

The Manchester Evening News.

No.1

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

ONE HALFPENNY

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.—Gentlemen, I again respectfully present myself to you as a Candidate for the Representation of my native city in Parliament.

That in so short a time as three weeks nearly 11,000 Electors should have signed a Requisition, pledging themselves to do all their power to secure my return, is a circumstance unprecedented in the history of our election and affords a striking proof of the reality of political convictions in Manchester.

Without attaching a personal significance to this manifestation of your opinion, an explanation is easy:—The contest of last winter has impressed you with the belief that in me you have a sound and honest Liberal, not afraid to express his own political views, whilst he respects the rights and feelings of others; and you probably also think that my commercial connection with the prosperity of this city affords a guarantee for my attention to your local wants and interests.

If I mistake not, the country is determined that the State Church in Ireland—the last badge of conquest and ascendancy—shall cease to exist in that country as an Establishment, and assume the position she has so long occupied in Scotland, and now occupies in the Colonies. If we had forced our religious convictions upon the inhabitants of India, or if the inhabitants of Scotland had not freed themselves from the Episcopal Church so alien to their religious instincts, both India and Scotland would at this moment have been as discontented with English rule as Ireland herself.

I am an attached member of the Church of England, and in favour of the union of Church and State in this country—where that union is real, and based upon the willing assent of the nation; but in my humble opinion to talk of the English and Irish Church standing and falling together, is to echo a false cry, highly dangerous to both.

Mr. Gladstone proposes to secure Ireland the fabric of her cathedrals and churches, her glebe houses, and all private endowments, as well as carefully to respect all existing rights, and to deal only with the future. In the interests of peaceful government I earnestly hope that these terms will be accepted, and that we shall hear no more of levelling up, nor of universal religious endorsement.

Education, both in its higher departments in our universities and in its primary forms in our elementary schools, must become truly national and efficient, with equal rights and privileges for all; but I am not prepared to sanction a system of compulsory education, enforced by the policemen or inspector, until it has been shown that the institution of local boards and local machinery have failed in their objects. Place education within the reach of the masses, which has never yet been done, and the boon will be accepted for its own sake.

A real and business-like economy has to be enforced upon the Government, not only by a direct reduction of taxation, but also by a thorough departmental reform, especially in our huge military and naval establishments, so that every pound of expenditure shall represent twenty shillings of efficiency.

The vexatious, and in its practical affect, the cruel restrictions on the exercise of the franchise embodied in the rate-paying clause of the Reform Bill, must be expunged from the Statute Book. A vote once granted should be free, and not attended by penalties based on a sham principle. The idea of a *personal* payment of rates was dropped as untenable, and its operation survives only in a shape which, together with an abolition of rate compounding, is productive of the greatest inconvenience and heart-burning amongst the labouring classes.

I am not opposed to Working Men's Associations. Capital expressed by labour, and capital in money have co-equal rights, and their interests are mutual. Preferential protection of either would be unjust. But I have never been able to understand why the funds of Trades Unions established and employed for legal purposes should be placed beyond the pale of the law, and subjected to the depredations of dishonest officials. No question of our time more imperatively demands that both sides should be heard than that connected with the labour market and the capital which is to employ that labour; and if I have the honour to become one of the Representatives of this great industrial community, my earnest endeavours will be given towards the solution of these problems.

I have never liked the principle of secret voting, especially when the restricted franchise heretofore in operation made every voter, as it were, the trustee and representative of many of his neighbours. Now that vote is placed within the reach of the great body of the people, this objection has become correspondingly weakened, and the mechanical conveniences of the ballot, which are indisputable, may with propriety be considered in future legislation. The true remedy for intimidation, however, is to be found in the comparative equalisation of constituencies, and it seems to me a great reflection on our legislation, and on public opinion itself, if we cannot protect a man in the exercise of his vote whilst he records it in the light of day.

Sanitary reform, and the prevention of avoidable sources of mortality—fortunately for the happiness of mankind—greatly occupy public attention, and naturally engaged much of my time in the earlier part of my life, and I hope the knowledge thus gained may be useful.

Such, gentlemen, are my political principals, which, being honestly entertained, will be honestly advocated. It is impossible, and if possible, it would be undesirable, that all minor differences should be merged into a stagnant uniformity of opinion. Out of discussion and conflict come truth and advancement, and I am sure the Electors of Manchester will pardon the length at which I have endeavoured to lay before them on the grounds of my political faith, desiring as I do, above all things, that there shall be no concealment as to my views. — I am, gentlemen, your faithful and obedient servant,

MITCHELL HENRY.

Portland-street, August 11th, 1868.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.
CANDIDATURE OF MR. MITCHELL HENRY.
ELECTION, 1868.—The Committee for conducting the Election of Mr. Mitchell Henry do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that they will not be responsible for any expenditure incurred without their consent, nor unless an order signed by the secretary or the election agent of Mr. Henry can be produced as a voucher. That they will not pay for the printing of any placards, circulars, or other documents, nor for the insertion of any advertisements which have not been issued by their authority and do not bear official signatures.

The Committee call the special attention of all electors, ward committees, canvassers, and others interested in the election, to the following provisions of the "Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854":—

"17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 102, sec. 4. — Every candidate at an election who shall corruptly by himself or by or with any person or by any other ways or means on his behalf, at any time either before, during, or after any election, directly or indirectly, give or provide or cause to be given or provided, or shall pay wholly or in part any expenses incurred for any meat, drink, entertainment or provision to or for any person in order to be elected or for being elected, or for the purpose of corruptly influencing such person or any other person to give or refrain from giving his vote at such election, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting or being about to vote or refrain from voting at such election, shall be deemed guilty of the offence of treating, and shall forfeit the sum of £50 to any person who shall sue for the same, with full costs of suit, and every voter who shall corruptly take or accept any such meat, drink, entertainment, or provision, shall be incapable of voting at such election, and his vote, if given, shall be utterly void and of none effect."

And we hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that the Committee will not be responsible for any payment or other matters forbidden by the above enactments, or any of them, or anywise made or done in contravention of the same.

H.B. JACKSON, Chairman.
CHAS. DURHAM, } Deputy Chairman.
C.P. HENDERSON, }
T.C. DAVIES COLLEY, Election Agent.
JAS. NIELD, Hon. Sec.
Central Committee Rooms, 82 Market-street,
2nd October 1868.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.
Mr. MITCHELL HENRY'S COMMITTEE SIT DAILY at 82 Market street. Gentlemen desirous of joining the Committee are respectfully requested to forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.

H.B. JACKSON, Chairman.
CHAS. DURHAM, } Deputy Chairman.
C.P. HENDERSON, }
J. NIELD, Honorary Secretary.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT, M.P., ON CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

On the subject of trade disputes he said:—"Perhaps of the countless topics comprised by the wide subject upon which I am addressing you, it will be well if I ask you to consider whether any new economic arrangements could be adopted which would cause the wealth of this country to give more general happiness and comfort to the whole nation. The most remarkable characteristic of the mode in which industry is carried on amongst us, is the circumstance that capital is supplied by one class, and that labour is supplied by another class; although capital and labour must combine to produce wealth, yet between those who supply the capital and those who supply the labour their often exists no other relations than those between the buyer and the seller of a commodity. The capitalist, or the employer, on the other hand, and the labourer on the other, struggle keenly to obtain as large a share as possible of the aggregate wealth which results from their combined efforts. This struggle often creates unfriendliness, sometimes strife, and, occasionally no settlement can be arrived at, no terms are accepted, war is declared, and every one who has had any experience of a strike knows with what fierceness and determination and at what cost this war is often carried on. We are sometimes prone to forget that there is no reason in the nature of things why there should be this economic separation of classes. In England the land is owned by one class, and the capital which is necessary for its cultivation is owned by another class, and the requisite labour is supplied by a body of men whose poverty I may here parenthetically say is proverbial. This mode of carrying on agriculture does not generally prevail in other countries, but may be considered as almost peculiar to England. The inventions of Arkwright and others caused the destruction of hand-loom weaving. It was found that manufactures could be more profitably carried on on a large scale. Extensive buildings, fitted with costly machinery, represent the investment of a large amount of capital. Hence has arisen our modern industrial system, the leading characteristic of which is a complete separation between capital and labour. From this separation manifold evils arise; where it is essential that there should unity of effort there is often an antagonism of interest. The employer strives to buy labour as cheaply as possible, the employed endeavour to sell their labour at the highest price; hence we have what is aptly described as a labour market, and in this market there often happens that which daily occurs in every market where commodities are bought and sold. A merchant who has corn to sell cannot obtain for it such a price as he thinks is fair. He resorts to what may be virtually termed a strike; he warehouses his corn and withdraws it from the market. Labourers who think they cannot obtain a fair price for their labour, withdraw it from the market, and thus resort to a strike. Many who witness the injury which strikes cause think that the Legislature ought to interfere to prevent them. But it would be useless as absurd for the House of Commons to try and forbid labourers withdrawing themselves from the labour market, as it would be to prohibit a merchant warehousing his goods, when he cannot obtain for them a price which he deems reasonable." The tenor of those remarks was to show that strikes could not be prevented by Act of Parliament, but that the cause of the strike being a separation of capital and labour, a remedy for them would be for the labourers to be owners of the capital, the interests of capital and labour would be merged and cease to antagonistic. "Much of that antagonism of interest, which is the fruitful source of strikes, would be avoided if operatives were allowed directly to participate in profits. This participation may be arranged in various ways. Thus, the Messrs. Crossley, of Halifax, transferred their business into a limited company, the capital of which was £1,650,000; shares representing one-fifth of this capital were reserved for their employees. Workmen were thus enabled to participate in profits, and a certain union between capital and labour was created. The plan has proved eminently successful. The Messrs. Briggs, who are colliery proprietors at Methley, near Leeds, have adopted a plan which effects a more complete union between capital and labour." He believed that courts of arbitration would be only a partial remedy for the evil, though they might be productive of much good. "All will be eager for a change when the evils and the perils resulting from the present state of things are adequately recognised. England has now to carry on in some of her most important branches of industry a keen and closely-contested competition with foreign countries. The slightest additional burden cast upon her may cause the balance to turn against her. Let us, therefore, inquire, "What are the sources from which peril may come?" At the outset of such an investigation I would lay most emphatic stress upon two maxims. Employers should remember that any deterioration in the condition of our labourers may induce the best and most skilled workmen to emigrate, and the employed should remember that any rise in wages obtained by an undue reduction of their employers' profits may ultimately bring serious loss upon themselves. Capital is always withdrawn from an industry when profits are reduced below the ordinary rate, and capital is the fund from which wages are supplied. It, therefore, becomes evident that on the one hand grave disasters may ensue if employers try to enrich themselves by reducing the earnings of their workmen, or on the other hand, if workmen augment their earnings by diminishing the profits of their employers below the ordinary rate. We, therefore, arrive at the eminently satisfactory conclusion, that those agencies will produce the most permanently beneficial influence, which give additional prosperity to capitalists and labourers alike. I have already shown that such an agency will be brought into operation by the establishment of some system of industrial partnerships."

CONVERTING IRON CUTTINGS INTO BLOOMS.—One always hails with pleasure the utilisation of any waste as so much gained; cotton waste, paper fragments, the washings from the woollen factories have been redeemed from the sewer and the rubbish heap to repay the energy of the inventor, and supply rising wants with cheap and useful materials; railway grease is in great part supplied by products of the working out of the last of these inventions, and now a very simple and efficacious method of utilising the abundant refuse of the machine shop has just been patented by Mr. Edwd. Hammond Bentall. Iron cuttings, borings, or turnings, are placed in cases of sheet-iron, capable of containing about 1 cwt. of the waste iron; the case, when filled, is submitted to the heat of a reverberatory furnace. When brought to a white heat, it is stamped with stampers, or put under severe pressure, which, owing to the highly-heated and partially-softened state of the metal, will convert it into a solid plastic mass or bloom, possessing a fair grain, and which is capable of being employed for a variety of purposes.

