Trade Reports.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1852.

The market, since the date of our last report, has been irregular, and only a moderate amount of business has been transacted. The large operations in Liverpool on speculation have given a tone to our market, and induced many producers to quote full, if not higher prices, but buyers in general have shown little disposition to follow the advance which has been asked. The advices received from foreign markets are not very encouraging, and business for India and Germany has been conducted on a small scale. A moderate business has been doing for the Mediterranean in common qualities of yarn. The home trade has been very firm, with a tendency to harden in price; but there has been less activity than there was last week. Goods are without change in price, and with only little doing.

The following report is from a Liverpool correspondent:—"At the commencement of the week the market continued firm at previous rates, though without animation, but on Tuesday, much excitement was caused by news per steamer of still advancing prices in the American ports, and about 20,000 bales changed hands, the greater part on speculation, the closing quotations being ⅛d. per lb higher than those of the previous week; the feeling has since been somewhat cooler, but still there has been a good demand, and business closes to-day at the full advance above named. Brazils and Surats are ⅛d. per lb dearer, but Egyptian is without change. The receipts of cotton into the American ports for the week are 59,000 bales, against 34,000 last year. The exports to Great Britain are 61,000 bales, against 45,000 last year. As regards the new crop, appearances so far promise well. The total sales this week amount to 104,720 bales, of which 31,180 are reported on speculation, and 16,400 for export, leaving to the trade 57,140 bales. The imports for the week are 8,400 bales. The sales to-day are 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 are on speculation and for export. Present estimated stock, 548,180 bales; price of fair bowed, 5⅝d. Same time last year, 670,270 bales; price of fair bowed, 5¾d. Same time 1850, 549,180 bales; price of fair bowed, 7⅝d."

MANCHESTER IRON MARKET, MAY 28.—At the close of last week, the market experienced some reaction, and prices gave way about 1s. per ton from the highest point. Subsequently, however, it has rallied, and assumed a firmer tone; as buyers have appeared sellers are less anxious, and prices show a tendency upwards. We quote mixed numbers of good marketable brands at 89s. 0d. free on board at Glasgow; at Runcorn and Fleetwood, 44s. 0d. to 45s.; 40s. for all No. 1. cash. Freights are still high and scarce, 6s. being demanded. Another advance would not surprise us.

MANCHESTER HIDE MARKET, MAY 28.—Hides: 85lb to 94lb, 2¾d.; 75lb to 84lb, 2½d.; 65lb to 74lb, 2d.; 56lb to 64lb, 1¾d.; 55lb and under, 1½d. to 2d.; cows, 1¾d.; bulls, 1¼d.—Skins: lambs, 10d. to 2s. 10d.; pelts, 11d. to 12d.; calf, 9lb to 16lb, 3¼d.; 8lb and under, 2¾d.; 17lb and above, 2¾d.; kip, 2¼d.

BRADFORD, THURSDAY.—*Pieces:* We have had another improved market again to-day, and a great deal of business done. The notice of an advance upon some classes of goods given by the manufacturers last week, has been in some cases, obtained to-day, and we have no doubt that next week a general advance will have taken place on most of our staple articles such as alpaca lustres, orleans, coburgs, merinos, &c. Since last week large lots of coburgs have been bought, principally by the home-trade merchants, who, anticipating a rise, have been preparing for their demand in the fall. Our continental merchants are now also commencing their purchases, though we cannot hear of any large orders coming from any particular quarter. The news from the United States are somewhat improved, and the American merchants are purchasing rather more freely. We do not think any large orders have been received to cause this advance in price, but we attribute it principally to the considerable advance which has lately taken place in the prices both of cotton and woollen yarns, and our manufacturers having lately been working at such low rates they are now compelled to advance the prices.—*Yarn and Wool:* Wool continues very firm, whilst yarn prices show symptoms of giving way a little. There has been very little business transacted to day, and there is no prospect of any speedy improvement. Noils and brokes continue in good demand, and are rather dearer.

NOTTINGHAM, THURSDAY.—There is a general complaint again this week amongst lace manufacturers of the want of business, the only goods that meet a regular sale being plain goods and Mechlin net and black laces, but the price of the latter is so reduced as to leave no profit to the machine owner, consequently some are stopping their machinery or stinting their workmen to a limited production. This is discouraging at a time when the home as well as the American and German buyers are usually buying rather extensively. The little doing in the home trade, both in lace and hosiery, as compared with former seasons may be attributed in a great degree, perhaps, to the want of more genial weather than we have yet had, with but few days' exception to this date. The orders for hosiery goods generally for the United States are thought to be as extensive this year as usual. There has been a very large business doing in yarns, especially merino, as the price of this textile it is supposed will be considerably advanced in consequence of an expected diminution of supply from Australia. Lace yarn will also be advanced in price, as Sea Island cotton is scarce and dear.

