

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.
MY FRIENDS,—Because the opinion is now becoming so prevalent that a "Panic" is at hand, and because the continuance of such an amount of trade will ensure the tranquillity of the working classes, I have endeavored to supply all the wants of the community, and because we have an immense non-consuming producing power equal to eight hundred million pair of hands, while the population of the globe is but little more than eight hundred millions; because each succeeding "panic" must increase in calamity, in the exact ratio in which trade increases in amount; because violence in a manufacturing country must be avoided, and, therefore, the people taken unawares; because I have on all occasions during my career been the spear-head both by Government and those who expected to do something; because the strength of the popular party has never yet been marshalled in sufficient time to mould a great national convulsion to popular requirement; because stringent and oppressive measures are sure to follow a cessation of labor, as though the working classes—and not those who trafficked in their interests—had brought want and starvation, and woe and desolation, on their own house; because a "Panic" is the signal for a union of all with "a stake in the ledge," and because it should be also the signal for a union of all who demand "a stake in the ledge"; because we ought now to be prepared with an immediate antidote for those periodical poisons administered by the "rich oppressors" to the "poor oppressed," and because no man living, whether he be statesman, philosopher, political economist, or state financier, can possibly suggest any other antidote for the cure of production by a non-consuming power, than the "L.P." because of all these things it is that I now address you on this subject.

During a temporary gleam of "prosperity" you have forgotten much that I have with great pains and labour taught you on this subject; while those who understand nothing whatever of it have used it as a means of destroying my popularity. "Don't mix up the Charter with the Land," was looked upon as sincere and unalloyed Charism; while the bare mention of the principle of the Charter. The failure of all Revolutions, whether moral or physical, has arisen from a similar admixture of ignorance and enthusiasm. Terror has been but too successful in driving common sense from the field. The means were every thing; the end nothing; and hence have the means been frequently successful, while the end has never yet been attained. Revolution in America, ten years ago, was the means of dividing the land of the tyrants; but it is only now that the Americans are beginning to think of the end, which is possession of the land; and hence twenty years of the infancy and manhood of the Republic have been wholly absorbed in an endeavor to frustrate the legitimate end. It is time that we took a lesson from past experience. To hear ignorant men canvassing my Land project, one would suppose that I had proposed the land scheme as one that must be adopted by all; while in fact I proposed it as a good substitute for the "Poor Law" system. I proposed it as the only free labour market in the world, in which man, in his individual capacity, could be a successful competitor against the application of capital to an inanimate competing power. I proposed it as the antidote to the poison of centralization. I proposed it, not for all, but as a refuge for the destitute.

Firstly, as a means of testing the value of free labour, as compared with slave labour; and Secondly, as a means of regulating demand and supply in the labour market, which is the only legitimate and enduring standard by which protection can be extended to labour.

What I proposed was, that if 10,000 "hands" were employed in performing all the work of a district, and if such an improvement took place in machinery as to enable the owners to dispense with 8,000 of these "hands," the remaining 2,000 should be relieved from the competition of 30,000 unwilling idlers, whose wants must necessarily induce them to work lower than when their labour was indispensable to the profit of the masters. I want to allow those 2,000 disinherited men to have an option between four acres of land at a fair rent, and parish relief; and if another improvement takes place in machinery, by which another thousand of the seven thousand shall become surplus, that they also shall be at once removed from the idle reserve of competition to the land. Now that all I have ever asked for; and I feel convinced that the free labour standard is a better criterion for the regulation of wages than the necessities of an indigent surplus population. I am more induced to write on the subject of Small Farms in consequence of the importance now given to it every day, and every where, and by every body. When I first broached my plan, all, without distinction, laughed at what they were then pleased to call my folly. I thought it a very extraordinary proposition, that my greatest and most inveterate opponents, my revilers, should belong to the very class who lament the scarcity of human food. The plan of Small Farms, as a national plan for the adjustment of wages in the artificial market, is, then, my plan.

I have said that the subject has now become the rage. All newspapers; all periodicals; all orators; all Government officials; all Lords and Squires, now make the subject one of paramount importance. The Times newspaper stands foremost in its advocacy of a portion of the plan, and will presently adopt the whole. But then, the Times, which represents the rage, I created it; and in these days of lively and active competition for popular favour, while I am thankful for support, I will not surrender my patent. The Times newspaper never would have been the first to propound the principle; and the fact of its now doing so, only proves the great strength it has acquired. I have observed that the Times merely supports a branch; namely, the "allotment system"; and as that system is as old as the hills, I wish to guard you against the notion that it has everything to do with the Small Farm plan. I am ready to admit its usefulness, as a preparatory school for a further advance. We have in it the valuable admission that the allotment of small patches of land would be a great advantage to the holders; but it has not been supported or advocated as a means of making men a perfectly free labourer, working exclusively for his own profit; and at the same time conferring great benefit on society at large. The Times and the Young England party advocate allotments; and that is a great step towards the grand principle; but then, if the boon stopped there, it would either create a greater dependence on the employer if he was a manufacturer, or a divided allegiance, if the landlord of the allotment was a farmer, and the employer of the occupant a manufacturer. Neither an operative who works all his life, nor an agricultural labourer who works as long as it is light, can ever bestow enough of labour on a small patch to enable him either to judge of its real value, or of the difference between the labour expended on it for himself, and the labour performed for his master in the artificial labour market. Hence I show you that the friends of the allotment system have propounded nothing new. However, I hail the agitation of the subject as a move towards the right thing.