RELICS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

The *New York Herald* gives the following details of the result, as far as known, of Captain Hall's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin:—

Dr. Goold arrived at New London, Connecticut, a few days since, on board a whaling ship, from Cumberland Inlet, and states that in August 1867, he spent some considerable time with Mr. Hall, who was the at Repulse Bay. Mr. Hall has traced the fate directly of two of the last survivors of Sir John Franklin's party, and has obtained valuable information regarding the relics and some records reported by the natives to have been left by the lost expedition in King William's land. Captain Hall learned from some of the Esquimaux, in 1866, that about two years prior to that time Captain Crozier and one of the Franklin crew had died in the vicinity of Southampton Island, while endeavouring to make their way to that place, in the belief that they would there be able to meet a whaler to convey them back to England, or in fact, anywhere to escape from their arctic prison. Captain Hall is confident of the identity of Captain Crozier with one of the men so described to have perished, as the native not only gave Captain Crozier's name, but were in possession of certain articles that belonged to him and his companion. Mr. Hall obtained from these Esquimaux Captain Crozier's watch, a gold abronometer, made by Arnold and Dent, London, besides some small articles of silver and trinkets belonging to their outfit. These relics Mr. Hall now holds, and have been seen and handled by Dr. Goold. Crozier's companion who died with him, is believed to have been a steward of either the Erebus or Terror, as the natives say was a server of food, but could not recollect his name. The natives also state that they have among them, near Southampton Island, a piece of gold lace and a piece of gold bullion which belonged to Captain Crozier, and is believed to have formed one of his epaulettes. They also stated that a number of others had started with Captain Crozier from a place very far north to reach Southampton Inlet, but had perished one by one on the way. They had been passed from one band of Eneuwits to the other, and when Captain Crozier had passed through two tribes the natives say all further traces were lost, but Captain Hall also says: "The opinion most entertained is that the natives killed them. They say themselves there was no difficulty in Captain Crozier getting through because he was accounted among the natives as a first-rate hunter for that country, and could at all times keep himself in food." The records which Captain Hall hopes to be able to secure are in King William's hand, and considerable difficulty is anticipated in the effort to reach them. According to native information the last six survivors built a cairn or rude vault of stones on the rocks, and deposited within it some documents and such articles as they had no further use for, or would have been an encumbrance on their journey. For some time past King William and his tribe have been hostile towards the native followers of King Albert, who inhabit the region about Repulse Bay, where Mr. Hall was quartered, and would allow no incursions into their country. The place where this cairn is described to be situated is about 450 miles northward from Repulse Bay, and in order to reach it Captain Hall has formed an alliance with Albert and his people, and together with his own escort of Europeans, was preparing an expedition of about 90 miles to march in quest of the records. Mr. Hills intention to start in February or March of this year, and he had already accumulated supplies of provisions and other necessaries for the purpose. His force will consist of five Caucasians besides himself, and the remainder would be composed of Alfred's men. Of the whites accompanying him, two were Irish, one German, one Englishman, and one Swede, all of whom were recruited by men from the crew of the Pioneer which was wrecked in the summer of 1867, at King's Cape. These men all armed with revolvers and shot guns, and it was mainly through reliance on the Europeans and their weapons that the Albert men were induced to participate in the incursion. Alone they would be unable to cope with King William's forces, who numbered about two hundred, and could be assembled in a month. Captain Hall would offer no molestation to King William's people, but, if opposed, would give them battle if necessary, as he was determined to obtain the records of the lost explorers if possible. He would be accompanied also by "Joe" and "Hannah," the two Esquimaux or Eneuwits who, it will be remembered, were a few years ago educated in this country and exhibited in this city. "Joe" and "Hannah" are man and wife, and now form part of Captain Hill's retinue, or household, affording him valuable assistance through their knowledge of the English language in communicating with the various tribes of natives, with whose dialects and peculiarities they are familiar. The entire distance it was expected, would have been traversed on sledges drawn by dogs, of which useful motive power Mr. Hall has an abundant stock. It was Mr. Hall's determination if successful in finding the cairn, and no unforeseen circumstances or obstacles intervened, to press still further forward and if possible reach the open Polar Sea and perhaps return by way of Behring Straits. If impeded he expected to return from his expedition to King William's Land about September of 1868, and take up his quarters for the winter at Repulse Bay. Last year he wintered in this locality, and at the time Dr. Goold saw him was in 6 degrees 28 minutes north latitude, and longitude 81 degrees 5 minutes west.

THE MAN IN THE MOON.—The "man in the moon" has been a nickname for mysterious electioneering agents ever since electioneering was an art. But it had dropped out of use latterly, and was only revived again at the time we speak of. The commissioners who sat in the Autumn of 1859 succeeded in pinning this denise of another planet, and compelling him to appear in human skin and form. On this occasion he turned out to be a Mr. Whitehead, a tradesman of Bradford; and whether he had or had not been recognised while plying his vocation at Wakefield, it seems really quite impossible to say. He was described by one witness as "a very accomplished man"—a man who never kept his hat on in your company. He was a light-haired, pleasant looking man, sometimes with a beard, sometimes not; but nobody knew who he was. Scores of electors were bribed by him in the apparent manner, and hundreds tempted. In fact, Wakefield appears to have been nearly as bad as Saint Albans. In this instance the bribery was of the most wholesale and unguarded character. The evidence is very amusing. Mopey there was called sugar; the reception of it, having your hand scratched. The rival candidates were Leatham, Liberal, and Charlesworth, Conservative. One John Jackson had his hand scratched with thirty pounds worth of the humorous article; but as thirty-five had been promised, the only effect was to lose his vote and convert him into an active enemy at the same time. His wife, indeed, propitiated by the artful complement of a Deathemite, to the effect that "women could do anything" tried to persuade her husband to vote for the Liberals; but the more practical Jackson, finding his sugar short weight, soothed his conscience and gratified his vengeance at the same time by voting for Charlesworth. These miscarriages of injustice were not infrequent. We read of "Peter the Jew," who was employed to bribe George Senior, and who, with the cupidity of his race, stopping two pounds out of the money, lost his party the vote in consequence. We find, likewise, that even the great men of ill, he of the moon, was occasionally baffled by dishonesty or astuteness of his customers. "A Lady," sold a hare to him for twenty five pounds, engaging that her husband, who was a Liberal, should vote Conservative; but this herole woman, more jealous for her husband's honour than her own, kept both the secret and the money, whereby her husband, voted with conscience, and she had "twelve new dresses." — *Chissells Magazine*

BEAUTY AND BRAINS.

That lovely woman fulfils only half her mission when she is unpersonable instead of beautiful, all young men, and all pretty girls secure in the consciousness of their own perfections, will agree. Indeed, it is cruel to hear the way in which heady youth despises ugly girls or fading women, however clever, whose charm lies in their cleverness only, with a counteraction in their plainness. To hear them, one would think that hardness of feature, like poverty, was a crime voluntarily perpetrated, and that contempt was a righteous retribution for the offence. Yet their preference, though so cruelly expressed is to a certain extent the right thing. When we are young, the beauty of women has a supreme attraction beyond all other possessions or qualities, and there are self-evident reasons why it should be so.

It is only as we grow older that we know the value of brains, and, while we still admire beauty—as, indeed, who does not—admire it as one passing by on the other side; as a grace to look at, but not to hold, unless accompanied by something more lasting. This is in the middle term of a man's life. Old age, perhaps with the unconscious yearning of regret, goes back to the love of youth and beauty for their own sake; extremes meeting here as in almost all other circumstances. The danger is when a young man, obeying the natural impulse of his age, and state, marries beauty only, with nothing of more durable wear beneath. The mind sees what it brings, and we love the ideal we create rather than the reality that exists. A pretty face, the unworn nerves of youth, the freshness of hope, that has not yet been soured by disappointment or chilled by experience, a neat stroke of conquest, and a merry laugh easily excited, made a girl a goddess to a boy who is what he himself calls in love and his friends call spoony. She may be narrow, selfish, spoiled, unfit to bear burden of life, and unable to meet her trials patiently; she may be utterly impractical and silly.

Many a man has cursed, his whole life long, the youthful infatuation that made him marry. Take the case of a rising politician, whose fair-faced wife is either too stupid to care about his position, or else who imperils it by her folly. If amiable and affectionate, and in her own silly little way ambitious, she does him incalculable mischief by exaggeration, and by saying and doing exactly the things that are most damaging to him; if stupid, she is just so much dead weight that he has to carry with him while swimming up the stream. She is very lovely, certainly, and people crowd her drawing-room to look at her; but a plain-featured, sensible, shrewd woman, with no beauty to speak of but with the tact and cleverness, would have helped him in his career far better than would Venus herself if brainless. And so he finds out, when it is too late, to change M for N in the marriage service.

Men do not care for brains in excess in women. They like a sympathetic intellect which can follow them, and seize their thoughts as quickly as they are uttered but they do not much care for any clear or special knowledge of facts; and even the most philosophic among them would rather not be set right in a classical quotation, an astronomical quotation, or the exact bearing of a political question by a lovely being in tarlatans whom he was graciously unbending to instruct. Neither do they want anything very strong-minded. To most men, indeed, the feminine strong-mindedness that can discuss immoral problems without blinking, and despise, religious observances as useful only to weak souls is a quality so unwomanly as a indeed something bigger than a huge fist would be. It is sympathy, not antagonism, it is companionship, nor rivalry, still has supremacy that they like in a woman; and some women with brains as well as learning—for the two are not the same thing—understand this, and keep their blue stockings well covered by their petticoats. Others, with thirst for the freedom of thought and intellectually engaging conversation eminently, and meet with their rewards. Merchant from them. Even clever men, able to meet them on their own ground, do not feel drawn to them, while all but first-class minds are dwarfed and humiliated by their learning and their moral courage. And this is what no man likes to feel in the presence of a woman, and because of her superiority. But the brains most useful to woman and most benefiting their work in life, are those which show themselves in common sense, in good judgement, and that kind of patient courage which enables them to bear small crosses and great trials alike with dignity and good temper.

A Madrid correspondent of the *Independence* anticipates an interregnum of five or six months, to be followed by the appointment of a foreign Sovereign. He anticipates that the choice of the nation will devolve on the King of Portugal, possibly on a Belgium Prince, or even on "one of the sons of the Queen of England".

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—There are already signs of a contest in some of the Manchester wards in anticipation to next month's elections, and it is not unlikely that party politics will form a prominent feature in the struggle. It is said that among the retiring councillors there are those who have offended their constituents by attending more to the defence of the Irish Church than to the local interests of their citizens. Be that as it may, two of the retiring representatives who are noted "Constitutionalists," viz., Mr. George Ardent in Collegiate Ward, and Mr. John Townsend in St. Clement's Ward are threatened with serious opposition. The former has an opponent in Mr. Wm. Scott Brown (of the firm Jewsbury and Brown, chemists, Market-street). Mr. Brown addressed the municipal electors at the Merchants Hotel, Oldham-street. There was a numerous and respectable assembly, and the chair was occupied by Joseph Taylor. Mr. Brown in the course of his speech, said he was in favour of an education scheme based upon local taxation and local management, and unsectarian; he should pay particular attention to the sanitary and health committees, and do all he could to diminish the death rate. In answer to questions, he said he would not vote for reduction of the Town-clerk's salary by one-half; he would support any motion that might be brought forward for the separation of the poor-rates from the borough-rates. — On the motion of Mr. J. Little, seconded by Mr. T. Peel, a resolution, pledging the meeting to assist in securing Mr. Brown's return, was carried unanimously.

PUNISHMENT FOR ADULTERATION OF FOOD IN LONDON IN THE MIDDLE SONS—In the "Memorials of London," we find that in 1911, a baker was arrested for selling putrid bread, and in 1911 another baker was sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle through the principle streets of the city for selling "light bread deficient in weight;" and in the same year the punishment of the pillory was inflicted upon a man and a woman for selling bread of "rotten materials," and deficient in weight. In 1319 a certain William Spelying was adjudged to be put upon the pillory, and two putrid beef carcasses to be burnt under him for exposing the said carcasses for sale, and in 1320 we find two cases similar to the preceding. In 1348 and 1363 the punishment of the pillory was inflicted for selling carrion, - in one case the meat being burnt under the offender. In 1361 proclamations were issued as to the sale of fish. In 1364, a seller of unsound wine was punished by being made to drink it. In the following year the punishment of the pillory was inflicted upon a poulturer for selling putrid pigeons. In 1372 a woman was punished for selling putrid soles; the fish was ordered to be burnt and the cause of her punishment proclaimed; and we find another case of the punishment by the pillory in 1381 for exposing putrid pigeons for sale. In 1390, twelve barrels of eels were ordered to be taken out if the city, and buried in some place underground, lest the air might become infected through the stench arising therefrom. An important proclamation against the adulteration and mixing of wines, was found by Henry V., in 1419, and the punishment of the pillory was ordered for all who sold false wines. If a few examples similar to the above kind were made at the present day they would be of service to the community.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Reports of presentations by working men, anniversaries, tea-parties, &c., will be admitted into the columns of the *Evening News* free of charge.

The Evening News

MANCHESTER :
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

In putting ourselves into print, we have no apology to offer, but the assurance of an honest aim to serve public interests. The mere vanity which loves to hear "self" talk, would be but a poor sustaining power under the sometimes arduous, but ever anxious labours attending public journalism. We are cast stirring times – nay, perilous, say some. The State ship is heavily freighted, and it is more than insinuated that she is "leaky." When the "pilot" himself cries "Breakers ahead," no wonder the faint-hearted wring their hands and wail their adieu. Well, but "Caesar and his fortunes" are safe never fear. In plain words, we are in a political breeze, strong, but bracing and purifying; too strong for what is crumbling, decayed, and withered; but yet the breeze of spring, which shakes the old tree to the roots that they may be nourished and strike the deeper.