LEICESTER, THURSDAY.—Trade continues to improve, and considerable purchases of yarns have been made from the spinners, the price of wool establishing the value of stocks. To this may be added, that more business is doing in the general hosiery as well as the shipping trade.

LIVERPOOL SHARE MARKET, FRIDAY EVENING.—Late Chester and Birkenhead, 18¼, ⅜; £22 shares, 5½; Caledonian, 18½, ⅜; Eastern Counties, 8⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire stock, 70⅝, ¾; fifths, 6¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire stock, 31, ½, ⅝, ¼; Midland, 66⅞, 67, 67⅛, ¾, ⅞, 7, 6¾, ½, ⅝, 7; South-Eastern stock, 20⅝; York and North Midland, 29¼; Dutch Rhenish, 3⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY, MAY 28.—Up to the close of Monday the market was quiet, with a tendency in prices favourable to buyers; on Tuesday the usual weekly accounts from the States per steamer *Niagara* were received, which, showing a material advance in the American markets, viz. about ½ cent per lb, and bringing also but few estimates of crop as high as three millions of bales, excited at once a most animated demand, the sales of the day being estimated at 20,000 bales, nearly two-thirds of which were taken by speculators and for export, at an advance for the most part in American descriptions of ⅛d. per lb on previous rates. The buying has since been general and extensive, and prices now stand fully as high as those current ten days ago, viz. ⅛d. to 3-16d. per lb in American, ⅛d. in Brazil, and partially ⅛d. in Surat, above our quotations of Friday last. Egyptians are without change. Sea Islands continue to command very full rates. The sales of the week amount to 104,730 bales, 56,550 of which have been taken by the trade, 31,790 for speculation, and 16,390 for export. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 bales, 4,000 of which have been taken for speculation and export. Full prices have been realised. The imports for the week are 8,404 bales from the United States. Present stock, 548,100; same period last year, 670,260. Sales from the 21st to the 27th inst. inclusive:

940 Sea Island, 11½d. 25d.	470 Bahia & Maceio, 6¾d. 6⅞d.
40 Stained, 6¼d. 12½d.	1320 Maranham, 5½d. 6¼d.
26650 Bowed, 4d. 6½d.	2750 Egyptian, 5¾d. 10d.
18480 Mobile, &c. 4¾d. 5¾d.	30 Demerara, &c. 7⅛d. 8¾d.
41380 Orleans, 3¾d. 7¼d.	140 West India, 5d. 11d.
4880 Pernams, 6¼d. 7¾d.	7650 Surat & Madras, 3d. 4½d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—FRIDAY.

Sugar: There has been a very good demand, and a further improvement of 6d. per cwt. has been generally realised; the sales amount to 1,500 hhds. B.P. 3,000 bags Bengal, chiefly dates and low brown, and 6,700 bags Mauritius, the latter at 35s. per cwt. to a refiner.—Foreign: The business still continues extensive, and full prices have been again paid; the sales comprise 100 cases, 5,000 bags brown and yellow Pernambuco and Paraiba, on the spot, at 15s. 9d. to 19s. 6d. two floating cargoes of Pernambuco at 17s. 2,400 mats unclayed Manilla at 14s. 6d. in bond, and 150 hhds. Porto Rico at 30s. 6d. to 46s. per cwt. duty paid.—Molasses go off readily, at improving prices; the sales amount to 1,000 puns. including Barbadoes and Antigua, at 14s. for old, to 15s. 6d. for new, and Cuba Muscovado at 15s. per cwt. (an import of last year.)

Coffee: There is a steady demand, and for fine Jamaica extreme rates are obtainable; the sales comprise 90 tces. Jamaica, 100 bags Costa Rica, 120 bags St. Domingo and 50 bags Porto Rico, at the quotations.

Pimento: A small lot is reported at 4¾d. per lb, and 20 bags Brazil cocoa at 24s. per cwt.

Rum: Difficult of sale without some concession in price; the sales are 250 puns. Demerara, within the range of the annexed quotations.

Tea: Sales are rather restricted, in consequence of holders asking higher rates for the kinds suitable to the wants of the trade; good ordinary congous may be quoted 8d. but middling mixed leaf and flavoury kinds 8½d. to 9½d. and Hohow and tarry kinds 10½d. to 11½d. per lb; fine Moyune hyson, young hyson, and gunpowders are more inquired for, at rather improving rates.

Drysalteries: In East India articles the sales consist of 20 chests shell lac, at 38s. per cwt.; 15 chests native lac dye, at 8½d. per lb; 75 chests gum arabic, at 20s. for siftings, 40s. for good, and for very fine white 62s. to 70s.; 900 bales cutch, at 21s.; and 300 bags gambier, at 18s. 6d. per cwt.

