

Messrs. Alex. Forbes, G. Gerrie, G. B. Esslemont, Mr. John Webster, LL.D., M.P.; Lord Provost Matthews, Messrs. J. O. Macquoen, William Smith, Dean of Guild Sangster, Mr. Alexander Anderson. &c. The president of the Junior Liberal Association afterwards proceeded to address the people. He directed his remarks against the House of Lords, and referring to the statement that it was through wire-pulling that they had met that day, declared that it must be a long wire, and a very strong wire, and a wire of wonderful properties altogether that could reach the minds of so many thousands as had come to Aberdeen from the north-east of Scotland. The same had been said of every Liberal Demonstration for the last fifty years. There was no Conservative out of the lunatic asylum—even Lord Salisbury himself—who had not admitted, that the Lords made a blunder in refusing to pass, in 1831, the bill which they passed in 1832. They were now met to complete the work of 1832.

Mr. John Hutcheon, Turriff, moved the first resolution. He declared that the barriers of hereditary privileges should go down before the advancing tide of the nation's progress.

Mr. Henderson of Devanha seconded the resolution. He did not think there was another county in Scotland that had a larger rural population that would be enfranchised than Aberdeenshire, and he urged them to agitate for their political privileges. He was not one of those who thought that the second house should be done away with altogether, but it should be reconstituted. If half of the House of Lords were nominated by the Crown, and half elected by the nation, there would be a better House of Lords. Another way would be to let the half of them be elected by the peers of the realm, and the other half by the people of the realm.

Mr. James Robertson, Laurencekirk, supported the resolution.

Mr. Alex. Meston, Anguston Quarries, Peterculter, also supported the resolution. This concluded this part of the proceedings, and the chairman, amid cheers, declared the resolution carried.

There were then loud calls for Dr. Webster, M.P., who came to the front of the platform and addressed the audience, which by this time had assumed larger proportions. In theory, he said, the constitution of a hereditary, unelected, irresponsible House to veto the House of Commons, the representative body, was indefensible, and had turned out in practice to be utterly dangerous and mischievous. Indefensible was too small a word for the whole system of such an institution, and he was prepared to support to the utmost any measure of a thoroughly radical nature to remedy the difficulties which had been caused by the present House. He concluded by proposing three cheers to Professor Minto, which were heartily given.

PLATFORM D.

This platform was occupied by members of the Trades Council, Mr J. C. Thompson, the president of the Council, presiding. The other members of the Council present were:—James Forbes, boot and shoe rivetter; George Banner-man, mason; James Deans, brassfinisher; James M'Intosh, iron shipbuilder; Messers J. W. Annand, secretary; William Johnston, John Pirie, John Campbell, James Robertson, James Hunter, James Mackie, James Ledingham, Jas. Marnoch, William Mackie, William Davidson, James Walker, William Livingstone, Alexander Colquhoun, Thomas Longmore, Alexander Dunn, Thomas M'Farlane, Charles M'Pherson, James Duncan, John M'Hardy, Samuel Cocker, Peter M'Kay, John Webster, George Copland, Wm. Shepherd, Wm. Smith, P. Banks, H. Fraser, W. Mitchell, Alexander Smith, W. Jaffray, John Miller, Jas. Geddes, John Dickson, William Arbuckle, Robert Ogg, John Shanks, William Strachan, Alexander Gray, George Cormack, John Smith, Peter Milne, Alexr. Law, James Phimister, Alexander Swapp, and —Nicol. At ten minutes past five the bugle sounded, and

The Chairman, amid cheers, came forward to address the crowd. He referred to the exceptional circumstances under which they had met. If they wished to retain the position they should occupy, they should quit themselves like men, and protest against the action of the House of Lords. This demonstration was not to show that they wished a little display or pic-nicing, but was the outcome of an earnest desire that the privileges they possessed with regard to voting should be also granted to their brethren in the country. These men were in need of representation, and they were able to exercise the vote. They