

FORFAR.—On the forenoon of Wednesday D.

community was thrown into an awful state of excitement, owing to a report having got abroad that William Leish and ——— McLeish, two labourers here, had been executed while engaged in repairing a well on the estate of Mr. Barclay, writer, situate a small way to the northward of the town. On going to the spot we observed a great concourse of people, consisting, we should judge, of no less than 1,000. The well, which is about 10 feet deep, is in the centre of a small area to the left of the dwelling house, and close upon the edge of the

the boundary or enclosure of the property.
and that both of the men were alive, though

"It was occasioned by part of the rubbish, which
 "Melchior was said to be upmost, and
 "to free excepting his feet and ankles, which were
 "among the beams of wood; and Brown was
 "forced to rise, and was forced to rise, and
 "leaping posture, though quite unaided,
 "the people in the town were then engaged in
 "a trench into the garden leading to the well,
 "and the trench was filled with water, and
 "information was sent to the Procurator,
 "and he proceeded to the spot. The stone-
 "work of the well, and the staircase leading from the
 "area, were taken down, so as to remove the
 "of the trench all day, and in the evening
 "of the torches, when it was proposed
 "there pit about six feet distance from the well,
 "and the trench was filled with water, and
 "proposed, at the outset, to Melchior to take
 "magnanimously replied that, were the
 "through which entangled his feet, the rubbish
 "would be sure to fall and smite Brown,
 "and the trench was filled with water, and
 "for a day, until they had digged down about sixteen

Brown was rather downcast during this time, and his comrades Mel-Leish did what he could to encourage him. Upwards of fifty of our townspeople were present, and the men were all very anxious to see the work done.

On the following day (Thursday) the men were ordered to dig in the pit by turns. A small gas pump was used to pump out the water, and the men were all very anxious to see the work done. A small hand-saw was also conveyed down the shaft, and he cut through a beam of wood all the way to the bottom. The men were all very anxious to see the work done.

Throughout the afternoon Brown's spirits continued to rise, and he was very much encouraged by the men. He was very much encouraged by the men, and he was very much encouraged by the men.

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down as Brown. By ten o'clock at night
men reached the necessary depth, but
way became apprehensive of danger from the bar-
g way and the rubbish falling down;
were also expressed for the dwelling house given
since its foundation was somewhat endangered by
process of digging. At this time we cannot fill
e the noble-minded and gallant conduct of our
Mr. Alexander Grant, coal merchant. He had
to work night and day since the accident occurred
now, when every person was shuddering back fr
further than they had done, he boldly volun-

to go down and peril his life to relieve the injured any of his fellow workmen would work by turns: but all shrunk back from the bold and enterprise. By this time the Rev. Messrs. Cline, Stephenson, and Low, Sheriff Roberson, our barons, and many hundreds of our townsmen, crowded around the spot, all intensely anxious regarding

beries, ministers, and workmen, when it was
to suspend operations—to send expresses to the

[illegible]

are subjected to. God grant that the issue
we fondly anticipate.—*Arbroath Guide.*

**MURDER OF SIR LAWRENCE JONES,
BART.**

The *Impartial*, of Smyrna, of the 28th ult., contains the following account of the murder of Sir Lawrence Jones, Bart., by a party of brigands:—"On the 6th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two gentlemen, viz., Sir Lawrence Jones, Bart., and Captain Twopenny, left Mæri for Smyrna; they were accompanied by a party of six men, and a horse and mule."