Dyewoods: There is very little to report, the sales being limited to 90 tons Campeachy logwood at £5. 17s. 6d; 26 tons indirect at £5. 12s. 6d.; 50 tons Spanish fustic at £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; 15 tons barwood at £2. 15s.; 8 tons camwood at £29. 10s. to £30; 10 tons Sapan wood at £10, and 8 tons red Sanders wood at £5 per ton.

Turpentine or tar: No sales reported.

American rosin: 700 to 800 barrels have been purchased at 4s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per cwt. according to quality.

Ashes: 200 barrels are reported at 24s. for pot, and at 27s. 6d. per cwt. for pearl.

Hides: At the public sales on Tuesday, 1,500 dry salted Brazils brought 4½ for sound, and about 7,000 East India kips, chiefly inferior and badly rubbed, were forced off at low prices.

Sago: 150 boxes brought 19s. to 22s.; and 600 bags sago flour, 14s. 9d. to 15s. per cwt.

Castor Oil: 100 cases sold at 2¾d. to 4d. per lb.

Saltpetre: Holders of saltpetre have accepted rather lower rates, and about 3,000 bags sold, at 26s. for about 6 per cent, and 4½ at 28s. per cwt.

Nitrate of Soda: 300 tons have been sold, at 14s. 6d. for arrival, and 15s. 6d. per cwt. in store.

Guano: Quiet, without change in price.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—CURE OF TWENTY-NINE YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH, BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Middleton, near Manchester.—Sir,—I am now 44 years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy, 15 years of age; during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me, I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery. G. Stringer.—Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box.—Sold by all medicine vendors.—Also, Dr. Locock's Antibilious Wafers, a mild and gentle aperient medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the stomach and liver. Price 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box.

MOVEMENTS OF THE "INDEPENDENT" CANDIDATES.

On Wednesday afternoon, the new candidates for parliamentary honours resumed the prosecution of their tour through the various wards of the borough. The first in order was

THE ST. JAMES'S WARD.

The meeting was held in the lecture theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Cooper-street (which had been taken for the purpose). About 400 persons were present. Dr. Bell was called to the chair, and said he considered himself fortunate in having to introduce to them an old and tried friend, George Loch, Esq. and also a more recent acquaintance, the Hon. Captain Denman.—Mr. Loch said he had great satisfaction in having to address a Manchester audience for the seventh time, and explain to them the views he entertained on various subjects of interest. In the course of his address, which embraced the same topics as appeared in the speech printed in our last publication—he adverted to his connection with the water navigation, which was intimately connected with the prosperity of Manchester, and with the latter must either progress or recede; but "recede," he remarked, was a word not to be found in the Manchester vocabulary, as the energy of its inhabitants was sure to carry it forward.—Captain Denman also said his task for the seventh time, which he varied, by including a somewhat more specious answer to the ballot, by saying that eight millions of votes were given for the President of France, and who could disprove them? and yet who would believe them? He also urged the great commercial advantages to be derived from the abolition of the slave trade.—At the conclusion of the speeches, Mr. Councillor Stracey asked several questions, similar to those put at previous meetings and already recorded; we need therefore only notice what presented some new feature.—Mr. Stracey said that Captain Denman had referred to the bad operation of the ballot in France. What did he say to it in America? It had been tried there for 70 years, and it was one of the most flourishing countries on the face of the earth; and did they not adopt the ballot in their own clubs—the United Service Club, for instance?—Captain Denman thought there was a broad distinction between America and England. In England the electors exercised a trust, and their fellow-citizens had a right to know how they did exercise it.—Mr. Loch took the same view, and thought that the ballot was necessary in clubs to prevent parties being offended with those who voted against them.—Mr. Stracey said there was £36,000 annually granted to dissenters in Ireland, numbering about 200,000; and £26,000 to the Catholics (the Maynooth grant), who numbered about five millions; the English church also received a large sum. He wished to ask Mr. Loch if he would vote against only one of those grants, or against grants to all the three.—Mr. Loch said he could see a broad difference between poor dissenting ministers and the sustentation of Roman Catholic priests, and that would incline him to vote for the maintenance of the one and the repeal of the other.—Capt. Denman would give no pledge on the subject of the Maynooth grant.—In answer to a question from Mr. Toplis respecting the votes obtained by freehold land societies, Mr. Loch said he was favourable to men obtaining property and a vote, even if they did so through the medium of societies, but he was against land societies got up for the purpose of manufacturing votes.—The object of the question seemed to be to find out whether Mr. Loch was for any increase of voters amongst the working classes.—Councillor Stracey remarked that Mr. Loch said the word "recede" was not to be found in the Manchester vocabulary; but he could tell the gentlemen present, that if they parted with Messrs. Gibson and Bright, they would be "receding." (Loud cheers and groans.)—It was then moved and seconded, "That George Loch, Esq. and the Hon. Captain Denman are fit and proper persons to represent the borough in parliament."—Mr. Stracey moved, as an amendment, "That Messrs. Gibson and Bright having the confidence of the people of Manchester, they are fit and proper persons to represent the borough.—Mr. Pope seconded the amendment.—On being put the motion was carried, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NEW CROSS WARD.

At seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the "independent" candidates addressed a meeting of their friends in a room of the Bird-in-Hand public-house, Great Ancoats-street. Mr. Samuel Faulkner occupied the chair, and briefly introduced the candidates, who treated their auditors with an eighth edition of their speeches.—Mr. Councillor Joseph Lamb addressed the meeting, stating that he hoped they would not be divided by persons who said to the tories, are you going to vote for whigs? He said he hoped they would vote for anybody rather than the present members. He moved that George Loch, Esq. and the Hon. Captain Denman were fit and proper persons to represent the borough.—Mr. Matthew Kennedy seconded the motion.—Several questions were put respecting the grant to Maynooth, the separation of church and state, &c. which received the usual answers. The motion was then put, and carried almost unanimously.—Mr. Loch and Captain Denman then urged the meeting (which was chiefly composed of non-electors) to use their most vigorous efforts, and put their shoulders to the wheel, as they had a tremendous organisation to cope with.—A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

ST. MICHAEL'S AND HARPURHEY WARD.

At eight o'clock the same evening, the candidates appeared before the electors of this ward, in St. Michael's schoolroom; and as the large meeting of the friends of the sitting members was being held at the same time in the Free-trade Hall, very few opponents of the "independent" candidates were present. Alderman Boardman occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Loch as a suitable candidate, on account of his connection with the Bridgewater Canal and Navigation Trust; and Captain Denman, as a suitable representative, because his father, Lord Denman, once listened to his (Mr. Boardman's) complaint of having to sit too long on a jury at the Liverpool assizes. Mr. Loch and Captain Denman then reiterated their harangues, at the conclusion of which Mr. G. Chambers said that the judges had admitted that 9-10ths of the poverty and 9-10ths of the crime of the country were the consequence of taking intoxicating drinks, and he wished to know if Mr. Loch would support any measure which might be brought forward for putting restrictions upon beerhouses, such as compelling them to be closed on the Sunday?—Mr. Loch replied, that two or three months ago he was in Shetland, and was there told that the people were so inveterately fond of tea, that they pawned their clothing to raise it; so that anything, however harmless, might become an evil, if too much indulged in.—Mr. Chambers did not appear to see an exact analogy between the two cases, especially as the tea shops are closed on Sundays, and said he was not satisfied with the answer.—Mr. J. Slack then moved that the candidates were fit persons to represent the borough.—Councillor Ashmore compared himself to an old woman, who, when a small craft was approaching the Cornish shores, when he was a boy, went with a pair of tongs over her shoulder (in expectation that Napoleon was coming) to show which side she was on. He also had come to show which side he was on, and seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.—The meeting concluded with three cheers for Hugh Stowell.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