In former treatises on the subject of Small Farms, I was confined to illustrations furnished by my own experience and practice; and, being a new subject, I was apprehensive that the facts I advanced might be suspiciously received by a community wholly ignorant of the subject. As my wish is to recount facts, and only facts, I am now enabled to furnish you with many, some of which I have seen myself, and others I have heard from credible witnesses. The first that I shall state are these that I

have witnessed. Mr. John Ardill, my clerk, holds fourteen acres under Mr. Beckett, M.P. for Leeds; for which he pays rent and taxes 25 per acre. This year he planted some potatoes whole; some he cut in two; and some into common sets. Last week one of his men, David Ellis, and I proceeded to try the respective produce. We commenced at the point where the whole potatoes began, without any preference; and in two running yards we dug twenty-one pounds of potatoes. The drills are two feet asunder; so that at fourpence per stone the value was at the rate of £20 15s. per acre. The half potatoes yielded twenty-one pounds to three yards; and the common sets twenty-one pounds to four yards. Ellis and I first measured, and then weighed, the produce.

There is now on this farm of fourteen acres, eleven milch cows, six heifers, one horse, twenty-two pigs, forty rabbits, nineteen hens, twenty-five turkeys, one acre of potatoes, half an acre of Swedish turnips, and half an acre of garden. Mr. Ardill employs one man through the year at £1 a-week, and a lad at 12s. a-week; and the farm is by no means in good condition yet. It can be made to do more than three times as much as it has done.

On Sunday last I dined with Mr. Thornton, of Paddock, near Huddersfield, a cloth-dresser, and a credit to his country. This gentleman took an acre and three-quarters of barren moor for an experiment. He pays £2 rent, or £4 the acre. He has had in his possession some two years; and has had to dig out of his plot scores of wagon loads of stones. He keeps from the acre and three-quarters three prime milch cows, and three huge pigs; one, if fed, would weigh thirty stone. It is an immense brute; and the other two are large. He has half an acre of splendid Swedish turnips; a third of an acre in cabbage; and a good portion under Italian corn, ready for the third cutting; and the whole plot of grass fit to mow, and a very fine crop. Mr. Thornton read for me a minute account of the proceeds, even to the farthing, which stood thus:—Profit, after deducting £7 for rent, £5 for manure, £20 for labour, £50. So that, had he been his own labourer, there would have been a return of £70. The land is not worth more than £1 per acre; and he had no right to charge the whole price of manure to one year's expenditure; so that, allowing £1 15s. for rent—more than the value—and £2 10s. for manure yet in the ground, the return for labour and profit would be £77 15s. The land is wretched: only about five inches of soil on a bottom of stone. Every year he is making it better.

Let us now take stock from this very bad sample. Mr. Thornton holds seven rods, and makes a return of say £77; or £11 per rod. There are sixteen rods in four acres. A man could well work that amount; and the return from the four acres would be £770 per annum. I could not have selected a worse sample. One Thornton in each parish would be worth ten thousand manufacturers. A sight of his pig is well worth a walk of twenty miles.

I travelled last night with a working man to Idle. This man holds one of Mr. Stanfield's (the Member for Huddersfield) allotments of half a rood. He pays 10s., or at the rate of £1 per acre. He planted his potatoes on my plan, and sold a portion of them early; but in the open field, at the rate of about £140 per acre; and his produce was twice and a half greater than that of his neighbours, produced by the ordinary mode of cultivation. This man told me that at the commencement, the neighbours laughed at the allotment men; that some gave up in disgust; but that none so man would take four times the rent for his spot. His expression was:—"O they love it dearly." Now that is what I call sound practical knowledge. At Holfirth all is "land mad," and recounted most wonderful results which all had witnessed. Near Hanley Mr. Picketley was shown a cabbage that weighed sixty-six pounds; and in that village a few working men are about establishing a horticultural society for themselves.

I now come to that best of all good men, Mr. D. Weatherhead, of Keighley. That gentleman has laid out sixteen acres, in four farms of four acres each; and after thoroughly draining and fencing, first the four acres, then each acre in itself, he built on each a good house; and for house and land he gets £12 a year; and I learn from the whole country of the benefit of the example. I cannot refrain from stating the criterion by which this good man selected one of his tenants. I learned it from my companion. Of course Mr. Weatherhead looked for a substantial tenant with capital to insure rent, and for one of "industrious habits," whose love of "industry" was established by the Brougham test. Not a bit of it. He took an honest paper out of the workhouse, and confided his property to his care and management. The man is GRATEFUL; and Weatherhead has the very best of tenants; one who will work from sun rise to sun set to keep out of his old lodging. This fact should be proclaimed through the whole country. That's the way to Repeal the Corn Laws.