three conductors. On the night of the same day, all slept at Karghi, and the next day, at two

they found themselves at the foot of the big mountain, Kienhsin-Do, and the country was a vast plain. The two explorers observed to the west a mountain that two or three Zhybunks were at a distance of about 100 miles. The country was very fertile, the fields were undisturbed and their route was continued. They had not proceeded more than six miles on their journey, when they were suddenly assailed by a band of robbers, who were armed with bows and arrows. Sir Lawrence Jones fell dead as well as the American, and the Chinese, who were with the Creeks Nicolai by this fatal discharge; Captain Lee was also very seriously wounded. The robbers who he least fear of being recognised, approached him and he took possession of everything which the explorers had with them, and then he ordered the Chinese to be put to death by being dispatched. One of the brigands, who was armed with a sword, and a dagger, and a long pointed his pistol to the chest of the wounded man, when a fellow brigand turned the aim of his pistol, and it went off in a different direction. The man died on an hour and a half upon the ground, and the robbers, who were armed with bows, arrows, and swords, fled by his conductor, with difficulty, towards the north. It was not until after twelve hours that the suffering gentleman arrived at Maeri, where he

He had done everything in his power to
him the remains of his departed and unfortunate

g, but could not succeed. "I was satisfied that I had got a lock of his hair, and taking a ring of the metal which had escaped the rapacity of the robbers," the court proceeds to his afflicted family. "The mother, Maria, his first care was to look after the orphan, whom she brought to the orphanage, in sympathy, which was brought to Maria on the 10th of May, at that of Nicol; both of them were buried in the Greek chapel, with all the ceremonies and rites of the Greek Church. This affecting news has produced the most painful sensation amongst the English residents in Constantinople."

the Angel, at Edmonton. The accident occurred in the custody of the police of the X.R.C. and he was charged at the Petty Sessions, on her confession, with having drowned her child. She was present during the inquiry, and was supported by her husband, the wife of a respectable tradesman in the neighbourhood, both of whom were accommodated with counsel. The evidence of the discovery of the body was to the following effect:—It appears that the child had been living with her aunt, Mrs. Wilkie, at Edmonton. On Wednesday afternoon she was found by her cousin, Mrs. Stacey, the daughter

with her. About half-past seven o'clock the
after Mrs. Stacey had put on the child's night

ness, took it away. On leaving, she went towards home; but she afterwards proceeded in a contrary direction, towards the brook, which is a very dry spot in Stanley-lane, where she took off the coat and cap of her infant, which she placed on the bank, by the side of the bridge that here passes over the brook; upon which spot the body was found.

She reached home about eight o'clock. After, Mrs. Stacey called with the deceased's clothes, and observed, hearing that she was upstairs, that she supposed she was putting her dress up to bed. Mrs. Willis observed, "She had the child with her; has she not left it at your house?" At that moment the accused came down. She is in great agitation, upon seeing whom Mrs. Willis exclaimed, "Where is your baby, Ellen?" The accused ejaculated, "Oh, my baby—my baby—there!"—and fell into a hysterical fit. The child was taken to the hospital.

ing, she was asked where her canoe was. She stated that it was in the water, near where the net and cap were. She was subsequently taken into custody by Sergeant Harrison, No. 23, when she said that she did not know how she came to be on the north side of the brook. It was that she did not know. The following evidence, not received at the trial, was then taken:—Mr. John Saville (Hammam), of Edmonton, said that he was called by the police, on Thursday morning, at four o'clock, to see a body, which he found at the station-house. He appeared to him that death had been caused by

tion, and his impression was from around the corner: Could you form an opinion how long it had been dead? Witness: Several hours. "Was the body perfectly stiff. Verdict—" With-
der again. Eliza Huntsman," who was con-
to the Central Criminal Court on the corner's
vant, and the witnesses were bound over to

THE LAND CONFERENCE.

CARPENTERS' HALL, MANCHESTER.
Friday, Dec. 12, 1845.

Mr. Sherrington in the chair. The minutes of the Thursday were then read, which were confirmed.

Mr. Hobson moved, and Mr. Clark seconded, "That the arrangements for the ballot for occupants be made by the board of directors, and that it be taken in instruction from the meeting, that it be taken in public."