Our chief objective in coming before the public is to secure for ourselves, and for all who are like-minded with us, the free, unfettered, and unabridged exposition of political principals. Our intention is to enunciate "Liberal" views in a truly, not conditionally, Liberal manner. We do not presume to assert that "intelligent electors" is a convertible term for those only who are on our side. Our chief business most certainly concerns the present crisis; but in the discussion of politics, we have no intention to confine ourselves to mere temporary schemes or to take up party cries with a view to "auction" a particular lot of political ware. We have higher aims than these, and such as, we are confident, will secure the hearty support of thousands of electors in this important constituency. The principle of "Free Trade" is as sound in politics as in commerce. For any "clique" or "cabal" to be allowed, a perpetual lease of wisdom could not but inevitably lead to chronic stagnation and disease in the body politic.

The history of this country, for nearly forty years past, is the triumphant record of Liberal opinions and progress; but it shows, as is the greatest on its muster roll, the names of men who, by position, intelligence, and the great risks they held in their country's fortunes, were compelled to be wise and deliberate in action, - men who, with a patriotic reverence for the British Constitution, were not hasty to substitute for its solid foundations the "hay and stubble" of doubtful stories; and men, too, who acted up to the wisdom of knowing that it is possible to learn from an enemy.

We shall always aim to lay before our readers the great facts upon which Liberals should think and work, and at the same time endeavour in every point of view to render the history of the present electioneering campaign an interesting and instructive study for future days.

"MARRIAGES are made in heaven," say the wise men of the East, where incompatibility of temper and disposition never must be supposed to exist to disturb the harmony of the domestic circle, -

Where the virgins are soft as the roses they twine,
And all, save the spirit of man, is divine.

A happy circle of mutually admiring friends met on the platform of the Free Trade Hall, on Wednesday evening, to hear the plighted troth of three happy swains, who for better or for worse were seeking 48,000 suitors, in holy political matrimony. Gorgeous Venice, in annual revelry, with all the pomp and circumstance of wealth and greatness, wedded the fair blue waters of the Adriatic; her doge, her princess, her nobles, her famous merchants were there;

Many a monk and many a friar,
Many a knight and many a squire,
With a great many more of lesser degree,
In sooth a goodly company.

Venice loved the gentle wanes that gave them wealth,
Life, and liberty, and made them famous among the nations.

Quarter of a century ago Manchester, in all her plenitude of power, eloquence, and intellectual wealth, which far out-shone the wealth of Ormus or of Ind, founded a school of economic learning, and at the feet of her Gamaliels sat emperors and kings:

The words that wise Baoon and brave Raleigh spoke were news so pregnant with celestial fire, as the stern inexorable logic of those facts which were burnt by the iron of truth, into the minds of millions.

Manchester had then a world-wide name, it was a household word in Europe, and anxious listeners in every teaming city heard in their own tongue the wonderful news of the good time coming. Manchester sat a queen! and in the hands of British millions clutched the life she gave them. There were giants in the earth in those days! It was a glorious wonder to see that array of men, in those days of old, famine over Greece to Macedon and Artarries' throne, to see them unlock the treasures of the earth, and make history by the breath of their nostrils. A whole generation of full-grown men has passed away and

left not a wreck behind. Yes, just one bit of wreck – a broken, feeble figure-head, a sodden plant or two, a worm eaten bit of principle, a frousy rag or two of rant, and a Falstaff regiment "all in a row," which serves to tell old legionnaires how the mighty had fallen! In the midst of a crisis so important and so serious, one would have expected to see old leaders – where are they? Echo answers, Where? – grave merchants, fathers of the city, men whose solemn sanction would almost sanctify the nation's efforts in a noble cause, that cause being the pacification of Ireland. Broken and distracted councils, friends abandoned and rebuffed, a greedy usurpation of authority, a domineering impatience of control, a smiting of willing brethren a pandering to upstart potsherd, and a yielding to pot-valiant orators, - all tells the tale of the shrivelled proscenium upon which we gazed last Wednesday evening. We have the right to know the witches in Macbeth, who have mixed this dismal broth, of which no men of honourable candour, of personal respectability, or even civic eminence, will partake. It is now patent to every citizen that the "United" Liberal Committee, now called the United Liberal "Party," has no friends, a committee merely representing no ward but the casual ward. A mere vagrant, obstreperous, wrong-headed, handful of persons, who think that a vote for spinsters chignoned dowagers is the best thing in creation. Fie upon it! This is not Manchester; this is not the city of men who can any longer boast of giving civic crown to kings, or of holding out a strong right hand to ministers of state. Who dare say;

Now is the winter of discontent

Made glorious summer by these sons of York.

Look at the names of those who honoured the platform by their gorgeous presence; take away two or three honest men and true; and there was left no patrician father who ever had a political baptism. Surely, after all egotism we have seen and heard, we are not to accept the platform of Wednesday night as one that will assure us of that wonderful triumph over everything and everybody, which was promised by the faded heroes of Newell's Buildings. To your tents, O Israel! not to abandon your princes, but to wash your hands of rapacious set of politicians, who see nothing holier than smiting a friend, and nothing more eloquent than the rant of a hiring orator. The vindication and the advancement of Liberal principals must be entrusted to better hands! The world had thought that the whole brood of Diogenes had retired to their inglorious tubs, and that 48,000 chosen men of Manchester would have been spared the refusal to pass under their yoke, as if they were beaten and disgraced foes. We feel that the absence on Wednesday night of our leading men and merchant princes, who are the natural leaders of our people, was a fitting chastisement to a mere handful of rash men, who would break up a noble party to gratify their spleen, and whose greedy grasp for political supremacy alienates the honest, and defames the just. The merchants and the artisan, the venerable politician and the newly enfranchised, all must rebel with honest indignation the coercion of a mere handful of person, whose rule is usurpation, and whose greed for political authority and power is unconscionable and mean – such conduct is a libel upon Liberal principles, and to suffer it would a badge of political disgrace. Some consolation, however, is that we have a candidate in whose mind and position are superior to mock a hero worship, and who declines to fill, in their political household, the very dignified post of "Page of the Backstairs."

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

THEFT BY A BOY. – On Wednesday, at the City Police Court, a boy (15 years of age) named Michael Hopkins, was charged with having broken into a cellar occupied by Edward Blunt, in Oswald-street, on Tuesday. The prisoner had stolen a satchel containing a number rings, breast pins, &c., and when taken into custody was offering them for sale. – He was committed to prison for one month.

THEFT OF A HORSE. – A groom named Edward Silk, in employ of Mr. D. M'Caldon, horse dealer, Queen's Mews, Strangeways, was charged at the City Police Court on Wednesday, with having stolen a horse, worth £33, the property of his master. The prisoner's duty was to take care of the horses, but on Tuesday he had got leave of absence, and Mr. M'Caldon, on going into the stable, was told that a horse had been stolen. He immediately went to an hotel in the neighbourhood, where he found the prisoner, who upon his asking him about the horse, began to be very violent. The horse was found in the street by a Salford police officer, who took charge of it. The prisoner was committed for trial.

INTRUDERS ON THE EXCHANGE. – At the City Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Fowler, a person named William Frederick Baustein appeared to answer a summons charging him with frequenting the Exchange, not being a subscriber. It appeared that the defendant had regularly attended the Exchange for six or seven years, but that he had paid no subscription since 1864. An inefficacious attempt was made by the defendant's solicitor to obtain a postponement of the case, but Mr. Fowler refused the application, and imposed a penalty of £5 and costs. – Frederick Howard Whittaker, of Hyde, was summoned for a similar offence, but as he did not appear a warrant was issued for his apprehension. Subsequently, however, defendant appeared, and as he had no substantial answer to the charge, he was also fined £5 and costs.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. – Those of our readers who are interested in this question will be glad to know that the appeal in the Manchester cases, from the decision of Mr. Hossack, the revising barrister, has been duly lodged with and approved of by the Master of the Court of Common Pleas. Upwards of 5,000 names are appended to the case, and doubtless it is the most numerous in names, and therefore the most important case on the question throughout the country. It stands first on the list for argument, and we understand Mr. J. D. Coleridge, Q.C., has been specially retained, Dr. Pankhurst taking the junior brief. Mr. Chorlton, of the firm of Blain and Chorlton, is named appellant, and Mr. Lings, the borough comptroller, the respondent. The case of the right of women freeholder (via, Mrs. Kilyman's case at Rusholme) is also entered, and will be entered immediately after the Manchester case. Mr. Coleridge Q.C., and Dr. Pankhurst are also retained in this case. Mr. Chorlton is the appellant, and the overseers of Rusholme are the respondents. Both these cases are promoted by the National Society for Women Suffrage, and as the question is one national importance the society solicit subscriptions towards delaying the necessary expenses.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY IN ST. JOHN'S WARD.

On Thursday evening Mr. Mitchell Henry addressed a numerous meeting of the ward committee of St. John's, at the house of Mr. Behen, the Commercial Hotel, Hardman-street. The chair was taken by Mr. Turner.

Mr. Henry, who was cheered upon rising, said: Mr. Turner, and gentlemen electors of St. John's ward, I thank you very heartily for the warm reception with which you have greeted me. I am sure that if you did not feel in spirits as regards the contest in which we are engaged, that the excellent speech of our able chairman would of itself have been a presage and an omen of success. (Cheers) You are aware that I did not come here for the purpose of inflicting upon you a long dissertation upon my political principles. You are assembled here as a committee of electors who have already selected your candidate (hear), who have already made up your minds as to his principles, and who are determined to put your shoulders to the wheel – as, indeed, the returns that have been handed in for this ward show that you have already done – and are determined to carry your candidate triumphantly to the close of the poll. (Cheers) Gentlemen, you are quite aware of the principles on which I have ventured to come before this constituency; and when I say "ventured to come," I have come at the call of a more numerous body of electors than ever voted for any single candidate at any election in Manchester (Cheers.) I have come forward not merely because I am anxious to represent my native city in Parliament, not only because I am ambitious to take some part, I hope in the beneficial legislation which will follow the return of the Reformed Parliament, but I have come forward at the bidding of a most influential and numerous section of the electors (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I looked forward with very great interest to the report of the meeting which was held by what we are asked to consider by a courtesy of language, the United Liberal party, to learn if I could from the speeches why it was that in some newspapers of Manchester the right was denied to me to present myself before this constituency at all. (Hear.) I looked in vain through those speeches for any reason being alleged why the electors of Manchester should be confined in their choice at this election to three individuals, however respectable and however able they may be, selected by a small party administration sitting in Market-street. (Cheers.) I will venture to say that even if my principle were less agreeable to the constituency than I know they are (because, I know that they are unquestionably in accordance with the views of the great body of people of Manchester) – I say, even if they were less in accordance with their views than they are, I should have a power at this election which is denied to any other candidate who has come before you, and that is expressed in the placard which I see before me. I am here as an independent candidate – (cheers) – independent of any clique or any association, *dependant* only upon my principles, *dependant* only upon the free and unbought exertions of the electors of Manchester. (Cheers.) I am sure you will be much more gratified to learn that the requisition that was presented to me, which contained no less than 11,000 names, is, I may say, almost eclipsed at this moment by the returns of a separate and independent canvass. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I stand here, gentlemen, representing the wishes and feelings of a much larger number of electors than ever elected either of the two members who now sit for Manchester. (Cheers.) Let it not be forgotten that about 8,000 votes was the highest number that was ever polled for any one candidate in Manchester, and recollect also that we have now 48,000 electors. It will, therefore be clear to you that the two members for Manchester who now honourably hold their seats in the House of Commons never at any time represented the views of more than one-eighth or one-ninth of this constituency. (Applause.) I, therefore, say that it is an unheard-of piece of assurance in any body of men to say that the electors of Manchester shall not choose their own representative for themselves. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I will not detain you by going at any length into the question of my political principles. You know that I am a follower of Mr. Gladstone and that I am a follower of Mr. Gladstone because I believe him to be the ablest statesmen of this century. (Cheers.) We know that in one point at any rate he has been stable for us, for he has relieved us of a least thirteen millions of annual taxation – (hear) – and if that does not constitute a claim to the good wishes and the exertions of the labouring, the artisan, and the industrial population of Manchester, I don't know what we can constitute such a claim. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if you wish to have the expenditure reduced and the taxation lightened, you must return Mr. Gladstone at the head of the Government. (Cheers.) You know, too, that Mr. Gladstone has always been a pioneer of the Liberal cause that he desires the greatest good of the greatest number; and it is because he desires this that I venture to ask you to return me to the House of Commons as one who will work heart and soul to further and put forward the cause and measures which he has at heart. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the contest is getting warmer, and we must get warmer too. (Hear.) Although we have made such good progress, there is yet that remains to be done. (Hear.) The enemy have only just moved out of their entrenchments, and are about to take the field. Ward committees are about to be formed by those who, whatever they may wish, do not wish that I should be returned to the House of Commons as one of your representatives. Gentlemen, we must meet the exertions of those parties by extra exertions on our part; and I do venture to ask some of you who may possibly be members of assurance societies if you don't recollect that every now and then you get a circular from the secretary which reminds you that a flourishing society yours is, but a what a much more flourishing society it would be if every member would try to bring two or three other members with him. (Cheers.) That is just the case in elections of this kind. If all those kind friends who sit around this table and in this room would remember when they are about their daily employment to carry with them a bit of paper and pencil, and ask their friends, "who are you going to vote for?" and every day to add one or two names to their list, in a short time we should increase this majority in the ward of St. John's by two or three times. (Cheers.) And now, in concluding these observations, I beg you will allow me to remind you of one very important point in this election. If we continue to stick to this matter as we began it, it is certain that your candidate will be returned to the House of Commons. (Cheers.) That is known by the other side; that accounts for much of the apathy which existed upon the other side and which still exists; but, gentlemen, it is much easier in their calculations to endeavour to upset the election after it is won than to prevent the free suffrages of the electors of Manchester being recorded for me. Therefore it is especially necessary that we should be particularly careful and keep within the letter of the law as regards this election. We know in Manchester there is no fear of any such thing as bribery upon one side or the other, for neither do believe that any candidates would presume or would desire to bribe; and if they did, I am certain the constituency of Manchester never could be bribed. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, there is another thing against which the law at the present moment is particularly strict, and that is what is called treating. Treating simply means giving a glass of beer to a friend; and if it were proved after the election by the other side that friends of mine injudiciously had given glasses of beer and refreshments to voters, that would of itself cover us with ignominy and upset the election. Remember, if you please, this hint, which I venture to give in every ward to which I go, for unless the rule is not kept up with the utmost strictness, all your exertions and all your work may be rendered