I have recently travelled through a large portion of England, and no circumstance gave me so much pleasure as the progress making everywhere in this question of the land. I only required a few examples; and they are everywhere presenting themselves. The allotment system is at present looked to, as a means of reconciling the labouring population to a better kind of serfdom. It must not be mistaken for the Small Farm System: neither should it be opposed. If governments are to rule for the good of the people, the first step in advance should be the creation of such a mind as will force a representation; and I feel convinced that when the national will is made up on the land question, that we shall have a Government ready to make it national. See what a frightful picture I shall now draw for you, and what a strong case I make out for a change of system. There is collected annually about £7,000,000 sterling for poor-rates. Very good land can be had for £1 per acre; indeed it is over the average rent. £7,000,000 a year then would pay rent for 7,000,000 acres of land; and at one person to two acres; that is, a family of a man, his wife, and two children on a farm of four acres, those 7,000,000 acres would support 7,000,000 human beings! and, at the lowest calculation, would leave an amount of SURPLUS PRODUCE, after consumption, worth £175,000,000! say, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION FOUR! That would be £25,000,000 more than all your "Foreign Trade" and all your taxes. "Then," say you, "why don't the Government and society do it?" Ah! there's the rub! Because government and society have the £175,000,000, and twice that amount now; and YOU would HAVE YOUR SHARE OF THE £175,000,000!!! Now is that a good reason? Just what you would do if you were Government, and Government was you. If that was done, there would be a "roaring trade," but labour would not be so cheap. Then, again, observe another fact. There are only £7,000,000 a-year paid to the poor of all the parishes; and one pauper (the person) for each parish swallows, amongst the lot, about the same amount; so that if the amount paid to paupers idlers and to willing idlers was all expended on the land, it would feed 14,000,000 of a population, and leave a "surplus" after a good supply, or THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION POUNDS!!!

I shall continue the subject of the Land until I make you demand it; and when you get it, then, but not till then, will I leave you.

Your faithful friend and fellow-labourer,
FRANCIS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Intelligence.

HOLMFIRTH.—On Saturday evening last we had the rare treat of a visit by Mr. O'Connor to confer with and impart instruction to the "lads" of the hills. The notice of the night of the meeting was but short: still the large meeting room of the Town Hall was filled by a most attentive and disinterested audience, a great portion of whom were manufacturers, and not a few large millowners. At eight o'clock, Mr. Wm. Cunningham was elected to preside, and after a few words from Mr. J. Hobson, Mr. O'Connor rose to read the report of the Committee presented to the audience amid loud and hearty cheering. The subject announced for Mr. O'Connor's lecture was "Why are wages so low with trade so good?" a question which the Learned Lecturer treated in the most able and instructive manner. He showed that the amount of trade, arising from several causes, was greater, far greater at the present moment than at any former period of our history: while the facts furnished by the workers themselves in that room showed the wages were much lower than they were only seven years ago, when the amount of trade was not nearly so great as at present. This was a complete answer to the brazen lie of the great portion of the millowners, who created a vague terror of a projected general strike, and beyond contradiction, that the immense extension of trade during the last seven years, had not had the effect of even keeping wages up to the price they were, much less prevented them from being greatly reduced. The truth was, that the cause of low wages was to be looked for elsewhere. It arose from the one fact—that Labour was not represented, while capital, being agitated, adopted a policy of "non-resistance" to the means of protection; while capital had every opportunity of preying on the land-holders of political-noting slaves. The manufacturing system, as Mr. O'Connor pointed out, was a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres. The result of the lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres. The result of the lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres.

BRADFORD.—On Wednesday night we had a second visit from Mr. O'Connor, and the Odd-Fellows Hall was crowded in all parts to receive him. Upon his entrance, Mr. O'Connor was greeted with a shout of applause, and Mr. J. Smith was unanimously appointed chairman. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. George White, in a very forcible and loud speech, proposing the adoption of a resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. O'Connor then rose to read the report of the Committee presented to the audience, and after a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres. The result of the lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres.