A meeting in favour of the "independent" candidates was held at the York Hotel Buildings, in St. Ann's ward, on Thursday afternoon. Mr. R. S. Sowler, of the *Courier* newspaper, was moved to the chair. He understood, he said, that the progress of the new candidates throughout the borough had resembled very closely indeed a sort of triumph. The state of this ward was most satisfactory. The canvass for this ward had never yet been so successful in the same space of time; and they had a more numerous and better working committee by far than ever before. As to the long list of names published as the committee of the other side, it seemed nothing more than a kind of multiplication table of Smith, Brown, and Robinson. (Laughter.)—Mr. Loch was received with loud cheers. After some general observations, he referred to the Free-trade Hall meeting of the previous evening. He would not notice what Mr. George Wilson had said, because, perhaps, it was not very important. There was a piece of unusual discretion shown by him, in declining to call on the chairmen of the different wards to make their reports. After the reception they (Messrs. Loch and Denman) had experienced in the different wards, in open meetings,—meetings not assembled by ticket—(hear, hear), it was a very wise piece of discretion in Mr. Wilson to say nothing about the condition of Messrs. Bright and Gibson's canvass. (Applause.) Mr. Gibson had stated that he had co-operated with the Anti-corn-law League in its earlier days, and that that league embraced persons of all shades of political opinion. Now, it was a charge made against them (the "independent" party) that their party was made up of men of different political shades; and if the league bound different classes together for the vindication of a great and important principle, there was no principle greater, more solemn, or more important, to bind different classes together now, than that upon which the "independent" party were acting. Mr. Loch next spoke of the impropriety of keeping up the league now, after its end had been obtained; and he charged it with now existing for the sake of carrying out political purposes. Mr. Milner Gibson had described the circumstances of his connection with Lord John Russell's government; and he (Mr. Loch) must say, a more indiscreet statement had seldom been made before a business community. If Mr. Gibson was superseded in the House of Commons by Mr. Labouchere, was not the inference inevitable that Lord J. Russell believed that Mr. Gibson had not adequately performed the duty laid upon him? Mr. Milner Gibson had put forth Maynooth as the chief ground on which they (the new candidates) had been brought forward. But he (Mr. Loch) appeared on that and also on other grounds; that question only formed part of the great religious difficulty which was now before the country, and must be solved in some way. He was sure the electors would not require him to carry out his views on Maynooth in any way that would be offensive to the feelings, or that would interfere with the free exercise of the religion of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. (Faint cheering.) Mr. Bright, in his speech, had begun with wonderful praise of Lord John Russell's government. It certainly did seem very surprising that at this moment Mr. Bright should for the first time have thought it worth his while to praise that government, considering his former speeches against it. Mr. Bright had talked of corn and Catholics; an expression which involved a sort of insolence, in his (Mr. Loch's) opinion. Mr. Bright had referred to his having represented the city of Durham. It might be worth while to remind the meeting that Mr. Bright became member for that city entirely through the influence of that very high tory nobleman,—Lord Londonderry, but for whose assistance Mr. Bright, the pure, the liberal, the independent member, would never have sat for the city of Durham. Mr. Bright had challenged any man to put his finger on any good done by the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Surely, when they remembered the hostile attitude the Church of Rome had assumed here, and its quiet attitude since the passing of that bill, they must see that the bill had had a marked influence in restraining the mischief which would have been created. He (Mr. Loch) had never made any remark against his opponents which might be considered personal. He was, therefore, not prepared to find himself named by name in Mr. Bright's speech, in connection with two insinuations of unworthy personal conduct. With respect to bribery and corruption at the Falkirk burghs, he admitted there was the most shameful bribery and corruption, but it was all on the other side. Mr. Bright had said that the election had cost £5,000 or £6,000. Now, all that it had cost him (Mr. Loch) was £2,500; too much, he confessed, to fool away in such a manner, and more than he could well afford; but there was a five weeks' convass, many agents were employed, and the expense was great; however, he had examined every one of the bills sent in against him before paying them, and on his word of honour he would state that there was not one which he would be ashamed to produce in this meeting. His own committee in the town of Hamilton, consisting of 60 or 70 men, whom he left one night pledged to vote for him, he found next morning had gone over in a body, and to a man had voted for his opponents. With respect to opposing Mr. Anderson, he (Mr. Loch) had done so only because he understood that Mr. Anderson, who had become very unpopular there, did not mean to stand again; and as soon as he had ascertained positively that Mr. Anderson was resolved not to withdraw, he (Mr. Loch) took his departure.—Captain Denman said he had been charged with coming to divide the liberal interest. Now he wanted to know what the liberal interest was? And he maintained that in what was called the liberal interest were many broad lines of difference, quite sufficient to justify opposition. He differed in opinion very strongly from Messrs. Bright and Gibson, and had therefore a perfect right to oppose them. If not, on what principle had Messrs. Bright and Gibson opposed Lord John Russell's government? Their party had been the strongest opponents of that government, and that government by them had been thrown out of office. He (Captain Denman) had been charged with being an advocate for the extension of the national defences. He was a strong advocate for economy; but economy carried on at the expense of placing our dearest interests in peril was insanity. (Loud cheers.) He thought our defences might be increased in efficiency, perhaps without any great increase of expense. It had been said, that he made short speeches. He hoped he should never lose that character. The great evil of modern legislation was the system of making long speeches with very little in them, taking up the time of the country, the object being the gratification of vanity and the currying of favour with the constituents.—Both the candidates stated, that they had not yet had time to go carefully through the report of the free-trade meeting. A few questions were asked; in reply to which the candidates said, they were for the abolition of stamp and other duties on literature, if the state of the revenue would permit of the abolition; that they were in favour of the admission of dissenters to the universities, but not of their admission to the honours, emoluments, and government of the universities; and that they would promote the abolition of the annual special licence tax on attorneys and solicitors.—Mr. Henry Rawson asked Captain Denman what would become of the liberal interest, supposing the same plan as was adopted here of dividing it were adopted in all parts of the country? What would the effect of that be upon free trade, reform, and progress?—Captain Denman said that free trade was not endangered by his coming to Manchester; as for other parts of the country he declined to give a reply. Mr. Rawson expressed his dissatisfaction with the answer.—Mr. Cawley moved, and Mr. Stephen Heelis seconded, a vote of confidence in the new candidate, which was carried with acclamation.—Mr. Heelis alluded to the publication of Lord Moreton's letter, and said he would publish the whole correspondence on the subject between himself and Lord Ducie, if he could obtain Lord Ducie's permission. It would then appear whether the gentlemen who had published Lord Moreton's letter would not better have been quiet.