Vain by the injudicious soul of some well meaning friend. (Applause.) With that said I will only once more thank you heartily for the reception you have given me, and assure you that when I am returned to the House of Commons it shall be my aim to fill the duty which devolves upon a member for such a constituency as this with such soul, with such independence, with such ability, and, above all, with such honesty as will commend me to you again. (Cheers.) I wish to copy specially in the House of Commons the tactics of many of the members for Scotland. Of all the members who are seated in the House of Commons, there is no class of members which is more deeply respected than the members for Scotland. (Hear, hear.) And we cannot wonder that that is so, for we know that Scotchmen, all the world over, have one for themselves the reputation of being thoroughly honest, and earnest, and independent. (Cheers.) Therefore, gentlemen, it will be with very great pleasure that I shall assist, if possible, in increasing the representation of Scotland. Now I don't say this as meaning that the representation of Ireland should not be increased too, because I think that England, Ireland, and Scotland, and especially the towns of England, require a very considerable increase in their representation. (Applause.) Instead of being given, grudgingly, three members for Manchester, and gentlemen, although we are to have three members for Manchester, there are those who, calling themselves Liberals, would yet deny you the right to choose your third member – although we are to have three members – it is quite certain that Manchester never will content until she has at least five or six members. (Cheers.) Her large population, her vast industry, her great wealth, her great intelligence, entitle her to this; and when Manchester has obtained an increase in her electoral representation I venture to say it will be a proud and good day for England. (Loud cheers.) Let me, in conclusion, remind you that I am going as an independent member, dependent only upon the favour of the constituency. (Cheers.)

Mr. C.H. WOOD moved, Mr. M. BARBER seconded, and it was resolved unanimously, that a vote of thanks be presented to Mr. Henry for his attendance and his excellent address.

Mr. MITCHELL HENRY said in response: I cannot see why I should be thanked for coming amongst my friends. I hope soon to come amongst you again. Do not think that this is a very light matter in which I am engaged. I have to visit two or three wards every evening, and I have had to work all day long about this canvass and if it was not that I am supported right and left by an independent committee, who are attached to my principles – hear, hear, - and because they think I won't swerve from them before the constituency of Manchester, - if it was not for their aid it would be impossible for me to continue this canvass even for a week. I earnestly trust in the course of two or three weeks to have the pleasure of again meeting you, and that then we shall be able to announce to you that we have doubled our numbers. (Prolonged cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought proceedings to a close.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS. – The *Melbourne Argus* says: - The rush for the Gympie diggings (in Queensland) had subsided, and the miners who were foolish enough to give up certain employment for the chance of rich finds in an unknown field are returning in shiploads. Many, indeed, were so discouraged by the latest accounts that they turned back half way on the voyage to Queensland. A new gully has been opened within the last few weeks, on the boundary of the Whipstick (Bendigo), and is a tributary of Sydney flat. The country has the low undulating, irregular appearance of the Whipstick country, the surface being covered with small pieces of quartz, and half a mile further on lie the diggings, extending for half a mile in length. The gold is found on the surface, and to a depth of four feet. So far as it has been traced, it is mere surfacing, and the proper way to work the ground would be by washing the dirt in a puddling-machine, seeing that most of the precious metal is got in nuggets; but as there is a scarcity of water, the stuff has to be carted to the nearest dam, and as it costs 4s. a load for carting and the use of the tom, a great quantity of washdirt that would be washed if water were handy is thrown aside. The sinking is in soft reddish clay, onto a soft mullocky bottom, and wherever gravel can be found on this bottom gold is obtained. Some of the claims are very rich, and most of the diggers who are working steadily are getting more or less gold. The rush to the Gympie, from Victoria, has received a considerable check by the receipt of numerous letters from that gold field representing it as very much overdone. It appears that there are about 10,000 miners there, of whom only about 1,000 have good employment.

THE CHANGES OF A HALF CENTURY. – The *Sisley* thus reminds us of the various sovereigns who have fallen since 1815: The greatest conqueror of the century, he who transmuted the French Republic into a sort of universal monarchy, Napoleon I. was thrown down definitively in 1815. His brothers, the Kings Jerome and Joseph had already succumbed. Murat, King of Naples, disappeared soon after. Immediately upon being restored, the Bourbon monarchy in Spain began to totter. It lost all its American colonies, which became republics, and Ferdinand VII. was kept on the throne only by the French expedition of 1823. In the following year took place the fall of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico. The Sultan of Turkey was shortly afterwards deprived of Greece, which was proclaimed an independent monarchy on the 3rd February, 1830. In the same year fell the Doy of Algiers, and also Charles X. led on by M. De Polignac and the Ultra Legitimist and clerical faculty. The King of Holland lost Belgium, that is to say, one-half of his states, on the 25th August, and the deposition of the House of Orange-Nassau was proclaimed at Brussels. The Duke Charles of Brunswick was, on the 7th of September, 1830, driven from his dominions by an insurrection. The Czar, at the same epoch, lost Poland for a time. In 1833, the too famous Dom Miguel, King of Portugal, was compelled to cede the crown to Dona Maris, daughter of Dom Pedro, who retains the sovereignty of Brazil. Louis Philippe was sacrificed to the faults and obstinacy of M. Guisot. On the 1st December, 1848, the Emperor Ferdinand of Austria had to abdicate, in order to avoid being expelled. At the epoch Pius IX. was brought back to, and has since been supported at Rome only by French arms. Austria, for a short time, lost possession of Hungary. The King of Prussia Frederick William IV., threatened all along from 1848, was forced, on the 6th February, 1850, to take an oath to observe the Prussian charter. In 1855, Nicholas I. died of vexation and wounded self-love, because he was stopped on the road to Constantinople. In 1859, the Duke of Modena, the Duches of Parma, and th Grand Duke of Tuscany were struck out from the list of reigning princes. Soulouque, the Emperor of Hayti, was hurled from his throne on the 15th January, 1859. In the lowing year, Frances II. King of Naples, saw Garibaldi enter his capitol on the 7th September, and again another disposition was announced. Otho, King of the Hellenes, was driven from his throne by an insurrection in 1862. Three years later Prince Couza lost the quasi-sovereignty of Romania. In 1868, the Emperor of Austria definitively gave up Venetia; the surrender of which may, perhaps, have saved his empire. In the same year Prussia overthrew the thrones of Hanover, Nassau, Brunswick, and Electoral Hesse; and Maximilian fell in Mexico. During all this lapse of time no constitutional monarchy has been disturbed – no revolution has taken place in England or in Sweden, where the young dynasty continues; in Belgium the royal house has survived the storms of 1848; so in Portugal; in the United States no president has been overthrown with the exception of the Confederate leader, Jefferson Davis, now engaged in commercial affairs. The military presidents and dilators in South American States have been on the other hand sent adrift, each alternately by the others. Such is a sketch of the downfall of monarchies within the last half century. Every reader will draw from it the conclusion which is most agreeable to his opinions, be they royalist or in favour of popular cause. To reproach the latter, however, with so many vicissitudes would be difficult.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT NEWTON HEATH.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Mitchell Henry addressed a meeting of the ward committee in the large room of the Dog and Partridge Inn, Miles Platting. The room was quite full, and the candidate had a very hearty reception.

Mr. EVAN LEIGH, who took the chair, presented to the candidate an address, handsomely got up, of which the following is copy: -

To Mitchell Henry Esq.

Dear Sir, - Your committee of the township of Newton beg most respectfully to welcome you to this your committee room. We embrace this opportunity of informing you, that the result of the canvas by those duly appointed, with many members of the committee, whose exertions have been unremitting, leads us to the conviction that the time will shortly arrive when we, in conjunction with the other wards, shall see you placed in the proud position of one of the representatives in the House of Commons of the great metropolis of the north of England. We feel confident that in the discharge of those duties, for which you are so pre-eminently qualified, you will take a pleasure in receiving deputations from any class from this great constituency, with a view to remove any existing evils by legislative means for the good of the community at large. In conclusion, we beg to remind you that we intend to continue our united exertions until the close of the poll, and produce such a majority as will give confidence in sitting in that assembly in which your late respected father for the true interests of the people.

Signed on behalf of the committee,

EVAN LEIGH.

The returns of the canvas, which were a very gratifying character, were also read, amidst cheers.