Mr. Hobson moved, and Mr. Clark seconded, "That when the number of shares subscribed for amounts to 6,000, the members subscribing shall constitute section No. 1, until it also numbers 6,000, and so on ad infinitum." The only reason for moving the resolution was to limit the responsibility of the shareholders. The opinion of his constituents was in favour of 6,000. A great many persons are waiting before they join, as there is no new money, and we see whether those parties would join.

Mr. Taylor was in favour of 6,000. There are numbers waiting in his district to join.

Mr. Cuffey: His instructions on this point were various. From the Tower Hamlets, when 6,000 members; from the City of London, the 31st of December; from Westminster, when the 45,000 was subscribed.

Mr. Shaw: It was generally known that 6,000 were to close the first section, a great number of persons were to join the association in order to get into the first class.

Mr. Wheeler: The number of members upon his books he could give, but the number of members connected with the association he could not give, as there were many secretaries, and the exact number standing in his books was 4,391.

Mr. Shaw: There are several who have taken shares in the Leeds district, and some, who have paid up, are ready to bring £40 or £50 when they are located.

Mr. O'Connor said: It is desirable that some definite time or number should be stated when the first section should close. He supported the closing when the shareholders number 6,000.

Mr. McGrath: It was his opinion that the proposition could not be carried out, as there is no new money, and the shareholders are not ready to join.

Mr. Brown seconded the amendment. His constituents conceived that the general meeting should not be able to tell the conference, as they are not ready to join, and there could be no difficulty if the day was mentioned.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler supported Mr. McGrath's motion.

Mr. Vallance: If the number is fixed as the closing of the society, there would be no complaints of secretaries not making their returns. He should, therefore, vote for Mr. Hobson's motion.

Mr. Cuffey: Why should the conference legislate for the idle and the negligent? If secretaries do not do their duty, let them suffer the consequences.

Mr. G. W. Wheeler: It is much better to appoint a day-up day, when those who wish to belong to Section No. 1 will pay their money; but if 6,000 is named as the number to complete the first class, you will limit its operations.

The Chairman: The event of a day-up day being appointed is, I think, a great deal more trouble to raise the society. By fixing the number, a greater number of persons would join, in the expectation of being included in the first section.

Mr. McGrath: A greater inducement is held out by his motion to parties to join than under that of Mr. Hobson's.

The original motion was carried without a division.

Mr. O'Connor moved that the conference resolve itself into a committee of supply.

Mr. Leach seconded the motion.

Mr. Hobson: The time has now arrived when the consideration of the resolutions should be entered into, inasmuch as they are not before the meeting.

Mr. O'Connor withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hobson moved that the consideration of the accounts be deferred till after dinner, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hobson then moved, and Mr. Brown seconded, "That the ballot for selection of occupants shall take place as soon after a purchase of land as may be consistent with due preparation, but before the dwellings are erected, so that each one selected may have full time to make arrangements to remove to his allotment, and also make such additions to the erections on his plot as he may be disposed to effect at his own cost."

Mr. Knight seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Connor: It is the object to give as much opportunity to the tenants as to the proprietors, and agricultural labourers as possible. He had heard much in favour of labours in the first instance, but very little, if any, against it.

Mr. Hobson: After the first allotment you will find the number of shareholders considerably augmented, and you will be placed in quite a different position to what the society is at the first ballot. There is a motion carried, that the ballot shall take place, and the ballot to be held in public. It is necessary, as a principle, to enable the directors to draw on the rules.

Mr. Cuffey: The conference are now in committee on principles, then why enter into details?

Mr. O'Connor: The duty of the conference is to enter into as much details as they possibly can.

The Chairman: As far as the proceedings of the conference have hitherto gone, they nearly come up to his instruction.

Resolution carried unanimously.

Mr. McGrath: There is now another general principle—the price at which land can be obtained—to be considered. It has been one of the grand objections to the principle, that the price cannot be obtained for the price assumed. Now, he contended that land could be obtained at the price. He gave several instances, in which land had been purchased at less than the assumed sum, and which could be bought by the directors. He then moved, that the price of land should be determined by the directors, and that the principle which shall determine the rental of the allotments shall be 6 per cent. upon the capital expended in the purchase of land, and the dwelling, and giving the gratuity to the allottees.