HUDDESFIELD.—Sunday last was a great day with us here. We never had such audiences in the Hall of Science, as on that day assembled to hear Mr. O'Connor's lecture on the subject of the Land. The afternoon session had to go away, unable to obtain admission; and though in the evening a better disposition of the seats and the occupation of all available space enabled the committee to accommodate the vast number of persons who were present, still insufficient room, and many had to depart, unable to make their entry. The afternoon's lecture was on the present position of the Repeal and "Chartist agitation," a question which Mr. O'Connor dealt with in a most able and instructive manner. The marked attention with which his apt illustrations were received by the crowded audience imparted more than ordinary animation to the speaker, and he on several occasions carried the audience into raptures, through the intricacies of his subject. Their passions and feelings seemed spell-bound; and every word that fell from the lips of the orator had a marked and lasting effect. The lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—On Sunday evening last, a few Chartists of this place met at Mr. S. B. Bass-van, Wood Gate, to consider the propriety of getting up a Memorial for Frost, Williams, and Jones, when it was agreed to convene a meeting for that purpose, on Monday evening, at the Town Hall. On Monday, the 21st inst., I addressed the people of Barnstable in a room that formerly belonged to a body of Christians, called Ranters, and was occupied by them as a place of devotion. The meeting was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres. The result of the lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres.

IDLE.—On Tuesday night last we had a visit from Mr. O'Connor to the village, from Mr. Fergus O'Connor, and we had the great pleasure of seeing him. He was accompanied by Mr. J. Smith, who was elected to preside, and after a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres. The result of the lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres.

years I have been hunting after opposition, and now that I have a chance don't rob me (cheers). I will listen to him, and reply to him, and he shall be heard" (cheers). Mr. O'Connor then proceeded to read the report of the Committee presented to the audience, and after a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres. The result of the lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres.

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PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY OR FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

of the Chartists, severally addressed the meeting in very effective speeches, and I am happy to say, they met with better treatment than your humble servant, though they did not escape without receiving a moderate share of interruption. The lecturer refused to stand the only man that used anything in the shape of argument was Mr. Smith; as to me, he considered I said nothing that deserved a reply from him. In the course of his remarks he said, that though no man would dispute the fact that the working class were poorer than he did, so far as related to their rights, yet he begged to say that Free Trade was a question of itself, altogether unconnected with either Chartism or any other political question, and that he would not be troubled with any of the kind. He then proceeded to read the report of the Committee presented to the audience, and after a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres. The result of the lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND.—Brother Demagogue!—On the 11th inst. of our amiable friend and president, Mr. O'Grath, that gentleman could not pay his anxiously expected visit to this country; and as the Executive deemed extension of the National Charter Association throughout Scotland necessary, I have repaired hither for the purpose of forwarding that object; and have now the gratification of being enabled to report most favourably on the progress of the cause. I have been for some time past literally deafened. That is, as far as an useful organ was concerned; the principles of the Charter being at the same time more extensively popular than ever before. I have been for some time past literally deafened. That is, as far as an useful organ was concerned; the principles of the Charter being at the same time more extensively popular than ever before. I have been for some time past literally deafened. That is, as far as an useful organ was concerned; the principles of the Charter being at the same time more extensively popular than ever before.

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NORTHAMPTON.—GREAT MEETING ON BEHALF OF FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—For several days previous to Monday last, a requisition was in course of signature to the Mayor to call a public town's meeting on behalf of the above-named patriots. The requisition was signed by 423 inhabitant householders. The Mayor, when waited upon, expressed himself favourably to the object; but would not consent to call the meeting unless a majority of the Town Council signed the requisition. The requisition was accordingly signed by the Mayor, who was confident to his bid by himself. Mr. Alderman Sharp took the chair; and, being seconded, was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. Some members of the Town Council having stated their reasons for signing the requisition, Mr. Alderman Sharp rose to move the resolution. He stated that he did not come there for the mere purpose of making a speech but to do business; they were met together for a purpose in which he was sure they all felt an interest. He then proceeded to read the report of the Committee presented to the audience, and after a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres. The result of the lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres.

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BILSTON.—The Chartists of Bilston held a public meeting on Sunday evening last, at Mr. O'Connor's lecture, and we had the great pleasure of seeing him. He was accompanied by Mr. J. Smith, who was elected to preside, and after a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres. The result of the lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres.

HEWSDON.—The members of the General Council for this locality have been nominated.

LONDON.—SOMERS' TOWN.—A respectable and attentive audience met on Sunday evening last, at Mr. Duddridge's room, in the Strand, to hear Mr. O'Connor's lecture on the subject of the Land. The meeting was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres. The result of the lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres.

QUEENSHED.—THE WELSH MARTYRS.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this village was held on Monday evening last, at Mr. O'Connor's lecture, and we had the great pleasure of seeing him. He was accompanied by Mr. J. Smith, who was elected to preside, and after a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres. The result of the lecture was a most interesting and profitable discussion, and a supply of labourers forced to compete with one another, and also with unfailing, unflinching iron and steel, instead of being at liberty to take themselves to the natural labour market, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and land-locking up would continue until the franchise was conferred on the man because he was a man, and not because he held the requisite number of acres.