Mr. MITCHELL HENRY, who was loudly applauded, said: Mr. Evan Leigh, and electors of the township of Newton, it is indeed a great and unexpected pleasure to me to receive this address at your hands. I had no expectations when I came here to-night that you would have had instore so pleasant a surprise - (cheers) - but I feel that my address, gratifying as it is to me, will equally gratify and encouraging to my tried friends who constitute my central and working committee in Manchester. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, this is a huge contest in which we are engaged; and if we were not fortified by the conviction that our cause is a just one, it would be impossible for us to fight and to continue to fight until the end. (Hear.) Gentlemen, it would be impossible for any one candidate to go round night after night, and to attend two or three wards committees every evening, if he was not supported by finding in every quarter of this constituency warm and hearty friends. (Cheers.) I have just come from a most enthusiastic meeting of our committee in St. John's ward, where we have, in the heart of Manchester, a committee composed in great part of working men, which numbers not fewer than fifty names. (Hear, hear.) This committee is doing its work, - as I may say every one of the committees are doing, - in a manner which shows that they have victory at their hearts - (cheers) - and that they will not rest until they have placed their candidate not merely in the proud position of being one of the members for Manchester, but of being at the very head of the poll. (Cheers.) I am sure you all must have looked with some curiosity in the papers to see what occurred at the Free Trade Hall last night. I confess I had waited with great interest to hear from the lips of the gentlemen who constitute that triune companionship which is to be returned as the representative of Manchester - ("never," and cheers) - I had looked to see what reasons they would allege why they should forbid me to present myself to this constituency. Gentlemen, I looked in vain. (Hear, hear.) Some newspapers of Manchester, at the very commencement of this contest, had alleged various reasons why it was heresy to the cause of liberalism that any individual should be willing to place his services at the disposal of the Liberal electors of Manchester if they chose to call for them. (Cries of "Examiner.") That declaration was most extraordinary, and struck dismay into many of those who have supported the Liberal cause for a long series of years in Manchester. Gentlemen, at the Free Trade Hall last night no reference was made to the bitter article which appeared at the commencement of this contest, and the reason is very plain, - because now it is seen, on the part of those who united themselves together under the name of the United Liberal Committee, that they had made a huge and palpable mistake in attempting to select three candidates for Manchester. (Cheers.) The electors of Manchester, above all other electors in this kingdom, are men who, whether their choice be a good one or an evil one, are men who, at any rate, will make a choice for themselves. (Cheers.) Let me remind you that the present constituency of Manchester numbers about 48,000, and that the largest number of votes that was ever polled at any election in Manchester for any candidate was about 8,000. Consequently the two present members for Manchester who represent the Liberal party, and have worthily represented it in the House of Commons - (hear, hear) - and whom I trust will represent it there again, - those two gentlemen never could be said to have represented in reality the opinions of more than one-ninth of the constituency. (Hear.) That is a point that should not be forgotten in considering the circumstances under which we are placed. For my part I am independent of all committees, except such committees of electors that have been formed around me voluntarily by the electors, because they agreed with my principles. (Cheers.) I do, indeed, desire to sit in the House of Commons; I desire above all things to sit in the House of Commons as a member for my native city - (hear, hear) - I desire above all things to represent the interests of that great commercial community with which my prosperity and the prosperity of my family has been mixed up for so many years. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it therefore would indeed be a matter of deep pride to me to be returned as the representative of the electors of this constituency; but I do not hesitate to say that there is one thing which I equally prize as that, and that is the independency of my opinions. (Cheers.) I am, as you know, independent of any clique - (hear, hear) - independent of any long organised body - (hear) - and dependent only upon the principles that I profess and upon the electors of Manchester. (Cheers.) I have so often and so recently given an account of my political opinions at various public meetings, that it would be very unbecoming in me to go to any great length into those subjects this evening, but I would venture to allude to one point which was spoken of last night by one of those three candidates who, like myself, belongs to an honourable profession - (but not to the same profession) - (hear, hear) - that other candidate, who is placed in competition with me for the third seat at Manchester, ventured to speak in a very light, and as I think, very unbecoming manner on a subject which is in Manchester of overwhelming importance, that is to say the sanitary condition of our large towns. Gentlemen, the candidate to whom I allude said in a slighting way last night that for his part he did not wish to say against whitewash and drains and such mechanical sanitary measures which might be beneficial in towns, but I venture to say that such an expression as that shows that at any rate he has not yet learned the vital importance of this question. (Cheers.) It was only to-day that I cut out of a newspaper a return upon a sanitary condition of the city in which we live. It will be found, gentlemen, that the rats of morality in some of the best organised towns in this kingdom is only about 17 out of every 1,000 individuals, but in Manchester it is no less than 31 out of every 1,000, and in Salford it is absolutely 36 out of every 1,000. Reflect for a moment what that means. Out of every crowd that will be brought together at this election, out of the four or five thousand individuals who were gathered together last night in the Free Trade Hall, there will be gathered to their fathers, no fewer than 31 individuals out of every 1,000, or in that proportion, for the whole city. Think, not merely of the sorrow and desolation and of the pecuniary difficulties that are brought upon families through preventable disease in this great city, but think also of the vast increase of our poor's rates and of our poorhouse accommodation in consequence of families being prematurely deprived of their means of support through these preventable causes. (Hear, hear.) I do think there is not one question in which this constituency is more interested than in the question of public health. (Applause.) The public health does not mean merely an occasional whitewashing of houses, or an occasional sweeping of drains. It goes far beyond that. It means the due provision of good dwellings for the poor - (cheers) - it means the provision of recreation for the poor - (hear, hear) - it means an inquiry into the causes of the vast intemperance that exists in all our large towns - (hear, hear, and applause) - it means, above all other things, an inquiry into the cause that makes so many of our population criminals and thieves. (Loud cheers.) There are questions which it is most unbecoming, in my opinion that any candidate should speak of on questions

merely of whitewashing or of washing drains. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, since I had the honour of addressing you, you are aware that the Irish Church Commission has made its report, and that that the Commission has recommended that 200 of the present parishes of Ireland should be disendowed or disestablished. You will, therefore, observe that Mr. Gladstone, who proposes that all religious establishments in Ireland should cease to be connected with the State, is only carrying out to a further and more complete extent the report of that Commission. (Cheers.) You will be pleased to remark that statesmen of every kind and of every degree, and of every shade of politics, have come to the conclusion that the only means of placing the religious question in Ireland in proper footing is to disconnect all religions from the State. (Cheers.) In doing that, you will be kind enough to remember we propose to do for Ireland that which was done 200 years ago in Scotland, and which has been done within the memory of those now living and of those by whom I am now surrounded, in every one of our colonies. (Hear.) Don't, therefore, be led away by the No Popery cry. Whatever may be said to the contrary, you may depend that both parties are determined and are convinced that very sweeping changes must be made in the condition of the Irish Church. (Hear, hear.) It therefore is no longer a question of principles; it is a question of degree; and being a question of degree; it is one that must be studied and considered in a fair, and impartial, and liberal, and Christian spirit. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Your attention must have also been directed specially to the state of the finances of this country. One of the reasons why I think in Manchester we ought specially to support the policy of Mr. Gladstone is this, that Mr. Gladstone has given us the best earnest in his power of his ability to deal with the finances of this country, and the best evidence that he can give surely is this, that he has relieved us during his administration annually of no less than 13 millions of taxes. (Cheers.) To take off 13 millions of taxes means a sensible amelioration in the condition of every rich and every poor man in this kingdom. (Hear, hear.) The removal of that taxation means more bread, more meat, better clothes, better houses, better education, and more rational amusements for the poor. (Cheers.) It means for the rich, better means of distributing to those around them the wealth with which the Almighty has blessed them; and it makes between those who give and those who take a mutual bond of sympathy which is founded upon mutual content. (Loud cheers.) That is what is meant by a reduction of taxation in this country; and if there were no other reason in the world why we should wish Mr. Gladstone to be returned to take charge in the House of Commons of the finances of the country, there is this sufficient reason that he has shown pre-eminently ability in dealing with them. (Cheers.) You are also aware that the condition of the army and the navy attracts the deepest attention of every thinking Englishman. (Hear.) The progress that this question has made is very remarkable. It is now only a few years ago when if any one had proposed sweeping changes in administration of the army and navy, he would have been supposed to have dealt a blow at the power of England. Now, we have come, through the ventilation of this question, to know that the only way of keeping up the power of England is to reform those services - (hear) - not, gentlemen, to interfere with the pay of the soldier or the sailor, but to interfere with the maladministration, or rather, I should say, with the imperfect and halting administration of the enormous funds that are devoted for those purposes. (Cheers.) I believe that a reform must come about in the administration of the army, by leaving the colonies principally to take care of themselves. (Cheers.) Further, it has been pointed out by Captain Sherard Osborne - who is, possibly without exception, the most distinguished of the younger members of the naval profession who is now before the public - (hear, hear) - that the way to reduce the cost of the navy is to bring home from the colonies the small, isolated squadrons of wooden ships which we maintain in every quarter of the globe, for no purpose of defence, because, in the present state of marine artillery, if a war were to break out the first thing their captains must do would be to fly into some safe port, and behind iron fortifications. (Cheers and laughter.) Those squadrons of wooden ships are maintained simply from the principle of red tape which has so long governed the affairs of this country. (Cheers.) If we bring home those useless squadrons, if we reduce the large number of soldiers which we maintain in the colonies, we shall be able to effect a sensible reform in the cost of the army and navy; and in doing we shall have our defence where we want it, around our own shores. (Cheers.) We are not going to attack anybody; we have learnt by bitter experience that it is not the part of England to go forward and interfere like a knight errant in the affairs of European states; we know that it is our policy, as it is and ought ever to have been our principle, to leave foreign nations to settle the affairs of their own government in their own way. (Cheers.) At this moment there is a fierce and hot revolution going on in Spain. A few years ago, ay, only a few years before the death of that lamented statesman Mr. Cobden, if that revolution had occurred, you would have had cabinet messengers flying about in all directions, and the foreign ministers of all the courts of Europe would have been proffering advice to the Spanish people as to the way in which they should deal with the political affairs of their own country. (Hear, hear.) And that reform which has rendered it capable for us to reduce the expenditure upon our army and navy, is a reform for which we are indebted almost exclusively to the statesmanship of a Manchester merchant. (Hear, hear.) These are subjects which it appears to me interest especially the electors of Manchester. There are many theoretical reforms spoken of, many attempts to render this world a Utopia, measures may eventually be passed which will do much to alleviate the sorrows that afflict mankind from causes which may be prevented by better legislation - (hear, hear, and applause) - but, as practical men, what I think we should look at is the success of practical measures from which we in our life-time may derive some benefit. (Loud cheers.) I, therefore, have ventured to indicate to you various points, to which, if you chose to return me to the House of Commons I shall direct my sedulous attention. In reference to a subject which was mentioned to me at the St. John's ward which I attended to-night, namely, the state of the local affairs of this great city, and the reception of deputations, I can only say that there is nothing that has ever given me more pleasure than going round, as far as my physical strength will enable me, and discussing with different individuals whether they agree with me or differ from me, the political questions of the day. (Cheers.) I have ever found that many differences that exist amongst us exist through misconception as to each other's meaning. (Hear.) I believe that what we all want is cheap and good government; the greatest happiness of the greatest number; justice and freedom for all classes; order and regularity in the administration of the affairs of the empire, and order and regularity in the administration of the affairs of every township and municipal government in this kingdom. (Cheers.) I would say, in conclusion to you, who are all here as friends of mine, and taking an interest in returning me to the House of Commons, recollect the advice that comes annually to everybody that happens to be interested in an assurance office. You receive a circular informing you of flourishing state in which the office is, but always adding that if every member would only try and between that time and the next year bring two or three others with him into the office, what a number of members would be added. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) So it is with this election. Will every one of you who have so kindly attended to-night, in the course of your daily avocations - and remember that you can hardly come in contact with any individual who has not got that great privilege, a vote - kindly remember to ask your friends how they are going to vote, and when they say they are going to vote for Henry, to put their names down in your book at once. (hear, hear.) If you do that we shall shortly convert the glorious majority that exist in this ward into one still more glorious, and you, the electors of Manchester, will read a lesson to those who desire to regulate the political affairs of this great constituency of which, in my opinion, they stand very much in need, and which I believe they will not forget. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. OSBORNE moved, and Mr. WILLIAMSON seconded, a vote of thanks to the candidate for his attendance and address, and the proposition was adopted with acclamation. Mr. Henry was asked to give some explanation of his views in reference to the national universities.

Mr. MITCHELL HENRY, in acknowledging the resolution, said: I certainly did not require to be thanked coming amongst such warm friends. It is to me a very pleasure, as you may naturally suppose, to go round to visit the ward committees. I can imagine its being exceedingly painful to a candidate to have to visit his ward committees, because he may find from them that the election is not prospering as he should desire; but I have had in the course of the round that I have taken, and am continuing to take, nothing but a pleasant series of surprises. (Cheers.) In every ward, it seems to me that our cause is received with greater favour; and in no ward in Manchester do I feel convinced that the cause which we have at heart is more thoroughly understood than it is in this particular ward of Newton. (Hear.) I can only promise you that when you have returned me as your representative, you will at any rate find I am not a dishonest one. (Cheers.) You might return plenty of men of more ability; you might return those who would be able to do you much more service; but you cannot return, I am convinced, one who would more thoroughly, and entirely, and honestly stick to everything that he has proclaimed during his canvass. (Cheers.) With regard to the universities, I am glad to have the opportunity of answering the question. I need hardly say that, professing the principles I do, I am in favour of opening the universities in their entirety to every individual in the kingdom. (Cheers.) I am therefore in favour of Mr. Coleridge's bill; and I hope one of the first measures that will be passed by the reformed House of Commons will be one for throwing open the universities really to every one of our fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.)

Mr. GREGORY moved, and Mr. COUNCILLOR NIELD seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which concluded the meeting.

HOW TO PREVENT A CONSPIRACY FROM LEAKING OUT. - Let the plot thicken. - *Punch.*

THE LATE FLOODS IN SWITZERLAND. - In the sitting of the Federal Council, at Berne, on the 2nd inst., an official report of the government of the canton of Teesin was brought in, according to which that canton, in consequence of the rain that fell from the 28th to the 29th September, has been visited with more rain than the cantons of Grisons and St. Gall. The Livin, the Blegno and the Maggia valleys have suffered more especially by the disaster. Giomico, Bodia, Chiggogne, and Rossura have been totally laid under water, and a part of Corzoeso is entirely laid in ruins. Through this catastrophe, according to the official report, up to the 30th September, 23 dead bodies had been found; in Bordio, 17; and in Malvaglia and in Simione 10 persons had lost their lives. From Pont-Biasoa to Polleggio almost all the vineyards were destroyed; three persons who had come here from the Blegno valley also lost their lives. Rock boulders more than ten feet in height lie in the highways. In the Livi valley the traffic for foot passengers was as late as yesterday still interrupted. In the canton of the Grisons also great damage was done by the flood, and by a fall of rock which took place near Steinsberg. Sad accounts have been received from the Valais. There, it is said, the storm has destroyed the church and the graveyard, and done great damage otherwise. A message received from Chur states that that place is completely ruined. At Peiden corpses thrown up from the graves, the bodies of human beings who had perished in the flood, cemetery crosses, bearing the names of deceased persons from Valais, and church vassals were floating together. In Chur, Lugano, and St. Gall Government help has been asked for by the sufferers.