Mr. Taylor seconded the resolution.

Mr. Clark, in supporting the resolution said, that in Pershore there was an estate for sale which could be bought at the rate of £20. Previous to seeing this he had very great doubts whether the land could be bought even at this price. He then moved, that there are persons who occupy small allotments, who would not leave them to go into any trade whatever, though they cultivate for the London market.

Mr. O'Connor gave several instances of persons having bought land at the price mentioned in the rules. "The Society have been able to get the land laid down in the present rule, and not charge 6 per cent. on the amount laid out. If you give above the price stated in the rules you must charge an additional rent of 5 per cent. You must not put a condition value upon land, but lay down a general principle. If you give 6 per cent. on an acre of land, you charge 25 a-year for the allotment, while, if you give £25 for the same quantity you must charge 5 per cent. extra. Mr. McGrath has stated, that the Glasgow and other papers have noticed the association, and that the directors have not what the editors of these papers know of the value of land—they knew as much of its value as a pig of geometry. The only conclusion that the conference can come to is, that if land costs more than the sum stated in the rules, you must charge 5 per cent. more as rent;—if it costs less, it must be let for less."

Mr. Leach: You cannot get land in the immediate neighbourhood of manufacturing towns at the price stated in the rules. The letter of the rules, therefore, cannot be carried out. No doubt that where the land costs more than the sum stated in the rules, rent must be demanded, and the shareholder will be satisfied, may please, to give an increased rent for better land.

Mr. O'Connor: It is more profitable to the association to give £50 an acre than £15 an acre, as the more you give for the land the better it is for all parties. If you buy good land it requires less labour, and less seed than bad land. He had no hesitation in stating that more land than the society could purchase during ten years could be bought at £15 15s. The object of the directors will be to see that the estates they purchase have considerable quantities of old buildings, that they are near quarries, lime kilns, &c. Every thing that is good is always saleable.

The Chairman: The only difference between Mr. O'Connor and Mr. McGrath is one per cent.

Mr. Hobson: There is a very great difference of opinion in the meeting on these rules; there is no promise contained in them that the price shall not cost more than £15 15s., or that there shall be guaranteed cottages and two acres of land for £5 a-year; it does no such thing, it is only used as an illustration.

Mr. O'Connor agreed with Mr. Hobson, and moved that £5 per cent. be charged, instead of 6 per cent.

Mr. Saunders seconded the resolution.

Mr. Wheeler supported the resolution of Mr. McGrath, as it would dispose of the question as to the cost of erecting cottages. It had been stated that the cottages were to be erected for the sum of £20; in his opinion, it would be better to expend £20 extra in their erection.

Mr. Dixon: The shareholders would not complain of a reduction of interest, while they would if an increase was made. The object of the press is to break down the society, and to get the capital out of 5 per cent. why do so. No one would ever complain of being reduced in their interest.

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Mr. O'Connor agreed with Mr. Hobson, and moved that £5 per cent. be charged, instead of 6 per cent.

Mr. Saunders seconded the resolution.

Mr. Wheeler supported the resolution of Mr. McGrath, as it would dispose of the question as to the cost of erecting cottages. It had been stated that the cottages were to be erected for the sum of £20; in his opinion, it would be better to expend £20 extra in their erection.

The Chairman was instructed to propose something similar to the resolution of Mr. McGrath, he should therefore support it.

Mr. O'Connor: Before putting the question to the meeting, he should in the most powerful language protest against it. He should protest against its being put, he should also protest against it if it is carried. He would not violate his pledge when it could be honourably redeemed.

Mr. Poole: No question was more discussed at Colchester than the question of the price of the land. There is a very little difference in the two propositions; but if it could be carried out at 45 per cent so much the better, it would give greater satisfaction among the shareholders. He should support the motion of Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. O'Connor: In his opinion the objects of the society cannot be carried out at 5 per cent. He maintained that 6 per cent. must be charged. There is no utility in charging two rates of interest.