FORGOTTEN ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—From the Brussels Gazette.—We had put together for their guard against an extensive forgery of notes of the Bank of England for one hundred thousand sterling each, at present in circulation in Belgium and other parts of the Continent. These notes are so well imitated as to be difficult to detect. Indeed, we are informed, that even the Bank itself has been deceived by them, for that one was actually paid upon presentation there, and it was only when the note bearing the same number afterwards made its appearance, that the error was detected. We have heard of £700 of the said forgeries having been cashed by a changeur at Brussels, and £200 in Antwerp; but that the Bank has acted in the most liberal manner by having already liquidated nearly the whole of the said forgeries, and that others as they come in, that can be proved to have been taken in the way of business. The person who duped the Bank parties is apparently Frenchman, of a middle stature, with a good address, but unpromising look, and an agent of the Bank has come over in pursuit of him.

EXTRAORDINARY MODE OF SUICIDE FROM DISEASE AND DESTITUTION.—On Tuesday, Mr. Baker, jun., held an inquest at the Three Compasses, Brook-street, in the body of George Doyle, late postman at a house in Broad-street, City. Frederick Grover, of 5, Old Monague-street, Whitechapel, said deceased and his wife resided in the same house, and were in very destitute circumstances, owing to the death of the husband, who was a good workman at a house in Broad-street, City. Frederick Grover, of 5, Old Monague-street, Whitechapel, said deceased and his wife resided in the same house, and were in very destitute circumstances, owing to the death of the husband, who was a good workman at a house in Broad-street, City. Frederick Grover, of 5, Old Monague-street, Whitechapel, said deceased and his wife resided in the same house, and were in very destitute circumstances, owing to the death of the husband, who was a good workman at a house in Broad-street, City.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

1 sons, in addition to many hundreds of DE
DED CURES—particulars of which have b

already published—established the character
PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as the *Best Medicine*
for the World:—

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Gentlemen,—This is to inform you, in detail, w
OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health)
 have done for me.

First.—They have cured me of a Cough, of ab

Secondly.—Of a Nervous Affection, with which I have been troubled for many years.

Fifthly.—Of a Scarbutic humour, with which I have been tormented at least 41 years, having been afflicted with it, several times, for months together. This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present, I have not a smart, or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light

such a restorative health and soundness of body. I am not like the same person as I was a year ago, feeling so much altered for the better.

All these cures have been effected in me, by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

And lastly.—I believe them to be, a safe preventive of the Bowel Complaint, for, neither I nor my wife have had it, since taking them ; she having

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,
R. W. RICHARDSON, Schoolmaster,
Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, Janu-
30th, 1843.

WITNESS.—R. Richardson, his present wife,
enough to his being afflicted as above, for more t
22 years

NOTE.—You are at liberty to make use of the above statement, in any way you please; I am ready to answer any question put to me relating thereto.

R. W. R.
Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London
To Mr. James Arthur, Bookseller, Rickergate
Carlisle.

Sir, I cannot refrain from expressing the deep gratitude I feel, for the great benefit I have derived from taking Parr's Life Pills. For the space of eighteen months I was seriously afflicted with complaint of the stomach, accompanied with severe pain and flatulency. During that time I had much medical advice, and was a patient at the Carlisle Dispensary, for six months, but without deriving the slightest benefit whatever. I also tried several

patent medicines, but without experiencing any benefit. I was worn out to a complete skeleton—had a severe cough and spit, and was also troubled with Diabetes, and had no hope of ever recovering; fortunately, however, I was informed by some of my neighbours, of the great benefit they had derived from Parr's Life Pills, purchased from your Dispensary, and accordingly agreed to give them a trial. I did so, and during the last eighteen months, I have taken

about twelve boxes, which have been attended with the most happy results. I am now quite well, health, and am labouring very long hours. I have considered it my duty to recommend this excellent medicine to others, and am happy to be able to state that it has been attended in many cases, with very favourable results.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
JOHN DAVIDSON.

Reference can be made to Mr. JAMES ANTHONY, Bookseller, Rickergate, Carlisle, who can bear testimony as to the great benefit derived by many others from taking the above-named medicine.
Carlisle, Oct. 14th, 1843.

The following letter, just received by the Proprietor,

Minister, Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver and Stomach Complaints, &c., &c. :—

Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842

“ MY DEAR FRIEND

“ I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS which you so kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept

my best thanks. They could not have come more opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subsequently, with the same happy effect, which induces me to believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recollection

pendation can be of any service, you are at liberty
 to use it as you please.
 "I am, my dear friend,
 "Yours, very truly,
 "DAVID HARRISON."
 From Mr. D. Custons, Horncastle.
 Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1842
 Gentlemen
 A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated

By Mrs. Moxon, of York.
Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer, and originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the in-

Communicated by Mr. Bawden.