AN AMERICAN SENSATION. - The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* writes: - "The matter which excites most talk just now in New York is the 'conversion' of John Allen, the keeper of the notorious sailors' 'dance-house.' His house has been one of the worst resorts in the city - one in which no decent man could show his face without the protection of a policeman. Allen himself began life as a Methodist preacher - was then a schoolmaster, but having in some way slipped off the moral platform, plunged into the depths, and has then for many years that particularly abandoned and hardened species of ruffian - a Yankee who has set society at defiance. A few weeks ago somebody wrote a magazine article about him, describing him as the wickedest man in New York and, forthwith crowds of good people began to visit his house, some to look at him as a moral monster, and others to labour for his conversion. After a week or ten days of this sort of thing, according to one account, because he found his regular customers driven away, and his business ruined by the advent of the pious people; and according to another, because he was really converted - he shut up shop, put up a sign announcing that his home was a 'Home for Fallen Women,' and let the establishment at so much a month to a band of revivalists, lay and clerical, to hold prayer meetings in; and now for the last fortnight there have been prayer and exhortation in it all day long, with crowds in attendance, not only filling up the house, but blocking up the street. The 'fallen women' sit in a corner, the ministers and other leaders round a table, and when the excitement is at its height the house resounds with pious exclamations, after the manner of camp meetings. Allen himself wanders about, in a disconsolate manner, on the outskirts of the crowd, with his hands in his pockets, and, according to the testimony of all the newspaper reporters, constantly fuddled. This charge of drunkenness his religious patrons do not deny; but they say this is the only one of his numerous vices which he has not abandoned, and that it is impossible to expect so hardened a sinner to become completely virtuous all of a sudden. What Allen's real feelings about the performances are it is difficult to make out. When he is drunk he angrily denounces the religious people for having spoiled his business; but in his sober intervals he speaks of their doings with respect, though finding some fault with their management. Of course he is somewhat puffed up by the notoriety he has attained, and it occurred to him, or some of his advisors, a week ago, that it would be well for him to begin the instruction of others, and he accordingly started out as a lecturer on moral and religious subjects. He made his first appearance at Stamford, a town in Connecticut, thirty-five miles from the city, and demanded a small charge for admission; but the public was not prepared for his teaching, and, moreover, he was drunk, and there was consequently no audience, and he has come back to town disgusted. The contagion as might have been expected, is spreading amongst other roughs of the same neighbourhoods; other 'dance-house' keepers are urging the missionaries to hold meetings in the dens on the same terms. Other competitors, too, are springing up for the title of 'the wickedest man in New York,' and two of them are very formidable. One of them is 'Kit Burns,' who keeps a bar-room, with a rat-pit attached, in which he has rat-killing and dog-fights several times a week, and the room in which these exhibitions take place he offers for an hour every day for a prayer meeting. The other is 'Tommy Holden,' the keeper of the sailors' boarding-house, whose business it is to crimp seamen for the ships in the harbour, and drug and rob them when they come home from voyages. He, too, is ready to have religious exercises in his den, but neither he nor Burns makes the slightest pretence of having undergone a change of heart; on the contrary, they speak of the religious world and of John Allen's conversion in the most profane and indecent language, and acknowledge that rat-killing, 'Shanghaeing' sailors, or praying, are all equally agreeable to them, provided they pay. The press is unanimous in its expressions of disgust with the whole affair, and my excuse for saying so much about it is that it has for a fortnight occupied a large amount of space in every newspaper in the city, that the doings at John Allen's and Kit Burns' every day are now chronicled as regularly as the sales on the Stock Exchange, and are telegraphed all over the country, and that they are the common topic of conversation amongst the public. Most people, I think, find the exhibition revolting, but all those who believe in sudden conversion (and they are a very powerful body in the United States) approve of it, and think it is a desirable thing to have prayer and exhortation going on in any haunt of vice in which permission for them can be obtained and anybody can be got to listen to them, on the ground that, however repulsive the surroundings of the services may be, there is no knowing at what moment some sinner's heart may be touched and his soul saved.

Literary Selections.

DREADFUL, CONSEQUENCES OF NEWSPAPER READING. - What can there be in the perusal of the daily journals and periodical literature in general to misguide men into tricks? It seems to have that effect. I never frequented a reading-room without being annoyed by the little nervous habits of some of its visitors. One man will make a tremendous noise in his throat - not once or twice, which would matter very little, but at regular intervals, like a passing bell, and with much the same effect upon the nerves. It is impossible to help listening for its recurrence, and the difficulty of fixing the attention upon the page before one's eyes is very great under such circumstances. Another man will cross one leg over the other and awing it, with an effect quite dazzling to his neighbour; but the worst offender of all is the reader who has a trick of resting his toe on the ground and causing his leg to vibrate in a distressing manner, of which I despair of conveying any idea unless you have suffered from the infliction. The more interested he grows in what he is reading the faster goes the limb, and you cannot defend yourself, as in the case of the swinging nuisance, by holding a broad sheet before your eyes, and so shutting him out of sight, for after a little time the vibration become perceptible over the whole room, until you might imagine yourself on board a steamer. Nay, it is far worse than the shaking caused by paddlow heel or screw, for that is so honestly violent that the system soon becomes accustomed to it; whereas the tremulous motion excited by the vibrating leg is of an irritating description, ever young and fresh. A constant reader at our local Athenaeum (who indeed almost lives there) has all these tricks, and one more. On Wednesdays and Saturdays he collects the weeklies as they are brought in, and sits upon them while he studies the newspapers. Then he draws them out one by one, and reads them in a very leisurely manner. The committee have several times been appealed to point out to him what a selfish and exasperating habit this is; but they insist in condoning his peculiarities because he is learned man and took a high degree at his university. But this is wrong. Tricks should surely count before honours. - *Dicken's "All the Year Round."*

AT THE HONEYMOON HOTEL. - I subjoin some observations upon early pairs - that is, on the character and conduct of newly-married couples, as observed daily from a shaded spot in our parlour, and out of the corner of my eye. The male bird is first seen. He perches himself on a bench outside, and casts retrospective glances into the sitting room for the coming of the beloved object to make his tea. He is attired in as gorgeous plumage as though he were about perambulating to Pall-mall instead of strolling upon the sea-shore all day. The newspaper lies folded on his knee. What are politics or polemics to Edwin, when he is waiting for Emma? Presently there is a flutter of some ample but delicate substance, and out she comes in mualic, radiant as a star. She stoops down, and presses her coral lips to his sublime forehead, then stands with one hand lightly resting on his shoulder, looking out upon cerulean deep. She says something in a soft bewitching tone eulogistic of the scenery. He replies with some pretty compliment upon herself. She puts his manly cheek rebukingly, and steps on to the lawn to pluck a flower for his button-hole. In doing so she catches sight of the present writer, blushes like the rose she has gathered, and flits back with the dreadful news that they are not entirely alone. It is one of the prettiest pantomimes in the world. In some cases this performance repeated morning after morning; but in others, the performance, after a day or two, varies considerably. Edwin gradually awakens from his dream wishes, and begins to take an interest in the *Times*. I hear him ringing for the waiter, and inquiring, in a tone of solicitude, if there are prawns for breakfast. If he is as sluggish by nature, his old habit reasserts itself, and Emma will present herself first in the verandah, making a sunshine in that shady place. She cuts the newspaper for her lord, but never reads it; she may hold it up before her, but it is as likely as not to be upside down. If a smile irradiates her pretty face, it is of him she is thinking. Presently, the wretch comes down to receive his tribute of a kiss (I hear it through an open window so distinctly that it gives me quite a thrill), after which begins a tinkling of spoons - I allude to the breakfast service - and tendered muffled talk. On the third morning the male bird smokes in the verandah, and I perceive that instead of the pair of shiny in which he has previously appeared he wears slippers. The next day I catch him occasionally taking out his watch, as though time was going a little slow at the Honeymoon Hotel; at the end of the week he yawns. - *Chamber's Journal.*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."

TEMPESTUOUS. - A short time ago the papers had articles about "Spain and the Tornado." Such a heading would be particularly appropriate now when the storm has burst.

A PROVERB ON TEST. - If all proverbs were true, the civil war in Spain would afford grounds for the hope of being paid to Spanish bondholders. But it does not always happen that, when rogues fall out, honest men come by their own.

"CONFESSABLY" A MISTAKE. - The One Wine Company may do in England, but clearly will not do in Spain. The Queen has so given herself up to Claret, that she has no Port left, and has been obliged to ask the Emperor for a little Hermitage.

THIEF AND RUFFIAN.

Look at this group at the street corner. Number one is a shirking fellow of five-and-twenty, in an ill favoured and ill savoured shirt, his trousers of corduroy, his coat of some indistinguishable ground-work for the deposition of grease, his neckerchief like an eel, his complexion like dirty dough, his many fur cap pulled low upon his beetle brows to hide the prison out of his hair. His hands are in his pockets. He puts them there when they are idle, as naturally as in other people's pockets when they are busy, for he knows that they are not roughened by work, and that they tell a tale. Hence, whenever he takes one out to draw a sleeve across his nose - which is often, for he has weak eyes and a constitutional cold in his head - he restores it to his pocket immediately afterwards. Number two is a burly brute of five-and-thirty, in a tall stiff hat; is a composite as so his clothes of betting man and fighting man; is whiskered; has a staring pin in his breast, along with his right hand; has insolent and cruel eyes; large shoulders; strong legs, booted and tipped for kicking. Number three is forty years of age; is short, thick-set, strong, and bow-legged; wears knee cords and white stockings, a very long sleeved waistcoat, a very large neckerchief doubled or trebled around his throat, and a crumpled white hat crowns his ghastly parchment face. This fellow looks like an executed postboy of other days, cut down from the gallows to soon, and restored and preserved by express diabolical agency. Numbers, five, six, and seven, are hulking, idle, slouching young men, patched and shabby, too short in the sleeves and too tight in the legs, slimly clothed, foul-spooken, repulsive wretches inside and out. In all the party there obtains a certain twitching character of mouth and furtiveness of eye, that hints how the coward is lurking under the bully. The hint is quite correct, for they are a slinking sneaking set, far more prone to lie down on their backs and kick out, when in difficulty, than to make a stand for it. (This may account for the street mud on the backs of Numbers five, six, and seven, being much fresher than the stale splashes on their legs.)

These engaging gentry a police-constable stands contemplating. His station, with a reserve of assistance, is very near at hand. They cannot pretend to any trade, not even to be porters or messengers. It would be idle if they did, for he knows them, and they know that he knows them, to be nothing but professed thieves and ruffians. He knows where they resort, knows by what slang names they call one another, knows how often they have been in prison, and how long, and for what. All this is known at his station, too, and is (or ought to be) known at Scotland Yard, too. But does he know, or does his station know, or does Scotland Yard know, or does anybody know, why these fellows should be here at liberty, when, as reputed thieves to whom a whole division of police could swear, they might all be under lock and key at hard labour? Not he; truly he would be a wise man if he did! He only knows that these are members of the "notorious gang," which, according to the newspaper police-office reports of this last past forgotten bar, "have so long infested" the awful solitudes of the Waterloo Road, and out of which almost impregnable fortification the police have at length dragged two to the impossible admiration of all good citizens. - *All the Year Round.*

MESSRS. BAZLEY, BRIGHT, & JONES IN THE FREE TRADE HALL.

On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held at the Free-trade Hall of the supporters of Messrs. Bazley, Jacob Bright, and Ernest Jones, as candidates for the representation of this city. The room was crowded, and there were at intervals some indications of disorder, which even an indifferent performer on the organ could not repress; but on the whole the proceedings were conducted with order, and good humour prevailed. Mr. Mitchell Henry's name was frequently mentioned, and he seemed to have much sympathy with a large portion of the audience. Mr. THOMAS ASHTON presided, and in addition to the candidates he was surrounded on the platform by Mr. J.R. Cooper, Mr. R.D. Rusden, Mr. C. Thomson, Mr. F. Taylor, Mr. Alderman Bake, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Warburton, Mr. F. Clayton, and others.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings said he was sure that it would be to all present, as it was to himself, a matter of regret that he was obliged to occupy the chair. Until within a few minutes he had hoped that their old respected chairman (Sir Elkanah Armitage), who had fought so many good fights in Manchester - (applause) - would have been able to take the chair; but he had a letter from him stating that he was so unwell that it was impossible for him to be present. Sir Elkanah wished him (the Chairman) to say to the Liberals of Manchester there never was a time in the history of the city when they needed to be more loyal to their party - ("hear, hear," and applause); - and if Bazley, Bright, and Jones were not returned as their members, he should consider that the Liberal party would suffer a defeat. He (the Chairman) would ask them to give the candidates a patient hearing. No good could come of stifling what they had to say. As sensible men, they ought to listen to them, and he hoped the coming election would be conducted throughout, not in passion but in judgment. (Applause.)