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.

On Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, the friends of the gentlemen, facetiously termed the "independent" candidates, in answer to a summons that was plastered upon every dead wall in the suburb of Hulme, appeared in the Eagle Inn, Stretford New Road. The room was none of the largest, and the gathering by no means filled it to inconvenience. Loudest among those who cheered the used-up harangues of the would-be legislators, we recognised about a dozen rather seedy-looking persons whom we had previously noticed at the preceding ward meetings, and we were mightily impressed with the devotion of these individuals, who can run from one part of the borough to another, and applaud, to the echo, day after day, and night after night, orations never remarkable for brilliancy, and which, one would suppose, are likely to pall upon the ear after a fiftieth repetition.—Mr. Parnell, having been called to the chair, introduced, in flattering terms, Mr. Loch, who deviated slightly from "the even tenor of his way" by giving a few introductory impromptu observations about the suburb of Hulme, the connection he had with it in an official capacity, and the interest he felt in its welfare. This piece of "soft sawder" was well received, especially by the itinerant party we have alluded to who accompany the "independent" candidates, and by several workmen who had been whipped up from the canal station to lend their voices upon the occasion, and there was no dissent save what was contained in an ejaculation of "Balderdash!" from an Irishman in the back part of the room, who for daring thus to think aloud was threatened with a speedy ejection from the window. Mr. Loch proceeded, as usual, through the various topics of his speech, and then took from his pocket half-a-dozen newspaper slips, which he said contained a full report of the addresses delivered the night previous at the Free-trade Hall, his version of which seemed to us to be rather a free translation. For example, he said Mr. Gibson had been so indiscreet as to admit that he had resigned his post at the Board of Trade because Mr. Labouchere had been put over his head in consequence of his (Mr. Gibson's) incapacity! As for Mr. Bright, he thought the Catholics had great reason to be offended by the manner in which he had lumped "Corn and Catholics" together in the course of his speech. This was a great insult to the Catholics. [The would-be hon. gentleman forgets, if he ever read, Tom Moore's admirable poem, entitled "Corn and Catholics."] He was amazed at the applause bestowed upon Lord John Russell; had only spent £2,600 in his attempt to be returned for the Falkirk district of burghs; and gave the following version of his unfortunate enterprise in the county of Orkney:—Mr. Anderson has himself turned out a good whig, Mr. Dundas, by the aid of the tories; he (Mr. Loch) having heard that Mr. Anderson was not likely to be again the chosen man, posted off to Orkney; heard there that Mr. Anderson had been advised not to stand again, and that a letter was daily expected from him, announcing his retirement; he, (Mr. Loch) ascertaining this, immediately engaged Mr. Anderson's agents. A letter then came down from Mr. Anderson, expressing his determination to stand. Mr. Loch then started for London, travelling three days and three nights consecutively—walked directly into Mr. Anderson's house, and told him he had no chance of being returned—told him that he (Mr. Loch) would combine all the liberal ranks,—offered to leave it to third parties to decide who should retire. Mr. Anderson refused to accede to the proposal, and thereupon he (Mr. Loch) retired from the field. This narrative, which exhibits the coolness and energy of Mr. Loch, was loudly applauded. Mr. Loch then answered several questions, after the usual fashion, about the Maynooth grant, regium donum, &c. A new query, however, was—"What will you do for us that John Bright has not done, or is not anxious to do?" Mr. Loch *loquitur*: I will deliver you from the thraldom of the league. (Cheers, groans, cries of "Three cheers for the league." "Down with the league." "We want no humbug captains." "We want no pope!" &c.) You are under the domination of the league. ("What has it done amiss?") Its existence is unconstitutional.—Captain Denman then addressed the meeting, stating, as is his custom, that he had little to add to the able speech of his colleague. He controverted some of the passages in Mr. Gibson's speech, and stated that no member of the Peace Society had a greater horror of war, or a stronger desire for the study of economy in the naval and military establishments than he had.—Mr. Gregory moved, and Mr. Atherton seconded, a vote of confidence in Messrs. Loch and Denman, which was carried amid cheering, hisses, &c. The candidates and their peripatetic party of *claqueurs* then retired, to go through the same exhilarating scene in another district, and the majority of the remaining portion of the assembly adjourned for the purpose of discussing bitter beer and bitterer politics to the tap-room of the Eagle.

MEDLOCK-STREET WARD.