I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully,
H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist

Fowley, Cornwall.
Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe you to express
my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived
from taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I applied to your
agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Fowley,
for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my
Groin, which extended to my ankle, and I could
scarcely walk from the pain and swelling. It arose

about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black and painful to the touch. After three boxes of **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**, it quite disappeared, and I have not had a return of it since; I am determined not to be without them, for I shall always have a box continually in the house, in readiness for any complaint with which I may in future be afflicted.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,
 THOMAS BARRET,
 Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall
 Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1844

what has taken them, one and all declare the wonderful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it is gratifying to me to say to the Proprietors of the Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 1000 boxes.

Yours,
W. WHITE.
Agent for Cirencester.

Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals without honesty, are offering a dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and
an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors
J. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street,
London; and sold wholesale by their appointment
to J. E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barcays
Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow
Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hanson, Northern

Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk,
 Liversfield; and retail by at least one agent in every
 town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable
 dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and
 family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given
 with each box,

were so intent upon complimenting Mr. Liddle and through him the owners of Coxlodge Colliery, that the less important matter of enlightening the minds of the Jury was lost sight of altogether.

In about ten minutes it was announced that he public might be re-admitted; when the Coroner asked the Jury if they were agreed in their verdict. The Foreman—Yes Sir. We are of opinion that it was accidental, and no blame attributable to any one. The Coroner adjourned the inquest to Friday next to make his return of the inquisition, it being inconvenient for him to remain longer that evening, and terminated what was no doubt a very interesting case.

colliery. He has been eight years last May.—It is stated he has one child. He has a wife and two

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the Hindostan, which left Calcutta on the 6th of September, we have received news from that presidency of that date; and from China to be the 29th of July. The intelligence brought by this arrival is not of much interest. An attempt had been made to assassinate Major Wood, principal aide-de-camp to the Governor-General. The assassins were arrested.

In Seinde there has been again some fighting with the Belooches, and the advantage was with Captain Blackenzie and the English.

Advancing from Cabul, mention that an engagement had taken place on the 22d of August, between Akbar Khan and Abdul Samund, in which, after a good fight, the former came off the victor.

Some rioting had again taken place at Canton, the cause being the refusal of the palace-guard to attack the English and American factories. One of the Chinese was killed.

ANOTHER MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Another dreadful murder has been perpetrated at Latture, on the Berriehie district, not long distance from the place where the ill-fated Shanahan was barbarously waylaid and deprived of life. Six fellows entered the house of a person of the name of Gleeson, from Tipperary, one of those ruffians who were armed with pistols, the others with sticks and blades.

They beat Gleeson so dreadfully that he has expired on Saturday evening.

A SAPIENT JURY.—At the Sandwich sessions, on Thursday last, "twelve wise men" returned a verdict of "Not guilty" in response to a charge against a poor fellow, who had been accompanied by a female that she would not do it again!—*Canterbury Journal.*

At the Municipal Election yesterday (Friday) the Whigs and Tories were met in the hall of the place of those retiring from the Town Council, and there forefought the day. In some wards there was no contest, and indeed throughout the borough the Whigs were victorious. The result will be seen that this election has been highly favourable to the Chartists cause, two staunch members of that party having been elected to aid with voice and vote the little band who were already nominated. It is curious to observe that the Whigs have the exact result of the election in the whole of the wards has not reached us, but it appears the Chartists and the Tories have both been gamblers and the Whigs have lost. The Whigs have lost the members polled for, and the candidates who can only give aid to the Chelmsford cause is concerned. The men of this ward have again gallantly done their duty, and have set a noble example to the rest of the country.

HOLMSEA.—At a public meeting of the bourgeoisie of this town, which was held on Saturday last, and resolved to put Mr. Wm. Brook, Chartist, and Mr. Jonathan Shackleton, Liberal, in nomination for this ward. This was done, and all went smoothly on Tuesday last, when a portion of the Whig party, who were not present at the meeting, determined to make an attempt to keep out the Chartists, by throwing Mr. Wm. Brook overboard. Accordingly a meeting was got snugly up, and Mr. W. D. Nell,

wing, nominated by this meeting, and placards were forthwith issued calling on the burgesses to vote for Shackleton and Nell! This act of bar-faced rascality roused the Chartists who had been taking matters very quietly, not expecting a contest, to demand that the meeting should call on the burgesses to vote for the second, — but not the last time, — you powerless they are when unsupported by the people. Mr. Shackleton, in his honour, disavowed all participation with this monstrous sort of duplicity and a table was laid out for the burgesses to abide by the resolution agreed to by all parties at the first meeting. The result has been a signal triumph for the men of principle, and the utter defeat of the party of the basest tool. At the close of the poll the numbers stood thus:

Shackleton.....	636
Brook.....	433
Nell.....	473

Majority for the honest and the ever Nelson and Whiggery!! Hurrah for Holbeck!

West Ward.—Mr. Robson, Chartist, has been returned without opposition, along with Mr. Richardson, a Liberal, but one opposed to the present system of local boards.