Mr. HARLEY, M.P., who was enthusiastically applauded, said that they were assembled in some respects on that occasion to attend the obsequies of the old Parliament, and also to contemplate the possible benefits that they wished to receive from the birth of a new Reform Bill. Perhaps they were in the position which in social life was frequently experienced when a survivor wished to know the value of the property which the departed had left; but he submitted that the great object for which they were assembled was to approve of the recommendations of the United Liberal Committee in respect of the gentlemen who sought for the honour of representing them in the next Parliament. They stood before them offering, he believed, faithful services. They accepted the conditions under which they appeared before the constituency, and they ratified to the utmost extent the selection which had been made for their acceptance. He wished to call attention to the times and circumstances when this country was seeking for reform previous to 1832, and from circumstances then existing he would draw an important moral. When George the Fourth terminated his career, the country was in a state of great confusion and distress. He almost feared that there were indications at the time which were not dissimilar from those which had driven the Queen of Spain from her throne. Reform had been called for, and reform had been denied. There was one ardent, but diminutive reformer, who proposed that three rotten boroughs, without constituencies, should transfer their privileges to Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham. Trifling as that proposal was, the boon was denied; but the cry for reform increased and intensified, and throughout the length and breadth of the land there was one universal cry, "Reform we will have; justice to the people we demand." There was a great number of alarmists in the country at that time, and there were alarmists in the country at the present moment; but the moral which he wished to draw from the events of 1832 he wished to apply now. Let them for a moment recollect the peril of a possible revolution from 1830 to 1832, but let them also recollect the peace and prosperity that ensued from the passing of the Reform Bill; and when they saw the benefits of progressive reforms and of political improvements, they ought to hail the changes that were before them with hope and satisfaction, and with the implicit belief that they were preserving the constitution of the country and maintaining the integrity of the empire. (Applause.) He believed that they were true Constitutionalists and true Conservatives. They were amending in time what would perhaps, if not amended, become ultimate ruin. (Applause.) Let them go on in the work of progress, and they would be happier and more united people. What had the Parliament of 1832 done for the country? They first gave liberty to negroes. They declared that a slave should not exist in Her Majesty's dominions. It was true that they gave twenty millions sterling to the owners of those negroes for the change which they made. He wished that America had been as economic in her change from slavery to liberty. She expended five hundred millions sterling, and sacrificed a million human beings for the liberty of the negroes. He rejoiced in their triumph, but he should have rejoiced more if it had been at less cost of treasure, and at no cost of human life. (Applause.) In regard to the Corn Laws, which the reformed Parliament succeeded in repealing, there arose in Manchester a band of noble-minded men who were determined that the protectionist policy of the country should be abandoned. His hearers knew what Cobden, Bright, Villiers, George Wilson, J.B. Smith, and many others did in that cause. (Applause.) The country became somewhat rich, and he feared somewhat disposed to insult foreign powers, and an unfortunate war arose in the Crimea. That war was denounced by the two members for Manchester, and for the course they took were deprived of the honour of representing the city. Upon that war one hundred millions sterling were spent, and added to the national expenditure; and we lost one hundred thousand men possessing as stout hearts as ever men possessed. One great and good service which Parliament had rendered of late years was the abandonment of the old protectionist government of East India. Thanks to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Mr. John Bright, an imperial and comparatively constitutional Government was given to British India. Mr. Bright had often been assailed for destructive tendencies, but could anything be more just than the abandonment of the measure to which he alluded, and which gave comparative happiness and prosperity to India? The truth was, however, that the Reform Bill of 1832 was insufficient. The voice of the people was not predominant in the House of Commons. He believed that if it had been, the unfortunate war to which he had already referred would not have occurred. The Reform Bill passed last session was demanded by the united people of the country. They demanded reform and reform was inevitable. They had a noble champion in the cause of rational and constitutional reform, but his opponents said that he was seeking to give to the people a boon, and they denied the moderate proposal of Mr. Gladstone. But the men who denied a moderate measure of reform had been the persons to increase that measure, and they had given them household suffrage, for which he (Mr. Bazley) thanked them; but they had fettered it with defects which made it unworkable in many respects. Not the least of the annoyances was that of giving to Manchester a minority clause, which might possibly, at some future time, give them only one voice in the Legislature, instead of three voices. They also required the abolition of the rating clauses, the protection of the ballot, and a redistribution of seats. (Applause.) As to Ireland, he considered that they had done ages of wrong to that country. The duty which they had to perform was to emancipate Ireland, - to relieve her from State religious thralldom. From the time Henry VIII. to William and Mary the country had been subjected to continual change. (Hear, hear.) It was true that for 180 years the Protestant Church had had undisturbed possession of the Irish Church revenues. While William and Mary were finally establishing the Protestant Church in Ireland, they abandoned the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland. The Scotch rebelled. They would not have episcopacy, but the Irish, patient and enduring, accepted the conditions that were

imposed upon them by the result of the battle of the Boyne. They had seen that the Irish Church property had frequently been subjected to political conquests, and in a short time it would be at the disposal of the new House of Commons, who, he trusted, would deal with it to the universal good of every class and every creed in the country. (Applause.) Under the laws, they must have equality. The act which was passed a few years since, the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, insulting to the Roman Catholic dignitaries, must be abolished. They must permit the Roman Catholic Church to exist like other churches, managing its own affairs just as the Nonconformists managed theirs. (Applause.) He had supported the Liberal policy with which Mr. Gladstone had been uniformly identified. (Applause.) He had voted with him on every question to relieve scruples of conscience, and he had voted with him constantly for the reduction of taxation. He voted with him in the remission of twenty millions sterling; and yet, by the wise policy which Mr. Gladstone had pursued, the revenue had been as productive at least as it was at the beginning. He believed that Mr. Gladstone was the man whose exertions were likely to produce those results which they had a right to look forward to. Parliament was frightfully extravagant in the expenditure of public money. He thought that they might remit several millions sterling, which might be left to fructify in the pockets of the people, and increase their comforts. The civil department of Government had been continually increasing in expenses. He found that in 1806, at the time of the great war, the expenditure was 58 millions sterling, and at a time of perfect peace we are expanding 70 millions. In conclusion, Mr. Bazley said that he should like to see the reformed House of Commons pass a national system of education. (Applause.)

Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, who was warmly received, said that Mr. Bazley had given them a speech full of interest and instruction with respect to the recent history of the country. He (Mr. Bright) would if they allowed him, direct their attention to the future. They had, as was well known, only half completed the work of reform. Up to this time it had been almost impossible to get popular measures through the House of Commons. Any man who had seen more than his fellows had not only to convince the people, but after he had convinced the people, the people had had to conquer Parliament. He wanted that state things removed, and therefore he wanted the half measure of reform they had got to be made into a whole measure. (Applause.) They had a population of somewhere about 400,000 people in Manchester, and they had the right of sending three members to the House of Commons. (Uproar, "Go on, Jacob," and applause.) There were 28 boroughs in the country with a population varying from ten to twenty thousand; and each one of these sent two members to Parliament; the aggregate population of these boroughs was less than the population of Manchester, and while Manchester sent three men to the House of Commons, they sent 56. (Hear, hear.) There were some things in their political agitations which their opponents told them were un-English. He wished this great injustice, this great representative fraud, might be thought un-English. In no civilised country where representative institutions prevailed would a fraud like that be allowed to exist for a single year. There were countries where the representation every ten years conformed itself to the movements of the population. It was so in the United States. A little while ago the British Parliament passed an act to establish a Canadian federation, and if he was not mistaken there was a clause in it providing for the decennial rectification of the representation. If the Imperial Parliament considered that a proper provision for Canada, he asked them would it be undesirable to have something of the same kind in this country? He wished to refer for a minute or two to the question of suffrage. He was satisfied with household suffrage, but he wanted all householders, whether they were men or women, to have a vote. (Applause.) He wanted household suffrage to prevail in the counties as well as in the boroughs. (Applause.) In the counties no man could have a vote unless he lived in a house rated at £12. The rent of that house would be £15. Could they tell him why the whole working classes of the counties were excluded from the franchise? Was it the interest of that class that it should be so excluded? (No.) Was it in the interests of the country? (No.) Were they not told that the whole working classes in the counties, the great majority of Englishmen in the counties, were excluded from the franchise in the interest of the landowners? (Hear, hear.) The landowners, by an intricate system of legislation, contrived to have their own keeping the mass of the land of England. The statement was made a short time ago, and he had never seen it contradicted, that half the land of England was in the possession of one hundred and fifty men. He would tell them what these men did by their own political monopolies. They got this vast monopoly of land, and they based an argument upon it for excluding the whole people of England from their political rights. (Applause.) He hoped in the near future that the farm labourer might have a vote, and the right to use it. (Applause.) It would alleviate his condition in a very short space of time. He would stand more erect than he does now in the presence of his social superiors - the clergymen, the squire, and the country justices, who were in the habit of dealing out what they called justice on the subject of the game laws and other matters. (Applause.) There was another question in which the electors were strongly interested, he referred to the length of time to which Parliament should be limited. He believed there was no single reform which would do more to promote popular and speedy legislation than the limitation of Parliaments for a shorter period of time. (Applause.) There was another question of importance, that of education. It was common-place to say that it was perhaps the most important of all subjects. Common-place or not, he believed it to be true. He should not attempt to argue about the necessity of education; it was to late in the day for that. He should say nothing of the fact that the class which it would most benefit consisted of those who were the lowest in the social scale. (Applause.) As to the economy of education, a volume would not be enough to exhibit the various sources of saving to which it would lead. In that hall they were all politicians, if they were anything at all. As Liberal politicians - (hear), - as Radical politicians - (applause), - they were the party in the State by far the most interested in one sense in education. (Applause.) He believed that if they had general education for a generation or two, Tories would be so scarce that they would have to go to a glass case to look for one. (Laughter and applause.) But what was their position with regard to education? He was happy to say that if any man opposed education now he did so in secret, nothing was heard of it. They had then made great stride, and they were now, he believed, sticking fast because they had not the means, although they would have if expenditure of the country was properly managed. With regard to the question of expenditure, they were spending £90,000,000 a year of local and national taxation. That was £3 per head for man, woman, and child. It was £15 per family, and in a country where the working classes do not earn on an average more than £50 per year, it was extraordinary that such a sum should be spent. There was one matter connected with local taxation that required reformation. He thought there ought to be a separation of the different items, and that when they got their taxation papers those sums should not be lumped together. They might depend upon it if they had no chance of procuring economy unless they could analyse those figures. With respect to the national expenditure, it amounted to £70,000,000. In 1850 it was 15½ millions less, and he thought we should spend no more now than we did then. He would ask them how we might save as a nation. The policy of the country was changed now; we were in favour of non-intervention. Many wars had lately taken place around, in which we took no part. Was that not a reason why we should spend less? He thought a nation which had become peaceful like us should make a great reduction in the expenditure. But they were told they wanted money to protect merchandise at sea. In answer to that, he would say that England ought to consult with other nations, and make a law that all peaceable commerce should be protected at sea. On the general question of the liquor traffic he was not in favour of its total suppression; but he was in favour of very much more stringent limitations than those he saw around him. (Applause.) It was to the credit of the magistrates that in Manchester there were 17 licensed houses fewer than in 1848. (Hear, hear.) He would just say one word with regard to the Irish difficulty. In his opinion there was no such difficulty. The difficulty was not an Irish difficulty, but a Parliamentary difficulty. (Applause.)

He was prepared to say if they had had a Parliament where all classes had the political influence to which they were entitled, the Irish difficulty would have removed years ago. (Applause.) Ireland wanted equality in religion and the right to cultivate her own soil. In the province of Ulster that right had been conceded, and prosperity reigned. It only required that the same rights should extend over the whole country. - (Applause.)

