced that he lived in a country like India where every man might carve out his own destiny. He might accomplish the best results of his life. This great idea was welcomed to every man in the land, and he had no doubt that if there were no help among the people there would be no help among their ranks. Cooperation was a very important thing. They saw how clearly it was a truth that if a man helped himself he could not be helped by others. They believed that co-operative was a step in the right direction. They could be helped by others in that way perhaps better than any other way. They could become their own capitalists. Any of them could become their own customers and in this way

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they rest the value of it; and every time they
the co-operative store and purchased their food
they knew that they were assisting themselves
pointing out the advantages likely to accrue from
establishment of this society in Newcastle.
gentlemen concluded by quoting the motto, he
the greatest German that ever lived, the motto
one of the most successful men in the House of Commons
and that motto was applicable to each of them
houses if I might.

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interests of the working men, the first duty he laid down was that every man should work; and, if so, then his first duty to respect himself, because his work was honourable,—at least, it ought to be so. He did not mean to say that all manner of work was honourable, but work that did good to society, work that did good to man's self, work upon which he could ask the blessing of heaven, work upon which his own conscience would be honourable work, and he must take care that he did not despise himself. It was a man's duty to help others, and it was a man's duty to help others. The gentleman then proceeded to explain the principles of cooperation to his hearers, and urged upon them the duty of doing good to others, and urged upon them the duty to be derived therefrom.

MR. GAMMAGE having next addressed the

MR. OAKMAN, having next addressed the meeting, said: "Pure food, and how to obtain it," the usual vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

SHAKESPEARE'S GARDEN. — The following are the honoured names of a few of the fifteen who have contributed one hundred pounds for the purchase of the site:

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