A room at the Crown Inn, Great Jackson-street, was occupied by the friends of the "independent" candidates, at eight o'clock on Thursday night. Mr. Vertigans took the chair, and said he had to introduce to the meeting two candidates who had come to secure the freedom of the borough. He happened to be one of the favoured few who attended the private meeting at the Free-trade Hall. ("No; it was not private."—Hear, hear.) He heard one of the present members designate that champion of Protestantism, the Rev. Dr. M'Neile, an itinerant ecclesiastical——. The speaker had forgot the substantive, his mind being so fixed on the adjectives; and after some delay, which amused the audience, a friend helped him out with—"firebrand." Mr. Bright had said that Mr. Loch was so ingenious, that they would have to send for Mr. Hobbs from America to pick him. Now, they were paying a great deal of attention to their key, and were making their "wards" secure—(laughter); so much so that Mr. Bright would be unable to open the lock with his skeleton key, and might have to send for Mr. Hobbs to assist him. Mr. Loch and Captain Denman then rehearsed their speeches for the twelfth time, going through them at a rapid, schoolboy rate, as if conscious that those officials who accompany them on their tour must be as weary of hearing the same story as they are of repeating it. There was some interruption, however, to the plain sailing of the naval captain. When arrived at the part of his address which touches upon the education question, and saying that he was in favour of the plan which combined religion with secular instruction, one of the audience remarked, "I wish you had a little more religion;" to which the gallant captain, as if "independent" of religion himself, said, "God knows *I* make no pretension of *that kind*, but everyone must feel an anxiety that the rising generation should be better than themselves." "I am for progress, he continued. (A cry: "Will you support the ballot?") No. ("Three cheers for the ballot." Laughter.) Great confusion then ensued, during which nothing could be distinctly heard but discordant sounds of "Loch for ever," "We've no faith in the tories," "We'll send 'em again." Having said they were favourable to the Ten Hours Bill, qualified by the opinion that the present arrangement was equally fair to masters and men, Captain Denman said Mr. Bright had given him credit for making short speeches, and he should not forfeit it. A resolution in the usual form was then moved by Mr. Latham, seconded by Mr. Richard Jackson, and carried. Various comments were made upon the candidates and their prospects, some of which we cannot print. "Did you ever hear such a pair of wastrells?" "No, never; they cannot represent themselves, much less Manchester."

ST. CLEMENT'S WARD.

The meeting for this ward was held in the Adelphi Buildings, Piccadilly; Mr. Jones took the chair. An attempt was made to get Mr. Barlow in the chair, on the motion of Mr. Councillor Stracey, but this failed.—Mr. Jones said he was too old a bird to be *frightened* with chaff, and he called on Mr. Loch, who immediately began to address the electors. There was nothing in his speech worthy of special remark. Mr. Denman followed, repeating statements he had previously made. He blamed Mr. Bright for giving to Lord John Russell's government empty praise, at the meeting the other night, while he had withheld from that government the solid pudding of support on critical divisions. He asked the free traders to consider well the following questions:—If Mr. Bright and his party had believed that free trade was really in danger, would they have brought the protectionists into power by refusing to vote with the whig government? and if free trade was not in danger, why should not Mr. Bright's election be opposed?—Mr. Stracey began to address the electors, but great confusion arose, and he confined himself to questioning the candidates. He said we have 545 ships of war, and he wanted to know whether these were sufficient to guard our coasts?—Captain Denman said he considered we had more than sufficient ships to guard our coasts; but men to man those ships were wanting.—Mr. Stracey was about to ask another question, but the tumult was so great that he could not get a hearing. He declined to let Capt. Denman read the questions from a paper on which they had been written. At last he got permission to ask whether Capt. Denman would vote for the abolition of flogging in the army and navy.—Capt. Denman said it was a very difficult question. ("Oh, oh.") He was most anxious it should be abolished as soon as it could be with safety; at the present moment there was scarcely any of it,—and it existed in America, which was a proof that it was useful. In reply to a query, whether he would vote for a reduction in the number of officers, Capt. Denman said every year the army and navy lists were being reduced, but the old veterans must be maintained.—Mr. Stracey said he believed Captain Denman had made some thousands of pounds by the salvage of merchantmen; would he vote for the abolition of the sums demanded by the crews of men-of-war for salvage of merchant ships?—Captain Denman said, that at present this was the law, and, as a captain of a ship, it was his duty to see that his crew got their due. He had not himself derived much from it. Still, he thought it was a fairly raised question whether such demands for salvage were proper to be made.—Mr. Stracey asked whether Mr. Loch was in favour of maintaining the endowment of the Protestant church, in parishes in Ireland where there were no Protestants?—Mr. Loch said, to give a specific answer was not easy; but there were anomalies in the Protestant establishment in Ireland, and until these were amended that establishment would not be safe. With respect to the appropriation of church property to the general public purposes of Ireland, Mr. Loch said he would have voted for Lord John Russell's appropriation clause had he been then in parliament.—Mr. Stracey asked whether Mr. Loch would vote for a scheme of education which endowed all sects? Mr. Loch said he would have voted for the local scheme of education.—Much amusement was caused during Mr. Stracey's questioning, by allusions made by persons in the meeting to "gin" and other matters bearing upon Mr. Stracey's vocation.—Mr. Royle, surgeon, asked whether Captain Denman would support the recent regulation for admitting assistant surgeons to the mess.—Captain Denman said he would.—Other questions were asked, which had been asked at previous meetings.—Mr. William Butterfield moved a vote of confidence in the candidates; Mr. Parnell seconded the resolution.—Mr. Stracey moved as an amendment, that the candidates were not fit and proper persons, &c.; he proffered his reasons, but the meeting would not hear them. Mr. Stracey said he saw they did not like reasons. He was permitted to say a few words, but cries of "the big tub," and other clamorous noises prevented him going much further than to ask where the new candidates were when the free-trade battle was fought?—Capt. Denman replied that he was not in parliament at that time—he would have voted for free trade if he had been.—Mr. Loch said he had acted in promotion of free trade while Mr. Milner Gibson was still a tory.—Mr. Stracey resumed his remarks, amidst loud interruptions, but was soon obliged to cease. His amendment was seconded by Dr. Windsor; it was voted for by thirty or forty persons; a large majority were in favour of the original motion, which was declared to be carried. Mr. Loch returned thanks; and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