Mr. O'Connor: It is not the fear of the press as an individual, but it is the fear of the effect that it might have upon weak minds, as well as the fear of acting unjustly. He would agree that up to a certain point 6 per cent. was necessary, but after that point 5 per cent. was only necessary. The 6 per cent. was the foundation of the association, the 5 per cent. was upon money advanced.

Mr. O'Connor: The greater the amount given for the land the better it is for sale. How is the rent to be arranged in cases where £40 an acre is given? Mr. O'Connor: You start at £18 15s. for you must charge an extra rent of 5 per cent. upon the additional outlay.

For Mr. O'Connor's amendment 11
Original motion 5

AFTERNOON SITTING.
Mr. O'Connor announced that Mr. Roberts had determined to resign the office of treasurer, and that though the office had been offered to him, not all the land that could be purchased by the society would induce him to accept it. He, however, had no objection to act as the stepping-stone between the shareholders and the treasurer. He then read a statement of his account, by which it appeared that he had received as sub-treasurer £3002 19s. 7d., and had paid over to the treasurer, and had money in hand, as specified in his account, to pay over, amounting to £3067 17s. 2d., leaving a balance in favour of the society of £665 17s. 6d.

Mr. Wheeler in presenting his account stated, that the total amount received on account of the society was £3206 3s. 7d., and the expenditure was £184 5s. 8d. The number of members on the books were, shares 3849, double shares 332, total number of shares 4181. Expenses on shares—

3349 shares at 2s. 669 8 0
332 ds. do. 664 0 0
£1333 8 0

Presumed number of members not in the books, say 500 at 2s. per share 1000 0 0
4340 shareholders at 2s. each 8680 0 0
3000 rules separate from cards 2d. 600 0 0
£9280 0 0

Total realised on shares 669 8 0
do. cards and rules 97 9 8
£566 12 8
Total expenditure since formation 184 5 8
do. cash in hand for expenses 332 7 0
£566 12 8

Received for shares, expenses, cards and rules 3268 3 7
To be deducted for expenses on shares 569 17 8
Total in hand for £2 10s. shares £2608 5 11 3

Mr. O'Connor: Some mode must be adopted for the transmission of money, but the printed form, now in use, will materially simplify the mode of transmission. At the period of the formation of the society, the directors were at a very low ebb, and in order that the Charities Council should not be burdened upon the land fund, that fund was only added with an outlay of about £10s. a-week. Let the salary of the secretary be now fixed. The duties of the secretary are very arduous. Mr. O'Connor, therefore, moved, that the salary of the secretary be fixed at £2 a-week.

Mr. Leach seconded the motion.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. O'Connor moved, and Mr. Dixon seconded, the following motion:—"That having heard the financial statement of the board of directors, we, the delegates assembled, on behalf of the shareholders, accept the same as correct, and at the same time, return our thanks to the board of directors for the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the society, and the position at which this society has arrived under their guidance," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. O'Connor: The expense fund is to cover all the expenses of purchase, investigating title, and mortgage deeds, and it is for the use of the conference. The only item I object to in the accounts, is 11s. for Brighton, why it was incurred I cannot say.

Mr. Wheeler explained, that at Brighton they wished to have some person who understood the question of title, and that Mr. O'Connor, being engaged in lecturing for the Charities cause, went there, and the result of his labours was the receipt of £11, and the addition of fifty-three shares. He also stated that the total amount of levy, received up to the 12th of December, was £40 15s. 3d.

Mr. Knight: Great opposition was manifested by the shareholders, in several districts, to the defraying of local expenses for carrying out the objects of the society.

Mr. G. W. Wheeler moved, "That each branch, in future, shall pay their own local expenses, including travelling and local expenses, and that the directors be empowered to sub-secretares."