Mr. ERNEST JONES was received with immense and protracted cheering. When the applause at length ceased, it was found that a small part of the audience, in various parts of the hall, was hissing Mr. Jones, which caused first a renewal of the applause and afterwards a lengthened disturbance, which made it impossible for some time for the candidate to address the meeting. Order was not, comparatively, restored until several persons had been put out of the meeting. Mr. Jones began his speech amid much noise, chiefly caused by the clamorous cries of his friends for the ejection of the disturbers. He said he stood before them a member, though a humble one, of a great national party. The Liberal party of this country - of which before long it would govern the destinies - contained politicians of very different degrees of advancement. There were some who were far advanced, and there were others who were less advanced. In all parties of progress they would find that amount of difference between the members that constituted it. It was only the reactionary party of a nation, it was only those who formed a dead wall against all progress, who stood in a straight line. (Here the disturbances which had at first prevented Mr. Jones from beginning his address were renewed.) He said there seemed to be a few persons present who were particularly afraid of his being heard. He took that fear of theirs as a great compliment indeed - ("Hear, hear," and cheers), because he knew whence the interruptions came, and what the interrupters wanted. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) But these little knots of opponents had never yet stifled the voice of truth, and he was determined to make his voice heard not only there, but throughout the empire. He craved their indulgence should his voice fail, for he had been helping the Liberal party at meetings in Rochdale, Carlisle, Oldham, and Stalybridge. (Cheers.) He feared that his voice might not hold out, but these conspirators had put some of the old life into him. (Loud cheers.) Referring to the attacks made upon him in his absence, Mr. Jones said he had resolved to treat them with silent contempt. He claimed for the Liberal party, that it was a united party, for every section of it - moderate, extreme, democratic, Radical, and Liberal - had agreed to waive their minor differences, and settle their course of proceeding upon certain great questions of the day. (Cheers.) It was needless that it should be so, because opposed to them there was a compact phalanx of the old hereditary enemies of all reform. He stood there as a humble soldier in the ranks of the Liberal reform army to do battle with the Tory party, and to defend the third seat in Manchester from a Tory candidate. (Loud cheers.) The Tory party had been the continual enemy of all reform, and of every measure of progress that had been introduced into this country. (Cheers and groans.) He heard something like groans. By those groans he recognised the Tory party. (Laughter.) The Tory party was sick unto death. (Laughter.) Those groans proved it; sound and healthy men did not groan. (Much laughter.) There was another evil upon which the Tory party, in framing their Reform Bill, had deliberately calculated, as he fearfully asserted, and that was the enormous expense that would be entailed upon contesting a seat in the reformed constituencies. (Hear.) He cautioned the constituents upon this point. Those expenses must be curtailed by law, and those that remained lawful must be borne by the borough or county rate. (Cheers.) Even in a large constituency the election might be turned by one or two hundred or thousand voters. A wealthy man could attempt to bribe these thousand voters. If he succeeded, to the extent that he succeeded he had introduced a disease into the constituency and corrupted the morals of a portion of the citizens. Another election came, and perhaps there were other wealthy candidates competing. Each contributed his quota of bribery and corruption, and the "glorious and independent" - (disturbance) - freeman, in the lapse of years, by the insidious tempting of tempter, became the venal and miserable trafficant. To protect the weak man against that temptation - and if it was for that only the measure was indispensable - we required the protection of the ballot. (Cheers.) But as long as they found men opposed to the ballot, or not hearty in the support of it, or won over by slow degrees because it was dangerous to go against it, these were not the men who loved the independence of the electors. (Loud cheers.) So far, then, from the Tory party deserving any credit now for the share they had had in the new Reform Bill, they had shown themselves baser than he had thought them; for, whereas they had formally proved themselves oppressors of the people and tyrants, they had now proved themselves to be cowards at the last. (Loud cheers.) One iniquity leaned against another to bolster itself up, and, therefore, we found that, same Tory party defending, with a despairing energy, the existence of what was called the Irish Church Establishment. Notwithstanding the cogent arguments which had been advanced by his colleagues on that head, he must give them his own views upon that question. And he would draw their attention to the address of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli upon it. (Laughter, mingled with hisses.) If he sought arguments against the existence of that Church he might draw them from the address of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli. When the leader of the Tory party was obliged to descend to miserable and contemptible sophisms we might arrive at an estimate, in the first place, of the intellect of the head and the honesty of purpose which animate the party. (Cheers.) Imagine it urged as a reason why the Irish Church ought to be tolerated. (Derisive laughter.) What did entire toleration mean? That, for his religion, was not put under any greater disability than them for their religion. Toleration did not exist where he was obliged to support, at his expense, another man's parson. (Loud cheers.) Talk of the Tory Prime Minister's "arguments" in favour of the existence of the Established Church in Ireland! (Cheers and interruption.) But Mr. Disraeli went further. He said that to disendow that Church, the result would be that they would suppress a resident class of men, whose social virtues were conducive to the welfare of the country. The clergy would cease to be there. The ministers of the Gospel, as far as they were embraced within the pale of the State Church, would cease to exist in the country; they would make themselves scarce. (Laughter.) Unlike the bare-footed Apostles of old, who, according to the words of Holy Writ, preached not for filthy lucre, but the Word of God. Take the filthy lucre from these holy men and they ceased to preach the Gospel. (Cheers.) That was a church of Mammon and not a church of God. (Renewed cheers.) He could not that evening go into the arguments to prove that every sixpence drawn by the English Church in Ireland was plunder taken from the Irish Catholic population. (Hear, hear.) It was money obtained under false pretences. (Cheers and laughter.) And what was the false pretence? It was that this Church was the Church of the nation, and that it ought therefore to be endowed by the State. That was an untruth. Six hundred thousand people out of six millions of people, all the rest of whom protested against the existence of a State church, did not constitute a National church that was entitled to State recognition. Therefore, he said, they obtained their money by false pretences. He need not as a lawyer tell them what false pretence meant. (Laughter.) Nor need he as a lawyer tell them what the policeman did with the stolen property he had taken from the person who had stolen it. (Renewed laughter.) He had used the expression lawyer, and that reminded him that he was a remarkably objectionable individual, in the eyes of some persons at least on this ground. They were told that a lawyer was not fit to represent them. It was hardly fair, he thought, on the part of anyone to twit him with being a lawyer, when those who twitted him knew, that he had sacrificed his profession as a lawyer to his duties as a man. They were told that there were too many lawyers in the House of Commons. He admitted there were too many of the wrong sort, but he contended that they wanted a lawyer or two of the right sort to be introduced there. (Hear, hear.) He had had a great deal to do professionally with the legislation connected with trades' unions, and he said that a greater invasion of the rights of private property - a far greater than anything contemplated with regard to the Irish Church - was never perpetrated than that legislative attempt which denied

property in their money to the trades' unions who had subscribed that money. (Cheers.) That must be altered; trades' unions must have the full legal protection of their funds when they were applied to legitimate purposes. If they were applied to purposes of conspiracy or to purposes of crime, the law of the land was strong enough already to punish them, and he would be one of the first to have it put into operation. (Cheers.) But it was not an illegal or an immoral protection to the funds of trade unions when they were applied to trade purposes exclusively to enable the workman to obtain a good bargain for his labour just as the employer was enabled to seek a good bargain for his goods. Again, there was another matter which touched upon trades' union legislation - he meant the magisterial bench. At present the members of trades' unions were brought before the employing class; and though he was not there to inveigh against that class as a class, he would say that employers, even when connected with different trades, ought not to sit in judgement on these particular cases. (Hear, hear.) He was, therefore, in favour of stipendiary magistrates being appointed by that authority which the country decided to be most legitimate and safe, leaving the unpaid magistracy, and the Permissive Bill, he concluded: - For years and years past he had his hand upon the peoples pulse, and had felt its vital energy deadened by aristocratic monopoly, and its great heart oppressed by class misrule. (Cheers.) He had learned to see the remedy on nature's beast, in her bounteous valleys and her fertile plains. For years, by tongue and pen, he had striven to stimulate the sleeping child from its lethargy, and now that, sided by able and better men than himself, the glorious patient had awakened to new life, now that the extermination of the franchise had transferred the work of reform from the stormy arena of out-door agitation to the narrower but more potent arena of the House of Commons he confessed that he had an ambition to work where work was most useful, and to end a long political career as one of the representatives of that new popular power which he with others had assisted to create. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. F. TAYLOR proposed, and Mr. W. HODGKINSON seconded, the following resolution: - "That this meeting approves of the course adopted by the Executive Committee of the united Liberal party in regard to the selection of candidates for the representation of this city in Parliament, and pledges itself to use every effort to secure the triumphant return of Messrs. Bazley, Bright, and Jones."

The resolution was passed with acclamation. Captain SHERARD OSBORN having briefly addressed the meeting, the proceedings closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN'S GLEE CLUB.

The first concert of the thirty-fifth season of this society took place on Tuesday evening, at the Albion Hotel. Captain WILKINSON presided, in the absence, through severe indisposition, of Mr. J.J. Wood; and the vice-presidents were Mr. Frederick Cooper and Captain Lathbury. The artists engaged were Miss Whittaker, Messdames Marsden and Mosley; Messrs. Edmondson, Miller, Bailey, N. and W. Dumville, Wroe, Roscoe, and Standen. Mr. Harris, as usual, presiding at the pianoforte with his well-known ability. Amongst the artists were two who made their first appearance at this club - Messrs. Miller and Roscoe - both of whom acquitted themselves most satisfactorily. The programme was an excellent one, and the concert passed off altogether with great success.

After supper, the CHAIRMAN congratulated the club on its flourishing condition, and gave the usual and only toast, "The strangers who have honoured us with their presence to-night," with which he coupled the name of Mr. Mitchell Henry. The strangers present, twenty or thirty in number, were loudly cheered on rising.

Mr. MITCHELL HENRY said: Mr. President and Gentlemen, - I feel much honoured by having my name associated with the friends around me, who have been privileged to assist at the opening of the thirty-fifth session of the Gentleman's Glee Club of Manchester. I wish, for their sakes and for your own, that the agreeable duty of acknowledging your kindness had fallen into other hands; but I am sure that I only represent the feelings of your guests when I say that there is not one of us who could have responded to the exact words of the toast. In permitting us to invoke "Glorious Apollo" with you, and in sharing with us your profuse and elegant hospitality, you have caused us to forget that we are only strangers, and have allowed us to flatter ourselves that you regards us, one and all, as friends united in a common sympathy with musical art. (Hear, hear.) The life of this club has been long, generous, and beneficent; here we forget the cares, the struggles, and the vulgarities of our every-day lives, here we breathe a purer and more exalted atmosphere, and rejoice to think that it is sometimes given to poor mortals below so join with the nymphs of Parnassus, and to sup with the sacred nine. (Hear, hear.) Thirty-five years is an old life to any society that depends for its existence on the cultivation of a refined taste in successive generations of men, but here we find no signs of decay, and when I catch the eye of your estimable and beloved conductor, who at any rate must acknowledge to something more than thirty-five years, it seems to me that he reflects the attribute of this society, the possession of perpetual youth. (Hear.) Sir, I was born in Manchester, and passed here a large part of the earlier portion of my life, engaged in scientific studies, pursued along with friends now present, whom I have not met for five-and-twenty years, and, therefore, I hope you will allow me also to join, at some future time, my name with those of some near me, who are likely, by your favour, to be enrolled amongst the members of this club as fellow-devotees at the shrine of your Apollo. "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," and in the course of my usurpation just now, it has occurred to me to think what a consolation it would be if sometimes I could carry your choir with me to chasten the music of other spheres. But, sir, knowing the harmonious band that unites together the members of this glee club, and the credit each one gives to his neighbour for good intentions, I ask for nothing better than to lay down the political ferocity of my character under the banner of your president and at the foot of his throne. Permit me, sir, in the name and in behalf of your guests, to return to you our united and respectful thanks for the gratification you have afforded to us to-night, and accept our heartfelt wishes for the continued prosperity of this delightful and ennobling society - for none of us can doubt that music has ever been one of the chief agents in advancing civilisation, and in knitting together the different orders of men. (Cheers.)

BAFFLING AN OPPONENT. - Sheridan had a hard matter to get into Brooke's, owing to the aristocratic prejudices of old Selwyn, who black-balled him at every ballot. Selwyn was not going to be elbowed by the son of an actor and the grandson of a schoolmaster. Fox, who was bent on getting his brilliant friend into the club, discovered the hidden enemy by marking the balls. Sheridan then arranged a pleasant plot. The next ballot evening and the Prince of Wales arrived at Brooke's arm-in-arm, and going into strangers' room sent a waiter up for Selwyn. When Selwyn came Sheridan began a long rambling political story, which lasted nearly half an hour. Presently a waiter entered the room on some pretext, and stroked his chin as a signal that Sheridan was elected. Sheridan then got up, made some natural excuse for a few minutes' absence, and left the prince to finish the story, "the catastrophe of which," as he told Selwyn on leaving, "he would find very remarkable." Sheridan ran upstairs, and was received at the clubroom door by Fox, who formally introduced him to the members. The prince then went on with the story for a time, then broke down, and laughing at the finish he sat, asked Selwyn, as Sherry did not seem to be coming back, to go up stairs and let Fox finish the recital. On entering the clubroom Sheridan rose, thanked Selwyn for his suffrage, and offered to finish the story. "Your story! it's all a lie from beginning to end!" screamed Selwyn sitting down to whist gloomily, amid shouts of laughter.

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