ST. JOHN'S WARD.

Instead of at the Globe Inn, as at first advertised, the meeting for St. John's ward was held in St. Matthew's schoolroom, at six o'clock, Alderman Pilling being in the chair. About 300 persons were present. Mr. Loch addressed the meeting, after the chairman had offered a few introductory remarks. He was followed by Captain Denman. The speeches of the honourable candidates were similar to those they had delivered previously in other wards. Captain Denman spoke at some length.—Mr. M'Dougal asked, amongst other questions, whether the candidates would vote for a commission to inquire into the state of educational bequests in the country? The candidates said, that all attempts made to improve the application of those bequests to the education of the poor would receive their assistance. Many questions were asked by different gentlemen, but these, and the answers to them, resembled those at previous meetings so much as to render it unnecessary to report them here.—Councillor Bowker moved that the new candidates are "fit and proper persons," &c.; Mr. J. H. Dearden seconded the motion; Mr. Cooper moved an amendment in favour of the present members; Mr. Diggle seconded the amendment; between twenty and thirty hands were held up in favour of it; against it was a very large majority; and the original motion was carried with loud acclamations. The meeting was closed with cheers, &c. in the usual manner.

NEWTON, BRADFORD, AND BESWICK.

The new candidates completed their week's tour through the borough last night, by addressing a meeting assembled in the yard behind the Royal Oak Inn, at Newton Heath. There were about 500 persons, electors and non-electors, present. Mr. Webster presided, and introduced Mr. Loch and Capt. Denman, who, for the 15th time, gave expression to their sentiments, after which a great number of questions were put to them, chiefly such as were asked at previous meetings, and to which stereotyped answers were given, and in many cases considered to be very unsatisfactory by the querists. They were asked if they were in favour of restricting the moving power in cotton machinery to ten hours.—Mr. Loch said he was in favour of the present measure, but could give no pledge respecting any alteration of the law. The all-absorbing question, at Newton, was asked—Are you in favour of the Health of Towns Act? Mr. Loch said that was a sanitary measure, and was a very useful one to those who were desirous of obtaining the benefit of it! Much laughter and amusement ensued. Mr. Whyatt moved the usual motion respecting the fitness of the candidates to represent the borough, which was seconded by Mr. Leng. Mr. Nightingale moved an amendment in favour of the present members, which was seconded by Mr. Pope. About 200 voted for the amendment, and 300 against it. The original motion was then put, and declared to be carried.

Correspondence.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Mitchell's letter must stand over until after the holidays.

We have received a great many communications with reference to the election, but the pressure on our space this week prevents our giving them.

CORRECTICUS.—His communication will appear on Wednesday.

THE MEMBERS FOR MANCHESTER AND THE LOCAL BUSINESS OF THE BOROUGH.

To the Editor of the Examiner and Times.

Sir,—Interested parties are industriously circulating the report that Messrs. Gibson and Bright grossly neglect the local business of the borough in parliament, and the authority given for such assertions is, that they are made by the town-clerk.

Having put the question to the town-clerk some three months ago, he declared, in the presence of 17 other gentlemen besides myself, that there was not a particle of truth in it.

This is a specimen of the enormous lying which is resorted to by the opponents of the sitting members.—Yours respectfully, ABEL HEYWOOD.

Oldham-street, May 28, 1852.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

*To the Editor of the Examiner and

"Foreign Intelligence." Manchester Times, 29 May 1852. British Library Newspapers, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/BC3206383155/BNCN?u=bayreuth&sid=BNCN&xid=22096de2. Accessed 15 Oct. 2020.