Mr. O'Connor supported Mr. Wheeler's motion.

Mr. Clark moved, and Mr. Vallance seconded, the following motion:—"That the members receive wages at the rate of 30s. per week, in addition to their travelling expenses, at the rate of one penny per mile, except where members cannot avail themselves of railway accommodation, in which case they are to receive the additional conveyance fee; time spent in travelling to and from to be paid for at the same rate as during the sitting of conference."

Mr. Smith moved,—"That the payment of the members of this conference be at the rate of 6s. per day." He had never been paid less than that amount, whether it was a Charities or other conference.

Mr. Cuffey seconded the resolution.

Mr. O'Connor objected to the motion.

Mr. Leach supported the motion for six shillings a-day. It was not so much the extra cost of living as the derangement of a man's home. The expense would be very little to make up the deficiency, if any, between the sum received for levy, and that required for paying the expenses of the Conference.

Mr. Dixon: Had always been a stickler for wages. They brought them a long way from home, and the expense of the journey was a great deal more than the sum stated in the rules, you must charge 5 per cent. more as rent;—if it costs less, it must be let for less."

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Mr. Hobson: After the first allotment you will find the number of shareholders considerably augmented, and you will be placed in quite a different position to what the society is at the first ballot. There is a motion carried, that the ballot shall take place, and the ballot to be held in public. It is necessary, as a principle, to enable the directors to draw on the rules.

Mr. Cuffey: The conference are now in committee on principles, then why enter into details?

Mr. O'Connor: The duty of the conference is to enter into as much details as they possibly can.

The Chairman: As far as the proceedings of the conference have hitherto gone, they nearly come up to his instruction.

Resolution carried unanimously.

Mr. McGrath: There is now another general principle—the price at which land can be obtained—to be considered. It has been one of the grand objections to the principle, that the price cannot be obtained for the price assumed. Now, he contended that land could be obtained at the price. He gave several instances, in which land had been purchased at less than the assumed sum, and which could be bought by the directors. He then moved, that the price of land should be determined by the directors, and that the principle which shall determine the rental of the allotments shall be 6 per cent. upon the capital expended in the purchase of land, and the dwelling, and giving the gratuity to the allottees.

Mr. Taylor seconded the resolution.

Mr. Clark, in supporting the resolution said, that in Pershore there was an estate for sale which could be bought at the rate of £20. Previous to seeing this he had very great doubts whether the land could be bought even at this price. He then moved, that there are persons who occupy small allotments, who would not leave them to go into any trade whatever, though they cultivate for the London market.

Mr. O'Connor gave several instances of persons having bought land at the price mentioned in the rules. "The Society have been able to get the land laid down in the present rule, and not charge 6 per cent. on the amount laid out. If you give above the price stated in the rules you must charge an additional rent of 5 per cent. You must not put a condition value upon land, but lay down a general principle. If you give 6 per cent. on an acre of land, you charge 25 a-year for the allotment, while, if you give £25 for the same quantity you must charge 5 per cent. extra. Mr. McGrath has stated, that the Glasgow and other papers have noticed the association, and that the directors have not what the editors of these papers know of the value of land—they knew as much of its value as a pig of geometry. The only conclusion that the conference can come to is, that if land costs more than the sum stated in the rules, you must charge 5 per cent. more as rent;—if it costs less, it must be let for less."

Mr. Leach: You cannot get land in the immediate neighbourhood of manufacturing towns at the price stated in the rules. The letter of the rules, therefore, cannot be carried out. No doubt that where the land costs more than the sum stated in the rules, rent must be demanded, and the shareholder will be satisfied, may please, to give an increased rent for better land.

Mr. O'Connor: It is more profitable to the association to give £50 an acre than £15 an acre, as the more you give for the land the better it is for all parties. If you buy good land it requires less labour, and less seed than bad land. He had no hesitation in stating that more land than the society could purchase during ten years could be bought at £15 15s. The object of the directors will be to see that the estates they purchase have considerable quantities of old buildings, that they are near quarries, lime kilns, &c. Every thing that is good is always saleable.