Kirkcaldy Ward.—The contest here was between Mr. Robson, Chartist, and Mr. Gladstone, who was returned. The Whigs not being able to agree as to their man (only one was wanted), a Tory step in to settle the difference, carrying the victory

North East WARD.—The candidates here were Mr. William H. Wood and Mr. William Hanley; the former calls himself a Tory, but we should be glad to see not a few of such Tories at the head of affairs in this town,—men who will give us a sound liberal government, and put an end to police espionage, and to the law courts. The latter is a "complete crank." At the close of the poll, the numbers were:—

Heywood	360
Hanley	100
Majority for Heywood	180

North Ward.—Mr. Joseph Homan, Liberr', elected without opposition.

North West Ward.—The candidates were, Mr. Barrett, Chartist, and Mr. J. W. Smith, Whig. The

MILL-HILL WARD.—Two Whigs elected without

EAST WARD.—Mr. Jas. Dufton, Liberal, returned without opposition.

SOUTH WARD.—The candidates were Mr. Clarkson, Conservative; and Mr. Gresham, Whig. The latter was returned.

The returns from Hunslet, Headingley, and Bramley had not reached us when we went to press.

Forthcoming Charitist Meetings.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., will deliver a lecture in the Bazaar, Briggate, Leeds, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock.

ASHTON UNDER LYNE.—Mr. James Leach will lecture in the Charitist Association Room, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at six o'clock.

BRADFORD.—The weekly meetings in Bradford and its neighbourhood, will be held at the usual times and places. Mr. Eiler, the author of *Paradise within the reach of all Men*, will deliver two lectures on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at the Mechanics' Institute, Leeds-road, and exhibit models of his machinery for agricultural culti-

LITTLE TOWN.—On Monday, a public meeting will be held in the Charrist Room, Little-Town, near Leeds, at eight in the evening, to adopt a memorial to Her Majesty for the restoration of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis. Mr. Smyth and other friends from Bradford, will address the meeting.

BRADFORD.—Mr. Calverton, of Leicester, will preside at a meeting on the Repeal of the Union, on Monday evening, Nov. 4th, at the Public Office, Moor-street, at eight o'clock precisely.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 7th, a public meeting will be held at the Public Office, Moor-street, to memorialize the Queen on behalf of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis. Mr. W. G. Thorne, of London, and other gentlemen will address the meeting. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

MARRIED

At Sandal Church on Sunday last, by the Rev. T. Waterhouse, Vicar, James William, Min'r, second son of Joseph Swallow of Hall Green, to Miss Mary Tournon, eldest daughter of William Bamford of the same place.

AT a most numerous meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Hull,

held, held at the Court-House, Huddersfield,
Menden, the 22nd of October, 1844

It was moved by SYLVESTER BROOK, Esq., J. P. in the Chair, seconded by JOHN SUTCLIFFE, Esq., J. P., in the Chair, and resolved unanimously, That—That in the opinion of this meeting, the future prosperity of the Town and the neighbourhood thereof will be promoted by the Town possessing certain facilities by Railway communication with other Manufacturing and Commercial Places; and that such facilities be not obtained, irreparably injurious to the Trade, and serious inconvenience to the numerous and increasing population of the District.

It was moved by SYLVESTER BROOK, Esq., J. P., seconded by JOHN SUTCLIFFE, Esq., J. P., and resolved unanimously, That—That the Committee be and they are hereby empowered to take all such steps as may appear to them to be expedient for carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions.

Secondly—That the Manchester and Leeds Railway, by taking the circuitous route of the Todmorden Valley, and thence by Cooper Bridge, Wakefield, and Normanton, instead of the direct line through Huddersfield, evidently was not formed with a view to the convenience of the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield; and in the opinion of this meeting, is such Railway, in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, as is not capable of affording; nor could it, with the proper extension of the branch to Huddersfield, or by any other route, be made to afford, therefrom by that Company, the facilities which the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield requires.

Thirdly—That the proposed "Huddersfield to Manchester Railway" (commencing at a Junction with the proposed Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester Junction Railway, thence passing through Mirfield, Huddersfield, Marsden, and Saddleworth, and for the purpose of connecting the Leeds and Bradford Branch now forming to that Town, and the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway) will not only shorten the distance from Huddersfield, as compared with the present Route by the Milnes, as mentioned above, but also form a continuous Line of Railway Communication between those two Towns, and the extensive and populous intermediate Manufacturing Districts and Places now unprovided for.

It was moved by THOMAS STARKY, Esq., a seconded by WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Fourthly—That the proposed Leeds, Dewsbury and Manchester Junction Railway (commencing at a Junction with the proposed Huddersfield and Manchester Railway, thence passing through Batley, Thirsk, and Thurlwell, and terminating at the terminus at the Joint Station in Leeds, of the Leeds and Bradford Railway, and of the proposed Leeds and Thirsk Railway, will not only shorten the distance from Huddersfield to Leeds by eleven miles, but also connect the Leeds and Bradford Railway with the Manchester and Leeds Railway, but also form a continuous Line of Railway Communication between those two Towns and the intermediate extensive and populous manufacturing Districts and Places now unprovided for.