The Chairman: The only difference between Mr. O'Connor and Mr. McGrath is one per cent.

Mr. Hobson: There is a very great difference of opinion in the meeting on these rules; there is no promise contained in them that the price shall not cost more than £15 15s., or that there shall be guaranteed cottages and two acres of land for £5 a-year; it does no such thing, it is only used as an illustration.

Mr. O'Connor agreed with Mr. Hobson, and moved that £5 per cent. be charged, instead of 6 per cent.

Mr. Saunders seconded the resolution.

Mr. Wheeler supported the resolution of Mr. McGrath, as it would dispose of the question as to the cost of erecting cottages. It had been stated that the cottages were to be erected for the sum of £20; in his opinion, it would be better to expend £20 extra in their erection.

Mr. Dixon: The shareholders would not complain of a reduction of interest, while they would if an increase was made. The object of the press is to break down the society, and to get the capital out of 5 per cent. why do so. No one would ever complain of being reduced in their interest.

Mr. Cuffey: In Mr. McGrath's principle we do not will have the benefit of the origin of the society. Why association. This is a benefit society. He should therefore support Mr. McGrath's motion.

Mr. O'Connor moved that the consideration of the accounts be deferred till after dinner, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hobson then moved, and Mr. Brown seconded, "That the ballot for selection of occupants shall take place as soon after a purchase of land as may be consistent with due preparation, but before the dwellings are erected, so that each one selected may have full time to make arrangements to remove to his allotment, and also make such additions to the erections on his plot as he may be disposed to effect at his own cost."

Mr. Knight seconded the motion.

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Mr. Hobson: After the first allotment you will find the number of shareholders considerably augmented, and you will be placed in quite a different position to what the society is at the first ballot. There is a motion carried, that the ballot shall take place, and the ballot to be held in public. It is necessary, as a principle, to enable the directors to draw on the rules.

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and thus the society would, at the same time, be advancing its own interests by the accommodation afforded to non-members. He explained the working of the society, and showed the advantages as well to the borrowers as to the bank.

Mr. O'Connor most cordially supported Mr. Leach's proposition, and proposed that the expense fund should constitute the original capital—both bank and insurance. While, at the same time, as far as regarded the insurance, the directors must take care—as that was solely for the protection of the society, that no one of the premiums should be as low, if not lower, than any other society. He looked upon these wise suggestions of Mr. Leach as furnishing the certain means of putting each shareholder in possession of his allotment, free of rent, and that a number was located, while, at the same time, it would enable the directors to proceed more rapidly with their operations. For these reasons he cordially supported the resolution.

After considerable discussion, every member giving his hearty support to the project, the resolution was carried without a division.

SATURDAY.
The roll being called, the minutes of yesterday were read, and a discussion arising on one of the resolutions, an amendment was moved and seconded, that the word "shares," as mentioned in Mr. Hobson's motion, be altered to "members," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Vallance stated, that he considered it was necessary, previous to the appointment of any officer, that the salary of that officer should be fixed, so that any person who undertook the duties should know the amount of the remuneration.

Mr. O'Connor moved, "That an annual meeting of delegates be held on the first Monday in December."

Mr. Canning seconded the motion, and Messrs. Taylor and Saunders supported it. Carried unanimously.

Mr. McGrath moved, and Mr. Clark seconded, "That the place for holding the meeting of delegates should be determined by the directors." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Brown moved, and Mr. Canning seconded, "That the annual meeting of the delegates shall appoint the directors."

Mr. O'Connor moved, as an amendment, "That the board of directors be elected annually by the members of the society."

Mr. Taylor seconded the amendment.

Mr. G. W. Wheeler was decidedly in favour of leaving the appointment of the directors in the hands of the members of the society. He said, "The board of directors be elected annually by the members of the society."

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