It was moved by JOHN BROOKE, Esq., seconded by S. FLOYD, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Fifthly—That in the opinion of this Meeting,

It was moved by JOHN BENNETT, Esq., seconded by JOSEPH KAY, Esq., and resolved unanimously,

Sixthly.—That this Meeting, having considered the
 claims of the Two proposed rival Railway
 Companies, the one called "The West Yorkshire
 Railway Company," in connection with the Leeds
 and Bradford and Midland Railway Companies, and
 the other called "The Leeds and West Riding
 Junction Railways," in connection with the Man-
 chester and Leeds Railway Company, and having
 decided that the proposed West Yorkshire Railway Com-
 pany be entitled to the confidence and support of the Town
 and Neighbourhood of Huddersfield; and this Meeting
 deprecates the present renewed attempt of
 Manchester Directors to engender and excite
 immense Traffic and extensive Railway Commu-
 nications to the West Riding of Yorkshire.

It was moved by GEORGE KINNAR, Esq., seconded
 by GEORGE HENRY BROOK, Esq., and resolved
 unanimously.

Seventhly.—That in the opinion of this meeting
 the proposed "Leeds, Dewsbury and Manchester
 Junction Railway," "The Huddersfield and Manchester
 Junction Railway," "The Leeds, Dewsbury, and Man-
 chester Junction Railway," and "The West York-
 shire Railway," with the contemplated Railway, to be
 constructed as mentioned in the First Report of the
 Committee, be the best calculated for the commodation and
 to promote the interest of the Town and Neighbour-
 hood of Huddersfield, thereby giving to this dis-
 trict the required facilities of Railway Commu-
 nications, as well looking to the future Metropolis,
 as to the best calculated for the extension of
 the Kingdom; and also making the route through
 Huddersfield the direct and nearest line between
 Leeds and Manchester.

It was moved by JOHN ARMITAGE, Esq., seconded
 by Mr. WILLIAM MOORE, and resolved unani-
 mously.

Eighthly.—That a Copy of the Report of the Resolu-
 tions be inserted in each of the Newspapers published
 in the Neighbouring Towns of Leeds, Bradford,
 and Halifax.

JOHN SUTCLIFFE, Chairman.

The Chairman having left the Chair, the same was
 taken by THOMAS STARKEY, Esq., when
 GEORGE ARMITAGE, Esq., seconded
 the Chair. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to
 the Chairman, for his ability and impartiality in
 conducting the same.

THOMAS STARKEY, Secretary.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY OCT. 29.—
 Arrival of Wheat continues large: fair of ot-

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK
ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1844.

<i>Wool.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Rye.</i>	<i>Bblns.</i>
70c74c	91c	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1400	316	0	132	
c. s. d. s.	c. s. d. s.	c. s. d. s.	c. s. d. s.	
6 c 10 13	15 43 12	6 0 0	18 41 15	

LEADS WOOLLEN MARKETS.—There is scarcely much doing in the Cloth Halls, at the present time there was a few weeks ago. The manufacturers, nevertheless, continue busy, and there is no perceptible falling off in the demand for yarn during the winter seasons; a slight depression is not unusual at this period of the season, and, as the price of wool keeps up it is evident that not only a large, but a profitable business is doing.

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31.—The wool trade has not the slightest improvement in its demand since our last, and what has changed has been during the past week is only in very small quantities and at about last week's prices. Yarn.—The disposition to still further depress the price of yarn is not so general as it once was, owing to the great proportion in the price of Yarns with the raw material, and unless the latter recedes to meet the operation, it appears almost certain that the spinner will have to pay more than he can realize. There is much to be regretted. If anything, a little more business has been done to-day, but the progress of doing less, which is daily going on.

MALTON MARKET, OCTOBER 26.—We have received from the London market, where we were yesterday's market, but very short of oats. Wheat is not much the same terms as last week; fine barley rather dearer, inferior same as last noted; no alteration.—Wheat, red, now, 44s: to 46s: per qr. of 49 stones. Barley, 30s: to 33s: per qr. of 49 stones. Oats, 9s: old cutn, 11s per stone.

WATFORD TO WOODHALL MARKET.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.—There is a good demand for

wheat at this day's market, and the
 ment in value has been realized for best sam-
 No material alteration in the value of other sam-
 Barley has met a heavy sale at rather lower prices
 but Oats and Shelling are in good request, at
 advance of 6d per load upon the latter. Beans
 per quarter dearer.

LEEDS.—Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS
 O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammarsmith, Countess
 Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print-
 ing Office, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig-
 gate, Leeds. And Sold by the Proprietor, and
 Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON, at his
 (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dw-
 elling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Brig-
 gate; Internal Communication existing between the
 No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12
 13, Market-street, Brig-
 whole of the said Printing and Publishing Of-
 fice Premises.

(Saturday, November 2, 1844.)